
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

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JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATION.

THE following are the Acts applicable to the Mofussil Courts which were passed during the year 1860-61 :—

Act XXI. of 1860.—For the registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies.

Act XXIV. of 1860.—For the Solemnization of Marriages in India by ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland.

Act XXVII. of 1860.—For facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons.

Act XXXII. of 1860.—For imposing duties on profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices.

Act XXXIV. of 1860.—To indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of fines and contributions levied, and acts done by them during the late disturbances.

• Act XXXV. of 1860.—Relating to the transportation of Convicts.

Act XXXVI. of 1860.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp duties.

Act XXXIX. of 1860.—To amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing duties on profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).

Act XL. of 1860.—To amend Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Act XLII. of 1860.—For the establishment of Courts beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter.

Act XLIII. of 1860.—To amend Act VIII. of 1859, for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

Act XLV. of 1860.—The Indian Penal Code.

Act LI. of 1860.—Further to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860.

Act LII. of 1860.—To amend Act XVIII. of 1854 (relating to Railways in India).

Act II. of 1861.—To amend Act VI. of 1857 (for the acquisition of land for public purposes).

Act V. of 1861.—For the regulation of Police.

Act VI. of 1861.—To alter the time from which the Indian Penal Code shall take effect.

Act VII. of 1861.—To empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of duty leviable on salt manufactured in, or imported into, any port of the Presidency of Bombay.

Act IX. of 1861.—To amend the law relating to Minors.

Act X. of 1861.—To repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.

On the introduction of the Stamp Act, No. XXXVI. of 1860, the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut pointed out to Government that it would take time before the mass of the people in the districts of this Presidency could become acquainted with its provisions, and recommended the postponement of the period fixed for its introduction. The recommendation was not acceded to, but in a subsequent letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, it was directed "that every facility should be given to persons who may engross writings on a stamp of insufficient value within the first three months from the time of Act XXXVI. of 1860 coming into operation, to amend their error without penalty, and no prosecution should be permitted against any person for any breach of the law committed within the same period, if there be any ground for presuming that he acted inadvertently and without knowledge of the Law."

As in the case of the Civil Procedure Act, the new Stamp Act was the subject of much reference, and a compendium of the opinions and rulings of the Court, in respect to several of its provisions, has been prepared, and will be circulated to the Zilla Judges for information.

The operation of Act XLV. of 1860, the new Penal Code, has been postponed until the 1st of January 1862; and Act V. of 1861, for the regulation

of the Police, will not take effect in this Presidency till specially extended to it by the Governor General of India in Council, by an order to be published in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Government would have wished to have included in this Report an expression of opinion as to the advantages or otherwise attending the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code, Act VIII. of 1859, but the operation of the Act has not been sufficiently long continued to admit of its effects in shortening the average duration of Suits and in diminishing the cost of litigation being ascertained.

Several subjects calling for Legislation have been under consideration during the year; but it seems hardly necessary to do more than notice briefly a few of the more important.

1st.—The Bill introduced by Sir Charles Jackson, for the Dissolution of Marriages of Christian Converts, which led to the inquiry as to the extent to which the converts in the Bombay Presidency were actually affected by the existing Law. The authorities consulted, while admitting the necessity for legislation, were generally of opinion that the time had not arrived for moving in the matter; the converts in this Presidency being too few to be perceptibly affected by the present state of the Law.

2nd.—The Draft of a Code of Laws for the Parsees, prepared by the Parsees of Bombay. The Legislative Council being desirous of obtaining an expression of the general feelings of the Parsees on the several points embraced in this Code, printed copies of it were distributed at all important places in this Presidency where Parsees reside. The replies were forwarded to Calcutta in March 1861.

3rd.—The establishment of Insolvent Courts in the Mofussil, for which purpose a Draft Act is in course of preparation by the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut.

4th.—The defective state of the Law in respect of the Crime of Adultery. The remarkable increase in the crime of Adultery under this Presidency attracted attention so far back as 1853, and induced the Sudder Adawlut to institute special inquiry as to the extent of the evil, and its influence on crimes of a violent nature. A mass of valuable information, thus collected, came before Government during the year under review, and gave rise to a lengthened correspondence as to the necessity for the adoption of remedial measures of a more effectual character than distinguishes those which now exist. The subject is still engaging attention.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The results of the administration of Civil Justice during the year under review are briefly summed up in the following Statements. Detailed Returns will be found in the Appendix.

	For Adjudication during the year				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORIGINAL SUITS.												
Civil Courts	1,72,670	1,36,000	..	36,670	90,720	85,174	..	5,546	45,302	21,768	..	23,534
Agency Courts	760	564	..	196	410	252	..	158	187	180	..	7
Revenue Courts	2,534	2,533	..	1	1,220	1,374	154	..	673	458	..	215
	1,75,979	1,39,157	..	36,822	92,350	86,800	154	5,549	46,222	22,406	..	23,816
APPEALS.												
Civil Courts	7,312	5,864	..	1,448	4,514	3,300	..	1,145	1,924	2,041	117	..
Agency Courts	21	17	..	4	11	13	1	..	7	4	..	3
Revenue Courts	402	455	53	..	107	135	..	28	201	231	30	..
	7,735	6,336	53	1,402	4,632	3,516	1	1,173	2,132	2,276	144	..

It will be seen, as regards the business before the Courts of Original Jurisdiction, that there was a considerable decrease in 1860 in the number of Suits for adjudication, but there was also a decrease in the number of Suits disposed of; and although, at first sight, the great decrease in arrears might seem satisfactory, it can hardly be regarded as such, taken in connection with the reduction in the number of suits filed.

The same unsatisfactory results are apparent in the state of the Appellate files when compared with the Returns of the preceding year. The number of Suits filed is less by nearly 18 per cent. in 1860-61, and there is the same marked decrease in the number of cases decided on merits.

These remarks apply, however, to the aggregate results of the three Courts, Civil, Agency, and Revenue. Considering these separately, it will be seen that in the Revenue Courts there has been a marked improvement both as regards Original Suits and Appeals.

The average duration of Suits also, as exhibited in the following Table, is longer in 1860 than in 1859:—

	1859.			1860.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	5	27	..	7	29
District and City Judges	6	27	..	7	6
Subordinate and Additional Judges	1	8	19	3	..	12
Assistant Judges	6	10	..	11	2
Principal Sudder Ameen	3	21	..	4	9
Sudder Ameen	3	12	..	3	5
Munsiffs	2	19	..	2	24

JUDICIAL.

[Bombay]

It is hoped, however, that the result in this respect will be more favourable in future years, when the different Courts become familiarized with the working of Act VIII. of 1859.

It has been suggested to the Government of India to revise the Forms in which the Annual Returns are at present framed, so as to adapt them for exhibiting the results of the new Procedure Act.

SIND.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

There has been no alteration in the number or constitution of the Courts for the administration of Civil Justice in the Province of Sind. The following Table affords a brief contrast of the operation of the Courts of Original Jurisdiction during the year reported upon :—

ZILLAH.	Filed and Arrars.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
Kurrachee	5,341	4,691	3,233	4,569	108	122
Hydrabad	2,737	3,642	3,628	3,579	109	63
Shikarpoor	2,874	3,302	2,757	3,067	117	135
Frontier	354	317	348	300	6	17
Thur and Parkur .....	...	213	...	207	...	6
Total..	10,106	12,065	10,816	11,722	340	343

The contrast is most favourable. There were 12,065 suits filed during the year, of which 11,722 were decided, leaving an arrear of 343 against 340 of the preceding year. There were thus 1,959 more suits filed in 1860 than in 1859, and 906 more decisions.

The state of the Appellate file, which is equally satisfactory, is summed up thus :—

ZILLAH.	Filed and Arrars.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
Kurrachee	116	188	97	167	19	21
Hydrabad	106	86	55	73	51	13
Shikarpoor	164	241	84	124	80	117
Frontier .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thurr and Parkur .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	386	515	236	364	150	151

[Bombay]

The Stamp Act came into operation in Sind on the 1st November 1860. Previously there were no stamps used; institution fees, which were supposed to cover all the costs of the suits, having always been paid by the parties filing plaints. The substitution of Stamps is of too recent a date to admit of its effect on the judicial business of the Courts being ascertained.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The Criminal Returns for 1860 will be found amongst the Appendices. They exhibit an increase in the aggregate number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year. There is an increase also in the convictions, whilst the acquittals are less than in the preceding year.

The following comparative Table gives the number of prisoners apprehended and brought to trial, and the manner in which the charges against them were disposed of:—

	Offenders apprehended and brought to trial.	Convicted,					Total.	Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Dead before trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
		And sentenced to										
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.							
1859	49,165	30,529	5,812	24	21	36,389	12,776				12,776	49,165
1860	50,068	32,058	5,829	53	28	37,968	12,099	1			12,100	50,068
Increase	903	1,529	17	29	4	1,579		1				903
Decrease							677				676	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

SIND.

Two Returns are appended, showing the number of criminal cases brought up for trial, the result, and the sentences passed. There has been a general decrease of crime throughout the Province, although there is a serious increase in cases of murder.

It will be seen, by a reference to the last column of the statement showing the result of the proceedings, that in 661 cases security was demanded from prisoners, although they had been acquitted.

In reference to this, the Commissioner in Sind explains that during his recent tour in the Province his attention was attracted to the large number of

[*Bombay*]

prisoners, who, although not convicted of any specific offence, were confined because they were unable to procure the security demanded. Disapproving entirely of the principle on which the trying Authorities had hitherto acted, he issued instructions to the Magistrates, before requiring an acquitted person to find security, to satisfy themselves that there were reasonable grounds for supposing that he was an object of public distrust; the Magistrates recording in every case, both in English and the Vernacular, the grounds on which security is demanded. Mr. Inverarity adds that these orders have already had a beneficial effect, and that the system of confining prisoners indiscriminately, without a formal conviction, had received a salutary check.

CRIMES IN THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

The Returns of Crimes in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year under review, contrasted with those for the previous year, are not very favourable. There is an increase of 864 in the number of offences, and of 1591 in the number of prisoners. This increase is made up chiefly in the number of offences against the Person, Forcible Entry, Petty Robberies, Forgery, False Coinage, Drunkenness, and breach of the Conservancy Act. There were no Gang Robberies or Highway Robberies, and Burglaries continue to be of rare occurrence, there having been only three cases, the persons engaged in which were all convicted and punished. Of the stolen property, a little more than 40 per cent. had been recovered, being a slight improvement on the previous Return.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The result of the operation of the Bombay Court of Small Causes during 1860-61, as compared with 1859-60, is most satisfactory. The subjoined statement shows a marked increase in the number of Suits instituted, and in the amount of receipts on account of Fees, &c. during the year under report :—

YEAR.	No. of Suits instituted.	Amount carried to the credit of Government.
		Rs. a. p.
1860-61	17,673	1,15,061 8 10
1859-60	15,939	1,05,718 3 6
Increase..	1,734	9,343 5 4

[*Bombay*]

The expenses of the Court during the year amounted to Rs. 82,230-12-7, and the receipts to Rs. 1,15,061-8-10, leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 32,830-12-3 to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Court, which now amounts to Rs. 1,29,116-10-2.

POLICE.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

There have been several important changes in the Police of this Presidency during the past year. The appointment of Commissioner, formerly held by Mr. Bettington, has been abolished, and the control of the Police vested in the two Revenue Commissioners, each exercising within his range the same degree of supervision that the former Commissioner possessed. This arrangement, which was at first only experimental, was permanently adopted in January 1861. It has been attended with most satisfactory results, and a saving of expenditure.

In the Executive branch of the Police the principle has been adopted of holding Superintendents of Police personally responsible for evil practices on the part of the men under them. Government were of opinion that a Superintendent of Police, who was not aware of the misconduct on the part of his subordinates which was brought to the knowledge of the Magistrate, must be, from personal defects, disqualified for his appointment; and that if he was aware of it, and failed to bring it forward, he must be held to have connived at it.

Sattara has been placed under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, in respect of all Police arrangements.

The remodelling of the Police has engaged a good deal of attention, and considerable reductions have been made on all sides. The Nassick "Coollee" Corps, the "2nd Khandeish Bheel" Corps, the "Guzerat Provincial" Corps, the Extra Levies (chargeable to the British Government) of the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree Local Corps, and the remains of the Kutch Legion and Hussun Khan's Levies at Ahmedabad, all of which were organized during the rebellion, have, within the last thirteen months, been all completely disbanded. Besides this, the strength of the ordinary Police Corps has been reduced. In Sind, reductions to the extent of 1,30,000 per annum have been effected in the Rural Police, the Chaudia and Jakrannee Horse and the Jacobabad Burkundazes, and orders for further reductions in that Province, so as to bring the aggregate saving up to Rs. 2,29,000 per annum, and to leave its Police charge at 5 lacs per annum only, were issued, and have since been carried out.

The Police of this Presidency continues to maintain its character for efficiency. It is gratifying to report that, as regards the Southern Division, the peace of the districts has, in general, been unbroken ; the only important exceptions having been a somewhat serious riot of a few hours' duration in Rajapoor, a notoriously turbulent town of the Rutnagherry Zillah, where the Mussulman and Hindoo population came into collision during the celebration of the Holi Festival and Ramazan Fast, which last year happened to occur about the same time, and some Bheel raids and outrages in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate. In the Northern Division, Guzerat and the Northern Conkan also continued peaceable ; not a single extraordinary case having occurred to disturb the public tranquillity. Khandeish, however, was more or less disturbed for a short period towards its northern frontier, by the predatory excursions of the Bheels inhabiting those hilly tracts, and which threatened at one time to interrupt ordinary traffic upon the Bombay and Agra road. The prompt and energetic measures adopted, however, by the Police, resulted in the dispersion of the small and isolated bands which had formed under different leaders, the most influential of whom, one Khaja Singh, a man who in 1857-58 had been very troublesome in the Satpoora Hills, was subsequently killed.

Measures have been taken for a proper supervision of the Bheel districts below the Nerbudda and the Taptee.

JAILS.

There was an appreciable diminution in the number of convicted criminals under confinement in 1860, as compared with 1859, and the Returns for the first four months of 1861 indicate an equally satisfactory state of matters for the present year.

The recommitals in 1860 were fewer than those in 1859, as were also the commitals of juveniles.

The health of the prisoners was less satisfactory than could have been desired, but not such as to occasion anxiety. The total deaths from all causes amounted to 5·1 per cent. on the daily average strength ; and, deducting the deaths from cholera, old age, and homicidal violence (of which one occurred), the mortality was only 2·6 per cent.

Jail discipline has been much improved, both as regards the prisoners and the Jail Establishments, and considerable reductions have been effected in Jail Guards and Jail Establishment.

The actual cost of provisioning, contingent, and clothing charges is rather more per head than it was in 1859. But this is due, as regards provisioning, to the increase in the price of provisions, and to the necessity some of the Civil Surgeons have considered themselves under of improving the regular diet of their Jails, to obviate the scorbutic and cachetic tendency of many of the prisoners admitted into Jail ; and as regards the contingent and clothing bills, the increased cost per head is due to the necessity that existed for supplying the Jails with many necessary articles in which they were deficient, and replacing many other necessary articles which had been suffered to fall into an un-serviceable and irreparable condition.

But under the more methodical arrangements which have been introduced into the Jails generally, there is every reason to anticipate a greater degree of economy than has hitherto been obtained.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

In the Northern Division the season is reported to have been favourable.

Northern Division.

The land revenue in Broach, Kaira, and Surat had increased; in Khandeish, Ahmedabad, and Tanna there was a decrease. The total realizations in the Division were greater than those of the previous year by Rs. 71,807.

Increase in 1860-61 Rs. 71,807

The Sayer Revenue showed a falling off of Rs. 1,38,648. The Acting

1859-60 Rs. 11,53,405

1860-61 „ 10,14,757

Decrease in 1860-61 Rs. 1,38,648

Commissioner states that this is “merely nominal, and is attributable to the exclusion from that head of several items formerly included therein,” and that

“the deficit is confined exclusively to Khandeish and Kaira. The other Collectorates show an increase.”

The District of Broach, which was formerly under the charge of the Principal Collector, but was made a separate Collectorate in 1843, has been again reduced to the footing of a Sub-Collectorate. By this change a saving of about Rs. 45,000 per annum has been effected.

Measures are in progress for transferring to the Government of Bombay the villages belonging to their Highnesses the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, which outlie in the British territories of this Presidency, assigning to them in lieu thereof lands in Central India situated nearer their own capitals. These arrangements have been carried out since the 1st May, and will, therefore, form part of next year's report. In the same way, the Godra Punch Mahals, which, on account of their distance from Gwalior, were in 1853 transferred by Scindia to the charge of the Political Agent of Rewa Kanta, were in this year exchanged for land near Gwalior, and have been brought under the Revenue management of the Bombay Government.

In the Southern Division the season is reported to have been rather below

Southern Division.

the average as an agricultural one, but to have been on the whole healthy; the

[*Bombay*]

REVENUE.

general prosperity of the country appears to have received no check, but to have been steadily on the increase. The Land Revenue in Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapoor, Belgaum, and Sattara had increased; in Rutnagherry and Dharwar there was a decrease. The total realizable Revenue in the Division was more than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,33,135.

1859-60	Rs. 93,08,782
1860-61	" 94,41,917
Increase in 1860-61 ..	Rs. 1,33,135

1859-60	Rs. 11,55,382
1860-61	" 15,72,450
Increase in 1860-61.....	Rs. 4,16,768

In the Sayer Revenue there was also an increase of Rs. 4,16,768. This increase is chiefly due to the operation of the new Stamp Act.

During the year under report orders were received for the transfer to the Bombay Presidency of the northern portion of the Canara Collectorate, including the Port of Sudashewghur.

In the Island of Bombay the Revenue from land was Rs. 77,106. The Abkaree Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,19,032. This was for the year ending 30th April, the amount shown as Rs. 80,564 in the last Administration Report being that for the year closing with October 1859. The increase in the Abkaree Revenue during the year under report is in consequence of the rate of tree-tax having been increased, and an improved system of management introduced under the provisions of Act XVII. of 1859.

The Stamp Revenue exceeded by far that of several previous years, the amount realized being Rs. 2,23,249. This increase was due to the Stamp Act of 1860 being applicable to Courts established by Royal Charter.

The inundation of the past year is reported to have been particularly unfavourable, and the Revenue has consequently decreased. Added to this, there was an almost total absence of rain.

In Kurrachee the total revenue for collection is reported to have amounted approximately to Rs. 4,63,713, against Rs. 5,35,953 collected during the preceding year. In Hyderabad it is shown to have amounted approximately during the year under report to Rs. 9,51,602, against Rs. 9,57,045 realized during 1859-60. In Shikarpoor, however, there has been an increase, the land Revenue for 1860-61 being reported to have amounted approximately to Rs. 14,37,000, against Rs. 12,70,000, the amount collected during the previous

REVENUE.

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year. The steady increase of the Revenue of the Shikarpoor Collectorate during the last six years is worthy of remark :—

1855-56	Rs. 11,57,655
1856-57	„ 13,27,152
1857-58	„ 13,78,095
1858-59	„ 14,21,338
1859-60	„ 14,37,000
1860-61	„ 14,37,000

As regards the Frontier District of Upper Sind, the realizations on account of Land Revenue show a considerable increase. The amount collected in 1859-60 amounted to Rs. 74,642, while the year under report shows a total of Rs. 98,345, being an increase of Rs. 23,703. The Biggarce, the principal canal in the Frontier District, appears to have been the means, since its first enlargement, of steadily swelling the returns, and larger returns in future years are anticipated.

The Thurr and Parkur Districts, together with the villages likely to be irrigated from the Mitrow Canal, now in course of excavation, have been detached from the Hyderabad Collectorate, and formed into a Political Superintendency. The land revenue for 1860-61 of this Division is approximately stated at Rs. 82,000; but this amount, the Political Agent reports, would have been considerably more but for the general absence of rain.

The Commissioner, Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, writes :—

“ At the commencement of the year, arrangements were made by which the old practice of reckoning the revenues of the year to be those derived from the Rubbee harvest of one inundation, and the Khurreef of another, was superseded by the more correct plan of bringing the revenues from one inundation into the accounts of the year as the revenues of that year. This improvement in revenue management was supplemented by arrangements under which all Canal clearances were effected, and their accounts closed with the Financial year, to the great benefit of the people at large, and eventually to the revenues of Government.”

1860-61	Rs. 3,29,888
1859-60	„ 2,42,707
<hr/>	
Increase in 1860-61	Rs. 87,181

The Sayer revenue of Sind for 1860-61 is reported to have been Rs. 3,29,888. That for 1859-60 is stated to have amounted to Rs. 2,42,707.

ALIENATED REVENUES.

In the last Administration Report (page 9), allusion was made to a scheme then under consideration, for a summary settlement of claims to alienated revenue, the principal feature of which was that, in return for a light annual quit-rent and a duty on succession, the holders of Inam lands would obtain the right to transfer their holdings, and have all defects in their titles cured.

A draft Act for legalizing the scheme of summary settlement has been submitted to the Government of India, and was read a second time on the 6th July 1861. Meanwhile, several cases have been admitted to the benefits of that settlement.

During the year under report, the Alienation Department has been re-organized; the offices of Revenue Commissioner for Alienations and Inam Commissioners having been abolished, and the settlement of all claims to alienated lands, in accordance with the terms of the Summary Settlement, confided to the Revenue Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions. A reduction of Rs. 1,37,752 per annum has, by these changes, been effected in the establishments of the Alienation Department.

Forty-five claims to hold land exempt from assessment have been adjudicated in Guzerat.

One thousand, seven hundred, and eleven claims to cash allowances, of the annual value of Rs. 47,802, were disposed of: of these 930, valued at Rs. 40,996 per annum, were continued permanently or temporarily, and 781, valued at Rs. 6,806 per annum, were ordered to be discontinued.

The result and cost of litigation regarding alienated revenue in the Northern Division during the past year is as follows:—

Number of Suits finally decided.	Nature of Decision	Value of Suits.			Cost incurred by Government.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
19	Decided in favour of Government. . .	28,907	7	2	2	4	10
257	Ditto against ditto . . .	32,655	6	7	1,603	12	10
3	Withdrawn by the opposite parties	700	10	9			
279		62,263	8	8	1,606	1	8

Forty-eight bonds, of the value of Rs. 10,920, on account of compensation to individuals for abolished duties and cesses, were redeemed.

In the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, 455 claims to alienated revenue, of the annual value of Rs. 22,784, were decided during the year under

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report. The nature of the decision passed will be seen from the following Statement:—

	No. of Claims.	Annual Value.
Declared permanent.....	4	720
Ditto hereditary	9	4,703
Continuable for one of more lives ..	27	4,822
At once assessed	121	3,151
Declared Surinjams	7	293
Disposed of on the terms of the Summary Settlement	287	9,095
	<hr/> Total.. 455	<hr/> 22,784

No suits of any importance, connected with alienated revenue, were disposed of during the year. Twenty-eight compensation Bonds, amounting to Rs. 10,405, bearing interest at 10 per cent., were redeemed.

Nine hundred and three claims to Cash Allowances, of the annual value of Rs. 55,016, were disposed of. Of these—

112, valued at Rs 27,059, were declared permanent.	
237 „ 6,696 „ hereditary.	
116 „ 5,773 „ continuable for one or more lives.	
438 „ 15,488 discontinued.	
<hr/> 903	<hr/> 55,016

Northern Division	Rs. 47,867
Southern Division	„ 37,170
Sattara	„ 12,545
Revenue Commissioner for Alienations	„ 19,096

Total Rs. 1,13,678

The expenditure of the Alienation Department during the past year has been Rs. 1,13,678.

The first or hereditary class of Jagheers has been generally settled and disposed of under instructions received from the Government of India. The three inferior classes have been altogether disposed of under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, conveyed in a Despatch No. 10, dated the 15th September 1859. The alienations under the four classes were found to amount to—

Rs. .5,16,098	8	0
Political Pensions to Rs. .4,24,557	0	0
Total Rs. .9,40,655	8	0

The Jagheer office has been amalgamated with the office of the Commissioner in Sind, and the appointment of Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers has ceased to exist. Arrangements are being made for the delivery of new Sunnuds to Jagheerdars of the Hereditary and Sirdar classes.

INCOME TAX.

Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, came into force on 31st July 1860. During the year, 54,060 persons have been assessed in the Town and Island of Bombay, and 1,80,906 in the districts in the interior. The percentage of persons assessed to the whole population is 7.405 per cent. in the Town of Bombay, and 1.614 per cent. in the interior. The collections on account of Income Tax, imposed during the year 1860-61, amount to 36 lacs of Rupees, of which sum Rs. 6,85,000 have been raised by the duty of 1 per cent., imposed under Section 3 of Act XXXII. of 1860, for the purposes of roads, canals, and other reproductive public works.

STAMPS.

The value of stamped papers and stamps sold throughout the Presidency during the year 1860-61 is, as shown in the annexed table, Rs. 23,91,139-12-4.

1860.		
May	49,288	8 0
June	79,908	5 0
July	92,045	14 0
August	88,902	8 0
September	1,52,659	4 5
October	1,36,720	4 7
November	1,26,261	15 2
December	1,63,808	4 4
1861.		
January	2,68,739	10 0
February	2,40,982	5 5
March	2,64,022	13 5
April	7,27,800	0 0
	<u>23,91,139</u>	<u>12 4</u>

The New Stamp Act was introduced on the 1st October 1860, and the sale for the 8 months from September to April amounts to Rs. 20,80,994-9-4, as compared with Rs. 6,34,267-1-3 realised during the corresponding 8 months of the previous year. This shows an increase of 228 per cent., caused by the provisions of the New Stamp Act.

The general demand for stamped paper exceeded the supply; but by the great exertions of the Superintendent and his Establishment, the daily supply was increased from about 24,000 to double that number, and the supply has now overtaken the demand.

[Bombay]

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

BOMBAY.

In the year ending the 30th April 1861 there was a decrease of Rs. 4,65,281 in the Duty on Imports by sea at Bombay and the Continental Ports, exclusive of Sind. The decrease is a little more than 5 per cent. as compared with the collections of the preceding year.

CUSTOMS.	
<i>Imports.</i>	
1859-60	Rs. 95,57,020
1860-61	„ 90,91,739
Decrease in 1860-61	Rs. 4,65,281

This falling off is to be accounted for partly by a decrease, to the amount of Rs. 3,31,527, which has taken place in the Dutiable Import Trade, and also by the abolition, by Act X. of 1860, of the duty of 20 per cent., which had been imposed on certain articles by Act VII. of 1859; the provisions of the former Act having come into operation on the 20th of February 1860.

The relative values of the description of goods		liable to duty of 20 per cent., which were imported during the years 1859-60 and 1860-61 respectively,	
Value of Goods subject to the rate of 20 per cent. under Act VII. of 1859.	Value of the same description of Goods subject to the rate of 10 per cent. under Act X. of 1860.	tal Value.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1859-60 . 36,20,858	20,26,167	56,47,025	
1860-61 .	62,42,906	62,42,906	are shown in the margin, giving an increase of Rs. 5,95,881

in the latter year as compared with the former.

The decrease in the Import Customs Revenue of the year under report might be accounted for still further by a decrease which took place in the Imports of Spirits, and which was probably owing to the high rate of 3 Rupees per gallon, which is now levied thereon.

1859-60.....	Rs. 3,58,736
1860-61.....	„ 2,53,741
Decrease in 1860-61.....	Rs. 1,04,995

The total value of the Import Trade, comprising free and dutiable goods

[Bombay]

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

Imports.	Value in		Increase.	Decrease.
	1850-60.	1860-61.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Merchandise	12,17,02,719	12,17,36,466	33,747	..
Horses	16,53,000	5,91,000	..	10,62,000
Treasure	7,53,94,187	6,38,92,143	..	1,15,02,044
Ra.	19,87,49,906	18,62,19,609	33,747	1,25,64,044

for the year under review, as compared with the preceding one, was as per margin, showing^a a decrease of Rs. 1,25,64,044 in the value of Horses and Treasure.

Names of Places.	Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in	
	1850-60.	1860-61.
	Ra.	Ra.
1. Antwerp	91,559	3,86,502
2. Ceylon	16,301	70,319
3. China	2,77,190	3,97,681
4. St. Helena	No Trade with these Ports in the year.	2,98,623
5. Sweden		1,33,360
6. Calcutta	66,21,372	69,96,461
7. Malabar and Canara	1,10,43,322	1,31,77,957
8. Coast of Africa	12,23,559	13,29,729

In respect to countries trading with Bombay, there was an increase in the Imports from places noted in the margin, while in the trade with North America, Hamburgh, and other places, there was a decrease during the year in question, as shown in the margin.

Names of Places.	Value of Trade, exclusive of Treasure, in	
	1850-60.	1860-61.
	Ra.	Ra.
1. America, North	5,65,989	4,32,117
2. Hamburgh	1,68,315	32,202
3. France	9,55,711	7,40,985
4. Mauritius	1,01,762	44,807
5. Persian Gulf	43,89,426	35,92,576
6. Siam	2,84,520	85,557
7. Cutch	1,04,32,139	85,68,568
8. Guzerat Foreign Ports	40,77,119	25,33,885

The Export Trade shows an increase in the year under report to the extent of Rs. 97,051.

Exports.	
1859-60	Ra. 6,51,931
1860-61	" 7,48,985
Increase in 1860-61	Ra. 97,051

In Frontier Duties there has been a decrease of Rs. 11,116, and of this decrease Rs. 7,525 is found to be in the item of Salt.

Frontier Duties.	
1859-60	Ra. 2,19,099
1860-61	" 2,07,983
Decrease in 1860-61	Ra. 11,116
	1850-60. 1860-61. Decrease.
Salt	1,50,491 1,42,966 7,525
Other Goods	68,608 65,017 3,591
Ra.	2,19,099 2,07,983 11,116

Land Customs.	
1860-61	Ra. 51,029
1859-60	" 49,521
Increase in 1860-61	Ra. 1,508

In Land Customs in Guzerat there was an increase of Rs. 1,508.

The following Tabular Statement shows the Value of the Trade of Bombay during the decade preceding the year under report :—

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

[Bombay]

Years.	Imports.				Exports.				Re-Exports.				Gross Duty.				
	Homes.		Treasure.		Total.		Merchandise.		Treasure.		Total.			Merchandise.		Total.	
	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.		Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.
1850-51.	5,24,80,675	4,22,265	2,36,58,686	7,65,61,626	2,12,56,210	32,50,163	2,45,06,373	4,78,82,456	900	4,78,83,556	27,50,378						
1851-52.	4,91,07,046	4,36,193	2,45,71,730	7,31,14,971	2,31,54,895	59,51,174	2,91,06,068	5,81,94,346	..	5,81,94,346	26,74,239						
1852-53.	4,80,15,073	5,41,965	2,86,52,253	7,72,09,291	2,18,14,295	69,06,230	2,87,30,525	5,72,61,144	7,000	5,72,68,144	26,24,369						
1853-54.	5,01,03,212	5,14,915	2,25,65,149	7,31,83,276	5,21,41,440	1,06,21,963	6,27,63,403	2,28,06,279	2,400	2,28,06,579	27,86,239						
1854-55.	5,33,28,090	2,99,988	1,19,70,800	6,53,98,878	5,04,91,134	42,30,981	5,47,92,115	1,96,65,618	..	1,96,65,618	29,36,454						
1855-56.	5,40,50,339	7,42,600	4,96,89,193	10,44,82,131	5,68,04,069	63,43,395	6,31,47,464	2,73,32,047	16,600	2,73,48,647	29,17,997						
1856-57.	6,13,79,109	9,60,500	6,85,34,736	13,08,64,345	6,93,86,344	1,02,15,379	7,96,01,723	3,43,28,165	900	3,43,29,065	30,71,013						
1857-58.	6,98,82,226	13,22,000	7,47,17,767	14,59,21,993	10,06,90,539	92,21,587	10,99,12,126	1,69,07,458	..	1,69,07,458	37,29,092						
1858-59.	10,07,37,390	26,25,000	6,41,16,880	16,74,79,270	11,60,87,021	87,31,961	12,48,18,982	2,06,02,868	..	2,06,02,868	60,79,127						
1859-60.	10,39,84,961	16,53,000	7,53,00,427	18,09,38,388	11,67,10,257	79,86,065	12,46,36,322	1,82,59,307	..	1,82,59,307	94,39,338						
1860-61.	10,15,80,110	5,91,000	5,97,86,455	16,19,57,565	15,56,77,326	66,96,257	16,23,73,583	1,72,44,937	..	1,72,44,937	92,54,568						

[Bombay]

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

In excise on Salt there was a decrease of Rs 4,25,491; but with reference to this point it must be mentioned

1859-60.....	Rs. 34,35,791
1860-61.....	„ 30,10,300

Decrease in 1860-61..... Rs. 4,25,491

been removed from the Salt Works without payment of excise.

OPIUM.

Realizations.

1860-61.....	Rs. 2,44,00,600
1859-60.....	„ 1,53,62,700

Increase in 1860-61..... Rs. 90,37,900

Cheats.

1860-61.....	Rs. 45,072
1859-60.....	„ 32,506½

Increase in 1860-61..... Rs. 12,565½

The revenue collected from the duty on Opium in 1860-61 was Rs. 2,44,00,600, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of Rs. 90,37,900. The number of chests on which Pass Fees were actually realized during the year was 45,072, being an increase of 12,565½ chests over the past year.

The cause of this increase in the Opium Trade was partly owing to enormous prices being realized for Opium in Calcutta in consequence of a not very abundant crop of Opium in the Bengal Province, while at the same time the demand in China for Opium was very brisk. From May to August 1860, the Pass Fee was Rs. 500 per chest, and from 1st September it was increased to Rs. 600 per chest.

1860-61 {	Customs.....	Rs. 1,04,42,054	
	Salt.....	„ 31,04,940	
	Opium.....	„ 2,44,42,198	
			3,79,89,192
1859-60 {	Customs.....	Rs. 1,07,32,232	
	Salt.....	„ 35,55,108	
	Opium.....	„ 1,53,87,599	
			2,96,74,939
	Increase.....	Rs. 83,14,253	

The aggregate realizations on account of Customs, Salt and Opium, including miscellaneous items collected during the year 1860-61, amounted to Rs. 3,79,89,192, while in the preceding year the amount was Rs. 2,96,74,939, showing an increase of Rs. 83,14,253 in the year under review.

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPPIUM.

[Bombay]

SIND.

CUSTOMS.

1859-60	Rs. 2,66,00,865
1860-61	" 2,68,36,499
	<hr/>
Rs....	2,35,634

The value of the sea-borne trade during the year is shown to amount to Rs. 2,68,36,499, being an increase on that of the preceding year to the extent of Rs. 2,35,634.

The value of the import trade has decreased to the extent of Rs. 2,62,206,

1859-60	Rs. 1,59,45,258
1860-61	" 1,56,83,052

or Rs. 1½ per cent., owing to a falling off in importation of Cotton piece goods from Bombay, Timber

from Rangoon and Moulmein, Seeds and Grass from Cutch. The direct importation of cotton piece goods from England shows an increase of Rs. 3,14,452.

The value of the export trade has increased by 7½ per cent., or to the

1859-60	Rs. 94,47,128
1860-61	" 1,02,13,468

extent of Rs. 7,66,340. The articles of export that have yielded this increase are,—grain, oil seeds,

dry fruits, salt, hides, dyes, cotton, and wool. Cotton appears for the first time as an export from Sind. It is principally the produce of Kattiawar and Cutch, though small parcels from Candahar and Sind itself have formed a portion of that which has been exported. Wool, chiefly from Beloochistan and Afghanistan, is a principal staple of the export trade, the value of which has risen from a few hundred Rupees during the first years of British Rule, to Rs. 32,75,002 in the year reported on.

Direct export to England has increased during the past year to the extent of Rs. 9,22,536; oil seeds, saltpetre, cotton, and wool, forming the principal items of this increase.

The Customs Revenue from all sources is stated to amount to

Harbour Craft Licences	Rs. 2,923 15 0	Rs. 6,28,438-5-7, showing an increase on the preceding year of
Pilotage Fees	" 2,660 8 0	Rs. 1,31,870-2-6. If the items noted
Fees for use of Moorings	" 3,875 0 0	in the margin, which concern the
Port Dues	" 24,072 0 0	Harbour more than the Customs,
Fees for Moving Ships	" 300 0 0	be deducted, the Revenue from
Towing Charges, inclusive of charges for Coal	" 26,893 10 9	the latter source, and from the
	<hr/>	
Rs. 60,725 1 9		

excise on Salt, will be reduced to Rs. 5,65,713-3-10.

[Bombay]

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

The following is a Statement of the tonnage employed in the conveyance
of the external commerce of the
Province for the year 1860-61 :—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
			Tons.	
England, square-rigged Ships and Steamers. .	58	32,567½	29	19,726
Bombay, ditto ditto ..	51	27,674	44	21,853
Bombay, Country Craft	377	59,821½	48	37,272
Calcutta, square-rigged			7	5,150
Mekran	80	1,680	90	2,713
Persian Gulf	106	5,434½	52	2,356½
Cutch	552	21,659½	566	21,205½
Goa and Damaun	18	743½	52	1,994½
Guzerat	187	8,706½	152	6,705½
Concan	49	1,819	19	748½
Malabar and Canara	99	6,377½	12	1,421½
Moulmein and Rangoon, square-rigged ..			5	2,615
Kattiawar	168	6,626½	177	7,664
Mauritius				
France, square-rigged				6,889
Miscellaneous ditto		1,348		696
Ditto Country Craft ..				72½
Total....	1,745	1,74,458	1,711	1,39,083

In the previous year the tonnage entered inwards amounted to 1,48,096½ tons, and outwards to 1,42,647½ tons.

During the past year, the whole of the Steamers and Flats have been constantly employed conveying
Inland Navigation. Troops, Government Stores, and
Treasure, between Kurrachee and Mooltan, and other points, and other practicable private merchandize.

Prior to the month of June last the exigencies of the Government service had interfered with the regular maintenance of the bi-monthly communication between Kurrachee and Mooltan. Subsequent to that date two vessels were set apart to carry it on. That number being found insufficient, a third was added, and a moderate punctuality in the despatch of the vessels, from the ultimate points, on the dates fixed, was obtained.

The money value of the tonnage supplied for Troops and Government Passengers, as compared with 1859-60, has increased by Rs. 3,090-3-10, and in the case of Government Stores by Rs. 3,123-7-6.

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPTUM.

[Bombay]

Government Passengers.				Government Stores.			
	1st Class Saloon and 1st Class Deck.	2nd Class Passengers.	Amount of Passage Money realized.	By Weight in Tons.	By Measurement in Cubic Feet.	Amount of Treasure.	Amount of Freight.
			Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Up River.....	92	2,520	1,43,112 7 5	630	1,506	22,21,200	57,985 14 11
Down River....	120	4,192		190	420	....
Total	212	6,622	1,43,112 7 5	820	1,926	....	57,985 14 11
During 1859-60.	208	6,445	1,40,021 3 7	770	1,897	....	54,862 7 5
Increase	4	177	3,090 3 10	50	29	....	3,123 7 6

In respect to Private Passengers, the increase is Rs. 7,732-12-8 ; and it will also be observed that the very considerable augmentation of Rs. 35,855-14-1 has arisen from the greater amount of merchandize conveyed on freight.

Private Passengers.				Private Merchandise.			
	1st Class Cabin, Saloon, and 1st Class Deck.	2nd Class Deck.	Amount of Passage Money realized.	By Weight in Tons.	By Measurement.	Amount of Treasure.	Amount of Freight.
			Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Up River.....	105	207	13,520 15 6	406	27,498	88,775	53,243 2 8
Down River....	81	508	9,439 6 4	926	16,592	23,000	15,122 10 9
Total	186	715	22,960 5 10	1,332	44,190	11,775	68,365 13 5
During 1859-60.	129	365	15,227 9 8	446	4,117	....	32,509 15 4
Increase	57	350	7,732 12 8	886	40,073	....	35,855 14 1

The increased demand for private freight is considered to be mainly due to the late regularity of the communication ; but it seems doubtful to the Superintendent of the Flotilla whether the reduction in the scale of charges for freight in June in the past year has sensibly enhanced the demand for it.

The amount realized during the year for services rendered by the Port Department at Kurrachee for swinging Moorings in the Harbour and for towage of Merchant vessels, has been Rs. 22,600, against Rs. 16,980 of the year previous.

A collision, owing to defective moorings, between the ships "Nouveau Luminy" and "Maria," is the only accident that has occurred within the Port.

In April last the excise duty on Salt was raised from one Rupee to Salt. Rs. 1-4-0 per maund.

Realizations from this source in 1860-61 are shown to be Rs. 42,984 against Rs. 13,918 in 1859-60, being an increase of Rs. 29,066.

[Bombay]

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

The system of Licences for the Sale of Opium, introduced during the past year, has been attended with success. The total Revenue under this head by sales and Licences for 1860-61 amounts to Rs. 70,679, against Rs. 42,568 of the previous year.

The subject of the cultivation of the Poppy in Sind, and the export of Opium from Kurrachee, under Passes, is under consideration.

The Abkaree has, during the year, been managed under a system of Licences. The realizations have been Rs. 1,59,218, against Rs. 92,129 of the preceding year.

Licences for the sale of Drugs have been disposed of in the same manner as those for Liquor.

ADEN.

Customs.			The gross amount of the exterior trade of the Port of Aden for 1860- 61 is as noted in the margin.
Imports...	{ Goods.....	Rs. 57,94,563	
	{ Treasure.....	" 13,74,466	
Exports...		71,69,029	
	{ Goods.....	Rs. 18,15,686	
	{ Treasure.....	" 10,10,275	
		28,25,961	
Grand Total....		Rs. 99,94,990	

Excluding Treasure, there is this year a decrease in the aggregate amount of Rs. 2,11,240; but including Treasure, there is an increase of Rs. 1,54,154. Included in the item Treasure, there is a large quantity of Pearls from the Dhalal Archipelago near Muscowa, as mentioned in the

Imports.....	Rs. 1,08,940	margin. If this be classed as merchandise, the above-mentioned deficiency vanishes, and is replaced by an increase of Rs. 4,725.
Exports.....	" 1,07,025	
Total..	Rs. 2,15,965	

The total number of arrivals of square-rigged vessels was 261, aggregating 2,36,592 tons, being 34 less than in the previous year. The tonnage, however, has increased by 9,602 tons.

The number of arrivals of Country craft was 970, of the burden of 1,11,232 tons, being an advance over the preceding year of 29 boats and 73,654 tons.

Trade, with the interior of Arabia, has nearly doubled during last year, the increase being 8½ lacs of Rupees. The principal articles in which an advance is apparent are mentioned in the margin; 1,43,012 camel loads, of the estimated value of Rs. 10,83,233, having been

brought from the interior.

APPENDIX TO FINANCIAL REPORT.

[*Bombay.*]

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of the operations of the Bombay Mint for the Official year 1860-61.

RECEIPTS.													DEBITED.	
Silver.			Mint Duty.			Pressing Charges.		Refining Charges.		Total.	Grand Total.	To the General Treasury in new Coins.		
From Government.	From Merchants.	Total.	Government.	Merchants.		Government.	Merchants.		Government.	Merchants.		Silver.	Copper.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
11,10,893 14	41,70,30,511 9	31,71,50,425 7	7 2,296 0 3	3,48,100 13 0	114 12 1	17,805 0 61	377 5 4	22 0 8	3,60,314 15 10	1,73,19,790 7 5	1,97,03,638 8 0	2,44,950 0 0		

POLITICAL.

THE past year has been signalized by the introduction of several important public measures, the effect of which upon the Political *status* of the Presidency of Bombay required to be closely watched ; but, with the exception of some riotous opposition manifested at the outset against the Income Tax Act in two localities, nothing has occurred to interrupt internal tranquillity. On the whole, the period under review may be said to have been more remarkable for peaceful improvement than for any events of political importance ; but the few occurrences demanding notice under this latter head are not without interest.

NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

2. In May 1860 some alarm was created on the North-Eastern Frontier of the Presidency by the appearance of a body of rebels in the Banswarra district, bordering on the territory under the Rewa Kanta Agency in Guzerat. About the same time a party of Pathan mercenaries from the same quarter, headed by a Brahmin, crossed into the Rewa Kanta. They issued a Purwanna in the name of the Peishwa, and gave out that they would be shortly followed by a large body before advancing southward. Immediate precautionary measures were adopted by the Political Agent, Major Buckle, for strengthening our frontier outposts, and troops were thrown forward from Ahmedabad to such positions as required support. It subsequently transpired that a combined attack against the rebels in Banswarra, by several neighbouring petty Chieftains, assisted by the late Aden Troop of Irregular Horse, under Lieutenant Moore, from Mundlesore, had been executed under the direction of the Governor General's Agent, Major Eden ; and that the rebels had fled to Saloomber without fighting. The party of Pathans who had entered the Rewa Kanta also retreated towards Peit, in Meywar, on being threatened by the Raja of Loonawara.

3. Almost simultaneously with these occurrences, intelligence was received of the assemblage of a considerable body of Bheels in the Burwanee districts, to the north of Khandeish, in consequence of which the Police Authorities in that province advanced detachments of the Bheel Corps under

[*Bombay*]

the Western Bheel Agent, for the protection of the frontier of this Presidency. Notwithstanding the efforts made for the security of the outlying districts, the Burwance Bheels, by a rapid incursion, entered the Sultanpoor Talooka, and attacked the small village of Kheir, consisting of about twenty houses. Most of these were plundered, but the inhabitants were not further molested.

4. A Bheel Naik of Khandeish, named Khajee Sing, whose fidelity at this time there was no reason to doubt, was employed by the Bheel Agent in obtaining intelligence regarding the movements of the abovementioned marauders. A pardon had been accorded to Khajee Sing in October 1858, in consideration of his previous good conduct, on his submitting to the Magistrate, with three other Naiks who had gone into rebellion with him in 1857. He was subsequently restored to his situation as Rukwadar of the Sindwa Ghat with the concurrence of the Governor General's Agent in Central India, and was treated with every consideration and kindness by the officers of Government in respect to his hereditary office. It was therefore not without surprise that a report was received of a serious outrage perpetrated by Khajee Sing on the 14th July, in the seizure of a convoy of twelve camels laden with treasure of the value of Rs. (2,75,000) two lakhs and seventy-five thousand, on the way to Indore. The Western Bheel Agent, on receiving this information, immediately started for Seerpoor in pursuit of Khajee Sing, but on arrival at that place he found that the Naik had made good his entry into the difficult fastnesses of the Satpoora range beyond the Khandeish frontier. As early as the 7th June the Head Quarter Wing of the 26th Native Infantry had been moved forward from Nassick to Dhoolia, and detachments of this Corps were immediately, on receipt of intelligence of Khajee Sing's proceedings, despatched to Seerpoor on the river Taptee and other places. At the same time a detachment of 150 Sabres of the Poona Horse was ordered to Khandeish for the protection of the road, and the Magistrate of the province was directed to offer a reward of Rs. 3,000 for the capture of Khajee Sing. By vigorous efforts Lieutenant Atkins, with detachments of the Bheel Corps and Irregular Horse, was able to come up with the Bheels under Khajee Sing in the Satpooras on the 1st August. The insurgents were then completely routed after a sharp fight. Khajee Sing's uncle was taken, and the Naik himself only escaped after a pursuit of eight miles by taking on foot to a jungly ravine under cover of evening.

5. Khajee Sing was subsequently treacherously slain. His son, Pholad Sing, was captured, and was shortly afterwards removed from Khandeish to Sind as a measure of precaution.

6. Arrangements have now been made in concert with the Governor General's Agent in Central India, which, it is hoped, will effectually prevent the occurrence of any further Bheel outrages on the north of the Khandeish frontier.

GUZERAT.

7. The first event which requires notice in connection with the affairs of the States and Principalities in Guzerat, under the political supervision of this Government, is the death of His Highness Rao Desuljee of Kutch, which occurred at the close of July 1860, after a singularly enlightened and prosperous reign of twenty-six years. In His Highness the British Government lost a faithful and esteemed ally, and the people of Kutch a wise and beneficent ruler. The present Rao, as heir apparent, succeeded to the Gader, under the title and name of "Maharajah Mirza Rao Shree Pragmuljee." He has inaugurated his reign by the inscription of Her Majesty's name upon his coinage, an act which has already been recognised by Her Majesty's Government as a sign that he will follow his father's example of loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

8. Notwithstanding the extent to which some of the more northern States, as Pahlunpoor and Kutch, were affected by the famine which prevailed in the North-Western Provinces, no agrarian outrage whatever was perpetrated in those districts. In Kutch the scarcity was severely felt. A large number of persons were driven away from their homes; thousands of cattle were destroyed; and greater misfortunes were only averted by the well-judged and beneficent measures of relief which were adopted by the administration of the present Rao.* Scarcity also prevailed in the North-Western districts of Kattywar, and particularly in Okhamundel; and Jodha Manik, the outlawed Wagher Chief, who had been the leader in the rebellion in 1859, taking advantage of the distress experienced by his clan, endeavoured once more to excite them to insurrection. He succeeded in September last in collecting a band of nearly two hundred followers in the Burda Hills, and he engaged in petty depredations in the neighbouring district. A small moveable force was immediately organised to act against the insurgents; and Major Honner, the Officer who had conducted the brilliant attack directed against the Abpoora Hill in 1859, was placed at its head; but before any effective operations could be undertaken for the coercion of the Waghers, they, with the assistance of other outlaws, had surprised and plundered the large and fortified Gaekwar town of Korinar. The dispositions subsequently made by Major Honner speedily led to the dispersion of Jodha Manik's force, and the capture of many of the insurgents. The death of the Chief, Manik Jodha Sanganeer, has lately been reported to Government.

9. Arrangements have since been made for placing His Highness the Gaekwar's districts in Kattywar under the administration of two British Officers

* A report has at length been received "that rain has fallen, and the fears of drought in Kutch dispelled, the people returning to the province with their flocks, and cultivation going on favourably."

subordinate to the Resident at Baroda. Measures are also in progress for raising a Corps of Police from the Wagher and other cognate tribes, and for otherwise ameliorating their condition. Major Robert Johnstone, the officer to whom the management of the Wagher clan has been entrusted, appears likely to fully realise the hopes under which he was appointed, by the considerate and genial spirit in which he is treating this turbulent but brave and energetic race. It is believed that the long-dreaded "Pirates of Okhamundel," who have so often crossed swords with our troops, will succumb to that better influence which has been so successful in reclaiming other similar classes in Hindoostan.*

10. In January last His Excellency the Governor made an official tour through Guzerat and Sind. The re-transfer to this Government, in the month of November preceding, of the management of relations with His Highness the Gaekwar, rendered His Excellency's visit to the capital of that Prince specially desirable. At Ahmedabad His Excellency received the Chiefs of the Mahee Kanta and others in open Durbar, and presented to the Dewan of Pahlunpoor on this occasion, with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, a Khillut, valued at Rs. (3,000) three thousand, in recognition of his loyalty in 1857-58. From Ahmedabad His Excellency proceeded to Kattywar and held a Durbar at Limree. On entering the Bhowuggur territory he was received by the Thakoor of that place and others, accompanied by the Political Authorities. His Excellency held a Durbar at Bhowuggur, at which the Thakoor and other neighbouring Chieftains were present, and he afterwards paid a return visit to the former before taking his departure for Gogo, at which place His Excellency embarked for Sind.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

11. In November and December last, His Excellency the Governor visited the Southern Muratha Country, and held Durbars for the reception of the principal Sirdars *en route*. His Excellency also visited the Kolapoor Principality, and was received by the Raja with every demonstration of respect. At Belgaum His Excellency had an opportunity of judging of the fitness of the young Raja of Moodhole for the management of his estate. The Raja had been well educated during his minority by the British Government. He has now succeeded to the estate of his ancestors with a cash balance of upwards of three lacs in the treasury,—a considerable portion of which he proposes to devote to works of public utility.

* The scarcity which had been dreaded, and which would have been Major Johnstone's most formidable present opponent, will, it is hoped, be now rendered impossible by the change of weather which has lately been reported.

SIND.

12. The only event to be recorded in connection with our external relations in Sind is the flight of the Murree hostages from Khelat.

13. Gawan, the Murree Chief, and certain of his followers, had been detained by the Khan of Khelat, after His Highness' expedition in 1858, as hostages for the good behaviour of the tribe.* In September of last year they contrived to effect their escape, and for some weeks afterwards there were symptoms of renewed disorder amid this class of the Khan's refractory subjects. In addition to the difficulties of the Brahooee Durbar, a portion of the Bungulzye tribe of Brahooees followed the evil example and joined the malcontents. At the close of the year, however, matters wore a more pacific aspect, the submission of the Murree Chief was accepted, and 40 men of his tribe were admitted as horsemen into the service of the Ruler of Khelat.

ADEN.

14. During the past year the country in the vicinity of Aden has enjoyed a measure of prosperity unknown for years. The copious rains which fell between October and February produced an abundant harvest, and much more land than usual had been brought under cultivation. This has not, however, been without its drawbacks. The rain brought much sickness with it, and the only daughter of Sultan Ali, and the eldest son of the Foudthelee chief fell victims to it. The neighbouring tribes, moreover, became clamorous for a share in Sultan Ali's abundance. One of these, the Houshebi, assumed a decided attitude of hostility, and for several months constant skirmishes took place between them and Sultan Ali. At length the Oulakie and Foudthelee tribes, satisfied with the result of their demands on the Sultan, afforded him armed assistance, and the Houshebi tribe was fain to sue for peace. The Sultan Obaid ba Yehia was deposed, and the government conferred on Ali bin Manāā, a son of the chief who preceded Obaid. Whether this arrangement is likely to be permanent, remains to be seen.

15. Since then there have been no further troubles. Even while they lasted the roads leading to Aden were respected, and no inconvenience resulted to this settlement from the feuds of such near neighbours.

PERIM.

16. The Light on Perim was exhibited for the first time on the first of April last, and has since worked exceedingly well. It is a bright light, revolving once in four minutes, situated on the east side of the island towards the narrow strait, 241 feet above the level of the sea. It can be seen from the deck of a vessel at a distance of 2½ miles.

[Bombay]

PUBLIC WORKS.

THE Public Works Budget for Bombay of 1860-61 was prepared in the old form, and consisted of three Statements as follows:—

Statement No. 1, of new projects proposed for sanction of the Government of India, amount Rs. 5,27,450.

Statement No. 2, proposed Expenditure upon sanctioned Works, amount Rs. 24,54,457.

Statement No. 3, proposed Expenditure upon sanctioned Repairs, amount Rs. 17,78,114, to which should be added Rs. 11,69,325 for Establishment, and Rs. 2,82,500 for petty contingencies, emergencies, and discretionary allowances; thus making a grand total of Rs. 62,11,846. The Budget was submitted to the Government of India on the 16th June 1860, with the Secretary's letter No. 1313, of 1860; a telegram was despatched to the Government of India on the 29th of June, pointing out certain corrections in the printed Budget, which reduced the total amount to Rs. 61,03,766. The orders of the Government of India thereon are dated 27th of July, and are contained in letter No. 3728, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, by whom the Budget was recast, and adapted, as far as practicable, to the new form. It then stood thus:—

Part 1, New projects proposed for sanction of Government of India, amount	Rs. 5,27,450
„ 2, Original Works in progress	23,46,377
„ 3, Reserve Fund	2,82,500
„ 4, Repairs	17,78,114
„ 5, Establishments	11,69,325
Total .. Rs.	<u>61,03,766</u>

The following projects in Part 1 were struck out by the Government of India:—

Barracks for a Wing of a Regiment at Belgaum	Rs. 50,000
European Infantry Hospital at Nusseerabad	„ 50,000
Powder Magazine at Kurrachee	„ 13,870
Naval Hospital, Butcher's Island	„ 27,404
Additions and alterations to the County Jail, Bombay ..	„ 80,000
Road from Vingorla to Belgaum <i>via</i> Parpolee Ghaut ..	„ 60,000
Road from Sattara to Kolapoor State	„ 25,000

Rs. 3,06,274

Thus reducing Part 1 to Rs. 2,15,176 ; of which Rs. 55,176 was sanctioned for enlarging the Biggaree Canal in Siade, Rs. 1,40,000 for the portion of the Bombay and Agra road which lies between Mhow and the Dewas boundary, and Rs. 20,000 for two bridges on the Hyderabad and Sholapoor road.

Regarding Part 2, amounting to Rs. 23,46,377, the Government of India intimated that a reduction of Rs. 5,99,126 was necessary ; to accomplish which they suggested that four projects, viz :—

1. Canteen and School-Room at Nusseerabad,
2. Permanent Barracks, Foot Artillery, Kurrachee,
3. Barracks for Subordinates, Ordnance Department,
4. Road from Mulligaum towards Ahmednuggur,

should be suspended ; and that reduced amounts should be assigned to the following works, reducing the expenditure on them from Rs. 10,66,146 to Rs. 4,66,930 :—

Infantry Barracks, Belgaum.

Ditto Wanowree, Poonah.

Ditto Mhow.

Ditto Front Bay, Aden.

Ditto Ras Tarshyn, Aden.

Artillery Barracks, Front Bay, Aden.

Rifle Lines, Jacobabad.

Upper-roomed Store, Gun-Carriage Manufactory.

Carpenters' and Painters' Shed ditto.

Upper-story, Arsenal Laboratory.

Clearing out and repairing Tanks, Aden.

Phonda Ghaut Road.

Road over Kondabarce Ghaut.

Road from Gogo to Ahmedabad.

Latitude was, however, given to the Government of Bombay to revise the proposed reductions " in detail, in the manner deemed best for the public service." The orders of the Government of India have been so far carried out that, of the above, the following have not been commenced or proceeded with :—

Infantry Barracks, Belgaum.

Ditto Tarshyn, Aden.

Carpenters' and Painters' Shed, Gun-Carriage Manufactory.

Phonda Ghaut Road.

And that upon the remainder a sum less than Rs. 4,66,930, the total assigned by the Government of India, has been actually expended in 1860-61. Parts 3 and 5 of the Budget were sanctioned in full by the Government of India, and the amount of Part 4 (Repairs) was ordered to be reduced from Rs. 17,78,114

PUBLIC WORKS.

[Bombay]

to Rs. 16,35,839. The sanctioned Budget, thus modified by the Supreme Government, stood thus :—

Part 1.....	Rs. 2,15,176
„ 2.....	„ 17,47,161
„ 3.....	„ 2,82,500
„ 4.....	„ 16,35,838
„ 5.....	„ 11,69,325
	<hr/>
Total..	Rs. 50,50,000

Thus placing at the disposal of the Government of Bombay 50½ lacs of Rupees for Expenditure upon Public Works in 1860-61. The total expenditure in that year, as shown by the accompanying Statements, has been Rs. 48,06,361, or Rs. 2,43,639 less than the amount allowed ; in explanation of this difference it may be stated that Rs. 1,10,195, for works executed in 1860-61, was not paid till after the close of the year ; and that for various reasons it was found impossible to expend economically on the works sanctioned in the Budget the full amounts finally apportioned to them ; but a portion of the balance, unexpended on those projects, was subsequently sanctioned for other works, either not contemplated, or not considered of pressing importance when the official year commenced. From the accompanying Statement it will be seen that the cost of Establishment, excluding “ direction,” is equivalent to 24·9 per cent. upon the sum actually expended upon works.

CONCISE ANNUAL REPORTS, 1860-61.

A.—MILITARY.

A 1.—Fortifications.

Lieutenant Colonel DeLisle, Superintendent of the Bombay Harbour Defences, reported under date the 1st of July 1861,

Bombay.

as follows :—“ The Oyster Rock Battery, which had been stopped during the monsoon, was resumed in October, and during this season the lowest portions of the foundations, which are only accessible at spring tides, have been laid. Part of the east face has been raised above low-water neaps, and also a portion of the gorge wall. The filling-in has been kept up to the level of the Masonry work. Advantage was taken of the quick-setting property of the mortar, made with Aden pumice, to extend the Battery across a small hollow or creek, and thus increase the interior space, and also the number of guns.

[Bombay]

PUBLIC WORKS.

"Considerable quantities of stone have been received from the Contractors, and the dressing is to be continued during the monsoon, to afford a good supply when the weather permits the building to be resumed.

Cross Island Battery.

"The removal of the upper portion of the rock has proved a tedious operation, owing to the extreme hardness of the stone. It is hoped it will be completed soon after the end of the monsoon. The stone removed is used for filling-in at the Oyster Rock, and also for building the sea walls of the ground reclaimed near our workshops.

Butcher's Island Battery.

"This Battery is finished, and only requires maintenance during the monsoon, until the grass is sufficiently grown to prevent the earthwork being washed down. The platforms (wooden) have not been supplied from the Arsenal, and cannot well be laid until after the monsoon.

Malabar Point Battery.

"This Battery is also completed, with the exception of the Magazine (now finished), and only requires maintenance during the monsoon. Arrangements are being made for placing the guns in the Battery.

Pan Pir Quarry.

"The Quarry was completed for work soon after last monsoon, and has supplied considerable quantities of stone, earth, and moorum to Oyster Rock, and the reclamation near the workshop. A better bed of stone, of considerable extent, has been found at a higher level, and arrangements are in progress for working it. The work has, however, been suspended during the monsoon, as our funds for this year are limited.

Reclamation.

"Considerable progress has been made with this work, and about 2,000 square yards are now available for work. Tramways are in progress for moving the heavy stones. The completion of the filling-in will be retarded by the weather, but it is hoped the whole extent of about 6,000 square yards will be available by the end of the year."

The Expenditure on Works during the year has been :—

Oyster Rock Battery	Ra.	85,573	1	2
Cross Island	"	26,389	3	5
Malabar Point	"	14,786	15	3
Butcher's Island	"	6,779	14	3
Pan Pir Quarry	"	25,427	9	0
Reclamation	"	9,735	9	10
	Ra.	1,68,692	4	11

The work of constructing a Tunnel under Munsoorie Heights has been nearly completed. The Barrier Gate on the town side has been finished. Expended in the year, Rs. 1,931.

Aden.

A 2.—*Cantonments.*

A new Road to replace one which interfered with the construction of the Wanowree Barracks has been recommenced, and about one-third completed.

Poona.

Two Wells in the Native Infantry Lines at Indore were completed in the month of June 1860; they have been constructed with burnt brick and lime; are 11' in diameter, and 44' and 39' deep; their cost has been Rs. 2,399.

Mhow.

A similar Well in the Artillery Lines at Mhow was completed in the month of July 1860, at a cost of Rs. 1,278-12-5. The depth of the well is 40 feet, and its diameter 14 feet.

The main roads in the Mhow Cantonment Bazar, in length 10,625 feet, have been metalled at an expenditure of Rs. 2,775.

A 3.—*Accommodation for Troops.*

In the Fort of Belgaum a new Barrack for Artillery has been completed, and extensive additions and alterations carried out in the old Artillery Barrack, consisting of heightening the main walls 5 feet and renewing the roof.

Belgaum.

Extensive additions to the European Hospital in the Cantonment of Belgaum have been finished. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 721.

Four lofty well-ventilated Barracks, calculated to hold 25 men each, have been nearly completed at an expenditure of Rs. 22,401, and a building in the Sattara Hill Fort has been fitted up for the accommodation of 100 European Infantry, at an outlay of Rs. 907.

Sattara.

Extensive improvements, additions, and alterations to the Hospitals at the Sanitarium of Poorundhur have been commenced and are in progress. Expended during the year, Rs. 3,907.

Poona Districts.

The sixth of the new upper-storied Barracks at Wanowree having been completed, was occupied by Troops in October 1860, the remaining four of the ten it was originally proposed to construct have not been commenced; a range of Patcheries connected with these Barracks has been completed. Expended during 1860-61, Rs. 16,959.

Poona Cantonment.

Of the subsidiary buildings of the Wanowree Barracks, 3 Regimental Cookrooms, and 2 Regimental Necessaries have been completed; upon these, together with a few minor subsidiary buildings, Rs. 9,790 have been expended during the year.

Pendalls for 2nd Class Native Hospital servants for the Troops at Poona and Kirkee have been partly completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 3,399.

A bungalow in the compound of the Wanowree Hospital, for the use of the Hospital Serjeant of the Battery of Royal Artillery, has been purchased for Rs. 2,250.

One range of Patcheries for 20 families was three-fourths completed at Kirkee Cantonment. the close of the past official year.

A second range was commenced on the 1st of January, and the walls were 4 feet high when the work was suspended, in accordance with instructions of the Government of India, contained in their letter No. 943, dated 27th March 1861. Total expenditure on the two ranges of Patcheries in 1860-61, Rs. 28,739.

Temporary Barracks for European Infantry have been completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,286.

The construction of a Plunge Bath for European Infantry has been completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,400.

Certain additions and alterations to the permanent Barracks occupied by Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons have been carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,293.

Solitary Cells and Skittle Sheds have been completed, and sick Horse Stables commenced. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 4,334.

The new European Barracks at Asseerghur consist of two buildings, each capable of accommodating half a Company; one was on the point of completion, and the walls of the latter were built up to the tie-beam, when the works were suspended by order of the Government of India; walls of the guard-room were finished and the out-houses approaching completion, when they also were summarily stopped. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 33,331.

Huts for 500 Native Infantry at Indore were completed in the month of June 1860; each hut is 10' x 10'. They have been constructed of unburnt brick, with roofs of jungle wood, and single tiles. The expenditure on this work has amounted to Rs. 1,450.

Huts for a Wing of a Native Regiment at Augur are nearly finished; they are said to be very superior to ordinary Native Infantry Lines. The con-

struction and size of the huts are the same as those at Indore. Expended, Rs. 10,769.

Permanent Lines for the Bhopal Levy at Sehore are in course of erection. The dimensions of these Lines are the same as the preceding. They are being built with burnt brick, and with a superior description of roof; 200 huts will be ready by the rains. Expenditure, Rs. 4,900.

Several old Sheds, and a Hospital which escaped when Augur was burnt by the rebels in 1857, have been repaired and fitted up for the detachment of European Troops stationed there. The total expenditure on this work amounted to Rs. 1,401.

Three of the temporary Barracks in the south lines at Mhow are being re-roofed in consequence of their old roofs having fallen in. The expenditure has amounted to Rs. 1,308.

The upper-story Barracks for an Infantry Regiment at Mhow, on the Bengal standard plan, are built partly with stone and partly with burnt brick; the framings for the floors and roofs are iron, sent out from England; accommodation for 900 men will be completed by the rains. Expenditure during the past year Rs. 1,49,926, making the total expenditure on the work since its commencement, Rs. 2,61,350.

Bombay. Urinals for the Colaba Barracks have been completed, at a cost of Rs. 723.

A Shed for the protection of Barrack and Hospital Furniture has been Poona Cantonment. erected at Poona for Rs. 1,271.

The following buildings connected with the Infantry Barracks in Front Aden. Bay have been completed :—

A Patcherry and 6 Cook-houses and 6 Privies; a Fives-Court is in progress. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 46,085.

Of the Artillery Barracks in Front Bay, a Hospital, Cook-house, Privy, Apothecary's, Steward's, and Hospital Serjeant's Quarters, with outhouses and Dead-house, have been completed; and a sea-wall, which it was found necessary to construct, has been nearly so. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 36,974.

A Privy, on the Turkish plan, for Native Infantry Troops has been built in the vicinity of their Lines. The roof over the well is of teakwood framing, supporting chunam terrace 9 inches thick. The seats are self-acting, that is, the lids close readily when seats are not in use, and gases escape by an iron chimney 40 feet high, the seats are roofed in with a light chunam roof over Zanzibar framing, the whole surrounded by a wall with doors in it. Expended during 1860-61, Rs. 8,856-3-4.

A Skittle Shed has been constructed in the Castle of Surat. Expended in Surat. 1860-61, Rs. 227.

Four temporary family Barracks for the 4th K. O. Regiment of Foot have been completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 3,111. Ahmedabad.

Five Sheds for Artillery horses have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,404.

Two Barracks, of the materials of those used in Persia in 1856-57, have been commenced. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 232.

A 4.—*Ordnance.*

Extensive additions and alterations to the Belgaum Arsenal have been carried out. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 11,211. Belgaum.

Three tiled Sheds for the reception of Ordnance Stores have been constructed in the Poona Arsenal. Expended in Poona Cantonment. 1860-61, Rs. 5,315.

An Artificers' working Shed in the Mhow Fort was completed in July 1860, at a total cost of Rs. 3,795. Mhow.

Eight old Buildings in the Mhow Fort have been re-roofed for store-rooms for the Ordnance Department. The expenditure being Rs. 1761.

Four Lightning Conductors have been attached to the Powder Magazine at Bombay. Mazagon, Bombay. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,140.

Additional buildings have been erected at the Mazagon Gun-Powder Manufactory, at a cost of Rs. 51,195, in 1860-61.

A new flooring of concrete and sheet lead has been laid down in one Press House of the Powder Works, Mazagon. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,033.

Charcoal and Sulphur Mills have been erected at the Mazagon Powder Works at a cost of Rs. 3,949.

The following new buildings in the Gun-Carriage Manufactory at Colaba, Bombay, are in progress :—

1. New Turners' and Smiths' Shed.
2. An upper-storied Store-room. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 56,787.

The work of adding a second story to the Laboratory of the Grand Arsenal has been nearly completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 32,255.

A 5.—*Commissariat.*

A Camel and Elephant Shed at Sholapoor was completed in June 1860. Sholapoor. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,680.

PUBLIC WORKS.

[Bombay]

B.—NAVAL.

A Boiler Shed between the Factory and Boat Sheds in the Bombay Dock-
yard has been completed. Expended in 1860-61,
Bombay. Rs. 19,740.

Forges have been erected and a Boiler fixed in connection with the small
Nasmyth's Hammer in the Bombay Dockyard. Expended, Rs. 3,011.

A Shed for a circular saw has been nearly completed in the Bombay Dock-
yard. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,300.

An 8-ton Crane has been fixed at the end of the Dockyard Breakwater,
and a 5-ton Crane removed from the Breakwater to the Indian Naval yard.
Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,425.

C.—JUDICIAL.

C 1.—Police.

New lines for the Police in the Tanna Collectorate have been constructed,
and the old lines repaired. Expended in 1860-61,
Tanna. Rs. 2,072.

D.—REVENUE.

D 1.—Land and Miscellaneous.

The work of renewing the roof of the Collector's Cutchery at Sholapoor
has been nearly completed. Expended in 1860-61.
Sholapoor. Rs. 6,951.

The new Cutchery at Peint was completed in May 1860. Expended in
Nassick District. 1860-61, Rs. 609.

D 2.—Customs.

A circular Treasure Tower at Doodwal, on the Bealee Frontier of the
Belgaum Collectorate, has been constructed. Ex-
pended in 1860-61, Rs. 654.

E.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

E 1.—Churches and other Buildings.

The roof of St. Ann's Church at Indore is being re-constructed, the old one
having failed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 516-15-0.
Mhow.

E 2.—Burial Grounds.

Sums of Rs. 820 and Rs. 750 respectively have been expended in
1860-61 in enlarging the Roman Catholic and
Sholapoor. Protestant Burial Grounds at Sholapoor.

[*Bombay*]

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Burial Ground at Indore has been enlarged to double its original size, and the expenditure on the work has amounted to Rs. 404.

Mhow.

G.—GENERAL.

G 3.—*Post Office*.

A small Post Office has been constructed by the Executive Engineer. Nassick Districts, close to the Railway Station at Egutpoora, at the top of the Thull Ghaut. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 948.

Nassick Districts.

G 4.—*Mint*.

A sum of Rs. 12,338 has been expended in 1860-61 in enlarging the buildings of the Bombay Mint; the work is progressing slowly.

Bombay.

G 5.—*Charitable Institutions*.

Certain additions and alterations to the European General Hospital have been carried out, at a cost of Rs. 2,174, in 1860-61.

Bombay.

H.—MUNICIPAL.

H 5.—*Water Supply*.

Repairs to the Tank at Sownduttee, in the Belgaum Collectorate, have been executed at a cost, in 1860-61, of Rs. 3,747.

Belgaum.

Sattara.
Mouje Doodharee, Mahoollee,
Khanapoor, Wajegaon, and
Rahatay Wadde.

Four large Wells and one Tank have been constructed at the villages noted in the margin, to increase the supply of drinking water at those localities, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1194.

Rs. 92,330 have been expended in 1860-61 in repairing and constructing Tanks in the Tawecia Valley; the whole expense incurred on these works up to the close of 1860-61 has been Rs. 2,63,586.

Aden.

A sum of Rs. 7,867 has been expended in repairing and completing condensers at Aden, which are reported to be in good working order.

Water-works for supplying the city of Ahmedabad, commenced in 1850 and suspended in 1857, have been resumed, and Rs. 11,824 expended during the year; the cost of this work is defrayed from the Municipal Fund.

Ahmedabad.

PUBLIC WORKS.

[Bombay]

I.—MARINE.

I 1.—*Harbours and Navigation.*

Additions and alterations to the Tower on the Dolphin Rock in Bombay Harbour have been completed, at a cost of Rs. 3,555.

A Shed for sheltering Pilot Boats, at the Pilot Bunder, Colaba, has been completed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,432.

I 2.—*Light-Houses and Beacons.*

A Light Beacon has been constructed at Trombay, in the Tanna Collectorate. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 328.

The Steps at the end of the Town Custom House Pier, Bombay, have been partly rebuilt and enlarged. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 2,663.

A flight of Steps along the side of the wharf opposite the slip gate in the Town Custom House, Bombay, have been partly reconstructed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,531.

The Light-House at Perim has been completed, and the light was shown for the first time on the 1st April 1861. The Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has furnished the Government with the written opinions of three experienced Commanders of Peninsular and Oriental Ships that the light is successful and very useful.

K. AGRICULTURAL.

K 1.—*Irrigation Canals.*

Repairs to 18 Bundaras in the Nassick Districts have been executed at an aggregate cost, in 1860-61, of Rs. 2,889.

In the Khandeish Collectorate improvements to 9 irrigating Channels or Bundaras have been effected during the year 1860-61, at an expenditure of Rs. 24,147.

K 2.—*Tanks.*

The Executive Engineer, Dharwar Districts, reported that "the Nasoree Tank, a fine tank in the Rode Talooka, being out of order, the estimate for its repair amounted to more than Rs. 7,000, of which the villagers gave half. All the important work is now nearly done; an immense breach filled up; the dam raised and revetted with stone; waste weir built, &c." It will be ready to store water during the approaching monsoon.

An experimental Sluice in the Muduk Tank, in the Rode Talooka, 900 feet in length, has been built below an old native one, now on too high a level. Captain Playfair, the Executive Engineer, reports generally "that all the important tanks in the Dharwar Districts are now in good order."

Rs. 8,442 have been expended in the Surat Collectorate in excavating Tanks and repairing Embankments and Sluices and in the construction and repair of Wells.

Surat.

K 3.—*Dykes.*

Emergent repairs to the Dykes at Kavason, Moordhay, and Bhainder in the Tanna Collectorate, have been executed, at an aggregate cost, in 1860-61, of Rs. 5,156.

Northern Concan.

The Sluice of a Dyke at Bosway in the Tanna Collectorate has been rebuilt, and additional water-way provided. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 1,689.

L.—COMMUNICATIONS.

L 1.—*Metalled Roads.*

Deviation of the road from the halting Pendall to the Railway Engine shed at Khandalla, 1852 feet in length, has been made.

Poona Collectorate.

A piece of road from Vertex to Ganglee has been constructed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 10,843.

Surat Collectorate.

The work on that portion of the Gogo and Ahmedabad road which lies between Vertex and Ahmedabad, which was suspended in 1857, has been resumed. Expenditure in 1860-61, Rs. 2,641.

Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorate.

L 2.—*Unmetalled Roads.*

A trace has been finally approved for the Tenai Ghant road leading from Dharwar to Goa. The work was commenced by the Executive Engineer, Dharwar Districts, in April 1861; it has been arranged with the Goa Government that they shall construct the portion of road which lies in Goanese, and this Government that which lies in British Territory.

Dharwar Collectorate.

A new piece of road has been made in the Cantonment of Belgaum in the direction of Vingorla. On the road from Kurrar to Bejapoor, 22 miles out of 30 have been properly opened out. The clearance of roads from Dhannoor to Hoongoond, and from Ilkul to the boundary of the Belgaum Collectorate, has been commenced; 13 drains have been constructed on the roads from Beejee to Ulnawar and from Nundighur to Kittoor.

Belgaum Collectorate.

PUBLIC WORKS.

[Bombay]

The construction of a Moorum road between Sattara and the Kolapoor Territory has been undertaken; 20 miles, 2 furlongs, 180 yards of road over black soil have been completed with side-gutters. Total expenditure upon earthwork in 1860-61, Rs. 47,298. Between the towns of Beejapoor and Punderpoor, about 58 miles, 8 miles 55 yards of road have been opened out to a width of 20 feet from Belapoor to Ackeerdy. The Collector under whom this work has been carried out reports: "The construction of this road is calculated to afford great facilities for the cart traffic passing between the above important towns. The greater portion of this line of road passes through the territories of the Chiefs of Juth and Sanglee, the former of whom has undertaken to complete the portion lying in his Jahgeer."

New Toll Houses at Patus and Hingungaum, on the Poona and Sholapoor Poona Collectorate. road, have been built.

The principal work done in the Poona Collectorate during the year 1860-61 has been the maintenance of the existing roads at a cost of Rs. 1,47,500.

The work of improving the Chundapooree Ghaut on the Nassick and Poona road has been completed, and a uniform gradient of 1 in 20 attained.

The old line of the Bombay and Agra road between Scindwa Ghaut and Candesh Collectorate. Panakheira has been improved, and considerable progress on the new deviation from Panakheira to Sawulda on the Taptee river has been made. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 46,137.

The section of the same road between Nildana and the Taptee has progressed. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 16,609.

On the section between the Scindwa Ghaut and Mhow, extraordinary repairs to 9 miles have been completed; 6 culverts and drains have been built; 4 were in progress, and 2 commenced on the 30th April 1861. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 36,934.

On the section of the road between Indore and Dewas, the portions of road partly embanked in 1859-60 have been completed to 30 feet in width; $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles of new road have been commenced and completed to the same width; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of old road have been widened to the same extent; nearly 2 lacs of cubic feet of moorum have been excavated and stacked. Expenditure in 1860-61, Rs. 21,880. On the section of road between Dewas boundary and Bear side-gutters have been excavated, and road embanked to a width of 21 feet for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Expended in 1860-61, Rs. 4,689.

[*Bombay*]

PUBLIC WORKS.

L 3.—BRIDGES.

Additional Bridges have been built and obstructions removed on the road from Lingunmutt to the Tenai Ghaut on the new road from Dharwar to Goa.

Dharwar Collectorate.

A substantial timber Bridge has been erected over the treacherous bed of a nullah known as the Beenfihalla on the road from Anigherry to Hooblee. No public money has been expended upon this bridge, village subscriptions and local funds having supplied the means; two smaller bridges of the same kind have also been erected on the same line of road. The whole cost has exceeded Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 15,902 has been expended in 1860-61; a sum which, though large for a single Collectorate, is a part only of the sum expended on useful works in the Dharwar Collectorate, exclusive of aid from Government. The total village contributions in the Dharwar Collectorate for Public Works amounted in 1860-61 to Rs. 34,698.

The excavations for the foundations of six masonry bridges on the road from Sattara to Kolapoor have been commenced.

Four out of five small bridges on the section of the Bombay and Agra road between Nildana and the Taptee River have been built.

Khandeish Collectorate.

L 4.—*Boat-Bridges and Ferries.*

Belgaum Collectorate. A new single Boat for the Markundee River near Gokak has been constructed.

Poona Collectorate. Two Boats for the Ferry at Hingungaum have been nearly completed.

Nassick Districts. The construction of a double Boat for the Godavary River at Nassick has been commenced.

CONCISE ANNUAL REPORT OF FACTS OF IMPORTANCE CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC WORKS IN SIND DURING THE YEAR 1860-61, WITH A STATEMENT OF THE ENTIRE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

1. The sum proposed by the Government of Bombay for expenditure in Sind, and included in the Budget submitted to the Government of India, was Rs. 18,00,000, exclusive of Rs. 1,50,000 recommended for the Mittrow Canal, making a total of Rs. 19,50,000

The Government of India ordered the following reductions:—

1. Powder Magazine at Kurrachee.....	Rs. 13,870	
2. Foot Artillery Barracks	„ 35,000	
3. Ordnance Subordinates' Quarters	„ 24,216	
4. A reduction in the cost of repair expenditure (about).....	„ 60,000	
		<u>1,33,086</u>

Leaving sanctioned by the Government of India 18,16,914

Subsequently, the Government of Bombay directed that, instead of Rs. 1½ lac, the expenditure upon the Mittrow Canal should be limited to Rs. 50,000, reducing the sanction by 1,00,000

And leaving for expenditure in 1860-61 17,16,914

In consequence of a representation that there would probably be a considerable saving from the total sum authorised, the Bombay Government, under date 9th February, sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1½ lac upon the Mittrow Canal, or Rs. 1 lac in addition to the amount above given..... 1,00,000

18,16,914

On condition that there would still be a saving upon the total allotment of 1,50,000

The actual sum available for expenditure during the year thus became..... 16,66,914

2. In consequence of the delay in receiving the sanction for the increased expenditure upon the Mittrow Canal, and the breaking out of cholera

[Bombay]

PUBLIC WORKS.

among the work-people employed upon certain works, the entire expenditure falls considerably within the total sum allotted, and amounts to only Rs. 13,36,973, showing a saving of Rs. 3,29,941.

3. The chief works which have been in progress during the year are :—

KURRACHEE.....	{	1. Harbour improvement	Ra. 93,734
		2. Renewing the T head and enlarging the Custom House Jetty	„ 16,020
		3. Wards for European Prisoners in Jail ..	„ 6,836
		4. Luckkee Pass	„ 10,161
CENTRAL SIND.....	{	5. Residence for Political Superintend- ent, Thurr and Parkur, at Oomer- cote	„ 1,489
		6. Steep Incline from Fort Gate at Hydrabad	„ 2,328
UPPER SIND.....	{	7. Barracks for two Regiments Jacob's Rifles	„ 35,745
		8. Rebuilding Outposts, Tunzwaneec and Kundkote.....	„ 8,456
CANAL DEPARTMENT.	{	9. Meerwah Gharce Sluice.....	„ 5,368
		10. Mittrow Canal	„ 59,542
		11. Stone pitching in Narra Supply Channel	„ 22,122
		12. Arore-wah.....	„ 12,101
		13. Enlarging Biggaree Canal	„ 55,176
Total..Rs....			<u>3,29,078</u>

4. The Harbour Works were commenced in 1859-60, and a sum of Rs. 40,000 expended, chiefly in forming the approaches to the Napier Mole Bridge. The expenditure during the past year, including establishment, has amounted to Rs. 1,37,369, exclusive of the outlay for stock and plant, viz. Rs. 1,32,767, which, in conformity to the decision of the Accountant General, is not shown in the accounts.

5. The progress of the works has been much retarded, owing to the non-receipt of portions of the plant; the workshop Engine, Mortar Mills, and other important articles not having yet arrived from England. The visitation of cholera in September last caused the desertion of a large number of workmen, and labour has continued scarce to the present time. The officers of the Sind Railway Company very kindly lent their pile Engines,—an accommodation without which the progress made would have been even less than it has been.

6. The chief portions of the Harbour Works done during the year have been :—

1. Opening Quarries on Hands Hill and laying down 1 mile 36 yards of railway and sidings from thence to the Sind Railway, over which it is proposed to convey the whole of the stone required. The immense importance of good arrangements at the Quarries will be understood when it is stated that it is proposed to quarry, load upon trucks, and haul to the works, the large amount of 589 tons of stone per diem.
2. Two acres and three-quarters, making altogether 4½ acres, of land forming the approaches to the Napier Mole Bridge have been recovered from the marsh, filled to the proper level, and prepared for use as service ground. Mud dams have been raised to shut out the tide from the site of the abutments of the bridge. In excavating for the abutment at the north end a quicksand was met with, which has rendered a coffer-dam, now in course of construction, necessary. Pontoons and guides for screwing in the piles have been prepared, and Traveller Cranes put up. Most of the material for the Bridge, and a large amount of plant, has arrived, and upwards of eighteen hundred tons of iron work have been landed and stored.
3. The site of the Native Jetty and Quay has been nearly enclosed by a mud bund to shut out the tide; the ends are left open at present for the convenience of the trade. 550 lineal feet of permanent quay wall have been built, and 230 feet of temporary quay in lieu of that portion of the present quay which the mud dam will ultimately enclose.
7. The extension of the Custom House Jetty affords much greater facilities for landing and shipping goods than have hitherto been provided. It is stated that, as now constructed, the sand does not accumulate as formerly, and that there is an increase in the depth of water at the pier head.
8. The Luckkee Pass may be said to have been completed, a very trifling amount of work remaining to be done at the end of the year, which will be finished before the close of the season.
9. The works on the Mittrow Canal were greatly delayed by the restriction placed upon expenditure at the opening of the season, and the late period at which sanction was given for the larger amount, as arrangements could not be made for obtaining a sufficient supply of labourers. The expenditure has amounted to only Rs. 59,542. The revenue derived from the last Khurreef crop was about Rs. 11,000, and it is expected that this year the revenue will exceed the expenditure. It is desirable to carry on this very promising work, so as to render it thoroughly efficient with as little delay as possible; and the grant accorded by the Supreme Government of Rs. 1,20,000

for expenditure during the ensuing year will enable the officer in charge to proceed as rapidly as the circumstances of the country with regard to labour render practicable.

10. Upon the stone pitching to the Narra Supply Channel Rs. 22,122 were expended during the year: nearly all the bad portions have been now defended from the action of the stream. The sum of Rs. 12,843 remains unexpended from the original amount sanctioned, but probably further outlay may be found necessary when the present inundation has subsided.

11. The new head to the Arore Canal has been delayed by the breaking out of cholera, and its completion may possibly be deferred until after the present inundation.

12. The utmost economy has prevailed in all branches of the department.

13. The following Table shows the saving which has been effected on the items of expenditure specified :—

	Amount provided in Budget.	Amount Expended.	Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to Roads	1,75,260	1,01,771	73,489
Ordinary Clearances of Canals	4,53,711	3,88,698	65,013
Establishments	3,69,325	2,92,856	76,469
Total	9,98,296	7,83,325	2,14,971

14. The sum spent on Canal clearances is less than that in any year since the abolition of statute labour, and the Chief Engineer states, as the result of his inspection on tour, that, "with the exception of some of the Canals in the Kurachee Collectorate, those I have been able to inspect have been fully cleared. I have examined a great many of the canals in the Hyderabad Collectorate, and not having seen them for four years, was surprised to observe the marked improvement in many of them.

15. "In Upper Sind also the Canals generally are in an efficient state. The Fordwah and Ghar, which used to be dry early in the cold weather, are now perennial. On the 3rd of January I went from the head of the Fordwah through the Ghar to Larkhana in a boat, with a minimum depth of water the whole way of 4 feet, and I am informed that the depth has not decreased the whole season. This large cold weather supply is of immense value; it renders the cultivation independent of the rise of the Indus, and the revenue, already greatly increased, is still expanding.

16. "The reduction of the cost of Establishment has been caused by the vacancies which existed in the Department at the commencement of the year, and by the departure from Sind of the following officers not having been filled up by officers not already in the Province :—

"Captain Fife, Superintendent of Canals."

Captain Soady, Acting ditto, left Sind on sick certificate on the 18th April 1861.

"Lieutenant Baker, 1st Class Assistant Executive Engineer, and Assistant to Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port."

"Captain Thomson, Executive Engineer, Central Sind."

"Lieutenant Gambier, 2nd Class Executive Engineer, and Assistant to Executive Engineer, Central Sind."

Captain Merriman, Executive Engineer, Kurrachee Station and Port, has also lately been transferred to Belgaum, and no successor has yet been nominated to the appointment.

17. The office of Superintendent of Canals, since the departure of Captain Soady on sick certificate to England, has been placed in abeyance, and the duties amalgamated with those of the Chief Engineer in Sind.

18. "Several subordinates also have left the Province during the year, the places of some of them not having been filled up."

[Bombay]

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IN the year 1860-61 considerable progress has been made in all the works of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. On the 1st of May 1860, 277 miles were open for traffic, and 856 let to contract. On June 6th, the last portion, completing the South-Eastern line to Sholapoor (the extreme point in this direction to which the Railway is for the present to extend) was opened for traffic, a length of $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and in January last, on the North-Eastern line, 22 miles from Shapoor to Kussara (below the Tull Ghaut), and $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Egutpoora (at the top of the Tull Ghaut) to Nassick, were also completed, so that, at the date to which this Report extends, 351 miles were open for traffic: of these, 114 are in the Concan, and 236 in the Deccan. The two breaks, viz., the Bhore Ghaut, 13 miles long, on the South-Eastern line, and the Tull Ghaut, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on the North-Eastern line, remain unfinished.

Of the 782 miles still under construction, excellent progress has been made on the formidable Bhore Ghaut Incline, under the management of Messrs. Adamson and Clowser; works representing 30 lacs have been executed during the year, bringing up the total expenditure in India on this Incline to Rs. 62,10,106, and there is every probability now of its being finished by the end of next year. Of 25 Tunnels, 15 had a heading through; and of the total 3,903 yards of Tunnel, 1,993 were finished; of 8 Viaducts, 6 were arched over.

On the North-Eastern line, the works on the Tull Ghaut have not been pushed with such energy; but the Contractor's schedules have been lately revised to his advantage, and it is hoped this may stimulate his future exertions, so that the contract time, May 1863, will not be exceeded. Of 2,652 yards of Tunnelling, 651 were finished; of 6 Viaducts, 3 were half finished.

Of the unfinished line beyond Nassick, a length of 85 miles to Chalisgaum is so forward that it might be opened in August next.

From thence to Bhosawul (the junction of the Nagpore Branch) is 74 miles in length, and is under the same contract; it will probably be finished by this time next year.

On the Nagpore Branch, there has been a steady progress on its first section, i. e. from Bhosawul to Oomrawuttee, and this 134 miles long may be opened

by June 1863: delay has been caused by the want of labour, and by the Engineers not having supplied the Contractors with contract plans and sections punctually. On the portion from Oomrawuttee to Nagpore, 128 miles in length, little has been done, and the Contractors have not been stimulated to exertion, as orders were issued by the Government of India in February for suspending it; these, however, have been recalled, and there was not a day's delay in the prosecution of the Railway in consequence.

On the main line, Bhoswul to Jubbulpore, 335 miles in length, the death of two of the Contractors, and the general feebleness evinced by the survivors in obtaining labour or coping with natural difficulties, have resulted in the execution of but little work, and the Directors have succeeded in terminating amicably their Contract with Messrs. Duckett and Stead.

This Contract has probably been relet in London by this time.

In the survey of new lines, the Company's Officers have projected two Branch lines to Indore. A survey of a branch of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway to the same place was also submitted; and Government passed a decision, declaring that Indore belonged to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, more properly than to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and that one line, *viz* the Baglee Ghaut, was, of the two surveyed by the former, the preferable one.

A branch has also been surveyed to Ahmednuggur from Dhond, a village 167 miles from Bombay, on the South-Eastern line; it is 49 miles long and not very favourable.

The expenditure on capital account in India for the past official year has been Rs. 1,27,45,673, and since the commencement up to May 1st £3,829,070, at the Railway rate of Exchange, have been spent in India, and up to 15th April £2,876,656 expended at home.

The Traffic for the calendar year 1860 is given in Appendix B; it could not have been brought up to the date of this Report with accurate details; but the weekly gross traffic is given in Appendix A up to that date. A return of Engines and Rolling Stock is given in Appendix C.

The gross Receipts per mile of open line for the year (Rs. 7,444) seem but small; but this is principally attributable to the unprofitable return of the extension beyond Poona; here, the passengers are but few, and though the high road is thronged with goods traffic, not much had then come on to the Railway.

Since the tariff rates were lowered last October, a considerable increase has arisen in the public merchandize carried; but the difficulties of working the break at the Ghaut are still so great, that this increase is nothing to what will be thrown on the Railway when the Bhore Ghaut line is finished.

On the North-Eastern Line, a great quantity of Cotton and Seeds has been brought on to the line lately, in consequence of the high prices ruling in Bombay; more, in fact, came to the stations than the amount of available stock could remove.

In passengers, an experiment was made by the introduction of the 4th Class at a very low fare, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie ($\frac{3}{16}$ L.) per mile, for six months, to suit the poorer classes, who still travelled along the road.

The following were the results :—

384,091 3rd Class, earning Rs. 1,87,037,	} travelled,
and 618,059 4th Class, earning Rs. 2,39,935,	

1,002,150

Rs. 4,26,972,

while in the corresponding time of the previous year, only 584,301 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3rd Class travelled, earning Rs. 3,31,825.

It is satisfactory to have induced 418,000 persons to use the Railway more than in the six months of the former year, and though the receipts increased only 28 per cent., against 71 per cent. increase of numbers, and the additional expenditure caused by the greater number has not been accurately estimated, it is certain the Company will always find in the 4th Class traffic a profitable source of revenue, and that 3rd Class fares are too high for the large masses of Indian population.

As there is a tendency, when 4th Class passengers are carried as often and as fast as other classes, for those who would otherwise contribute 3rd Class fares to travel 4th Class, the Directors have determined to limit in future the 4th Class to one train at slower speed, and not to put any 4th Class carriage on the ordinary Passenger Trains.

The total traffic receipts for the year, on a mean length of 288 miles open, were, for Passengers Rs. 10,40,148, Goods Rs. 11,03,421, and the gross expenditure was Rs. 12,96,900.

The Bombay Goods' Terminus question has again been discussed. The Railway Company have always required Government to reclaim a piece of the Harbour for them, and hand it over free of cost for a Goods' Station, or to give them a strip of ground on the Esplanade, extending from the Native Town to the Fort.

This Government has refused to listen to either demand: to the first, they reply that the obligation to supply land does not include one for converting a piece of water into land; to the second, that the obligation does not extend to any particular piece of land the Company may select; that a fenced-in Goods' Station on the Esplanade would be a general inconvenience, would cut off all

access to bunders, and to all ground that may afterwards be reclaimed to the harbour-side of the Esplanade, which will consequently be depreciated; also, that permanent buildings injure the fortifications, and that there is no necessity for all produce being brought to the Fort walls, as communication between the Railway and the harbour on one side, and the Native Town on the other, can be maintained at other points as well as on the Esplanade.

Lord Elphinstone's Government offered them ground on the Flats and at Tank Bunder, but the Company refused to accept either. Negotiations are now in progress for reclaiming ground at Warree Bunder, a site convenient to the Shipping, the Native Town, and the Locomotive Depôt; and it is expected a satisfactory arrangement will at length be concluded.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE progress of the B. B. & Central Indian Railway for the year under notice has been great, as compared with that of former years. It would have been greater, but for the stoppage of works, ordered by the Government of India in October last, which caused a waste of money, no less than of time. The restriction on expenditure was removed in December, but its ill effects survived. The arrangements for workmen on the suspended works had been hopelessly disordered for the season; contracts had been compromised or abandoned, and confidence had been greatly shaken; much lost ground therefore had to be recovered.

The year can show an increase of 70 miles to the open line, and the completion of the Taptee Viaduct. By the middle of June, an Engine will have crossed the Nurbudda, and another 30 miles will probably be opened.

The progress of the works will be described in the geographical order adopted in previous reports, though this involves the anomalies of commencing with the part not begun, and that will be the last finished, viz. the Bombay Terminus, and introducing into the middle of the report the part that is finished and open for traffic.

The Chief Engineer is now preparing plans for the Terminus, both Passenger and Goods, their sites as well as designs, and considering arrangements for providing for the large cotton traffic which may be expected on this line, and the question of forming a junction near Bombay with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for the mutual convenience of both Companies.

Proceeding northward from Bombay, some progress is apparent between

Bandora and Bassein (157* and 136 miles from Surat); portions of this line are ready for the rails. The staging for the Bassein Viaduct has been begun, and one or two piles are in position.

Some earthwork has been done this year between Bassein and the Wyturnee River (136 and 122 miles), where the second large bridge will soon be commenced, much of the material being on the ground.

From the Wyturnee River to the Dannoo Swamp (122 to 96 miles), progress, though not much this season on account of the stoppage of work, has been made in earthwork and masonry, and but little has been done on the Dannoo Embankment, 6 miles long. North of this to Bulsar (41st mile), a good deal of earthwork and ballasting, and a little masonry has been done; at the Koluck and Par Bridges, commenced only in February last, considerable progress has been made.

The completion of the line from Bombay to the Par River, in two years, might be predicted with all confidence, the heavy embankment at Dannoo and the Wyturnee and Bassein Bridges being the regulating and the only formidable works, provided there be no accident or orders for restriction.

Indeed, though the Baroda line does "cross many a creek and river between Bassein and Broach," these do not, on experience, prove to be the serious obstacles supposed by many.

The line is very nearly completed from Bulsar to Sucheen (9 miles from Surat). Some of the best work on the line done this season is to be seen on this length, and its progress has been very rapid.

The open portion commences at Sucheen, and extends (with a break at the Nerbudda River) to Doolia near the Mhyee, 99½ miles in length; it will be specially reported on subsequently, and the portion, still under construction, from Doolia to Ahmedabad, considered first.

The Mhyee Viaduct, the only very heavy work on this length, has lately been begun, and but little beyond preparation of material has been done. As, however, the bed of the Mhyee is nearly dry after October, screwing the piles of the piers will not be difficult, and might be completed in a single season. Beyond the Mhyee, the earthwork and masonry bridges were finished three seasons ago. For reasons best known to those who managed matters, the works thus remained for two seasons; they were just started again, when the order of the Government of India, restricting expenditure, stopped all further progress. Since the restriction was removed some progress has been made, and the work of ballasting, laying permanent way, and conveying material up-country, is now going on vigorously.

* Here and elsewhere the distances from Surat are given, because the terminal point in Bombay is not yet fixed.

Except two rather large bridges between Memoodabad (125 miles from Surat) and Ahmedabad, there are no heavy works to be done, and no scarcity of anything, but good ballast. The expense of land carriage for the materials of the bridges will be great, for these will have to be begun before the rails are laid up to them, to ensure the line to Ahmedabad being ready by this time next year; the line may be finished to Memoodabad by November next.

On the open line much still remains to be done; more ballast has to be spread, station buildings to be finished, extra sidings, carriage landings, cranes, goods' platforms, water-tanks, turn-tables, &c., have to be provided. Much however is being done in the way of improvement. It may be necessary to explain that permission was given for opening the line with various temporary expedients, in order to get some return as soon as possible. The style of construction of many of the stations falls short even of that lately ordered by the Government of India. Some 3rd Class Stations are now being put up in this latter style, they will cost rather less than half what permanent stations, affording equal accommodation, would; but the economy of building them thus is questionable, and it would probably be better economy to build a part only of the station at once substantially, and make shift with that till times mend.

The praiseworthy exertions made to finish the line between Broach and Baroda (45 miles), opened last January, deserves mention. This portion of the line, and that from Surat to Bulsar, benefited for a time by the misfortunes of the rest; for when the works were stopped elsewhere, they received a large accession of Engineers and skilled labourers. Too much praise can hardly be awarded to the courage and industry which have pushed on the Nerbudda Bridge to completion, in spite of its various engineering difficulties and a trying climate, and have been rewarded by a successful termination, the last girder having been laid on the 27th of May, and one of the heaviest locomotives having crossed on the 11th June.

The working of the Traffic Department is improving. No accidents, involving loss of life or serious injury, have been reported on the open line during the year. There is often great unpunctuality, there are sometimes other irregularities; but it must be recollected that the line is unfinished, that a rapid river more than half a mile wide divides it in the middle, and that the stock of engines and carriages falls far short of what is required for both portions.

In workshops the Company is very behindhand. There are at present only some temporary shops of inflammable material at Amrolee near Surat, they are being enlarged and somewhat improved; but no consideration of economy, however, ought long to defer the construction of permanent shops and stores; more need not be built now, than is required for the present work, but stability and security from fire seem indispensable.

To sum up the account of the line and its prospects :—

	{	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles are open for traffic.	
	{	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Sucheen to Nowsaree, in May 1861.	
Bombay Extension . .	{	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Nowsaree to Bulsar, in June 1861.	
	{	7 „ Bulsar to Par River, about October 1861.	
	{	11 „ to Bombay, about June 1863.	
	{	34 „ from Doolia to Memoodabad, with a break at the Mhyee River, about November 1861	
Ahmedabad Line . . .	{	17 $\frac{1}{4}$ „ Memoodabad to Ahmedabad and Mhyee Viaduct, possibly June 1862.	

If thought desirable, it might perhaps be arranged to open from Bombay to Bassein in 1862; but unless a large increase is made meanwhile to the stock of Engines and Carriages, the Company could not undertake to work this portion themselves.

It is not worth while to enter upon the subjects of proposed extensions of the main line beyond Ahmedabad. A survey has been made of the Tyrella Ghaut, and of great part of a branch line to Indore; but the work is now in abeyance, and must continue so, at all events, till the present line is finished and paid for.

The Indian Expenditure on capital account during the past year has amounted to Rs. 48,40,676-14-8. It may be estimated at about 52 lacs for the present year, and the same for the year after, when the line will probably be open throughout. Since the commencement to the 1st of May £1,184,957 have been spent in India, reduced by the Railway rate of exchange, and £1,340,554 in England up to the 15th April. Payments, however, in shares have only amounted to £2,157,829, Government having advanced the remainder.

Return of the Traffic Receipts is appended. The opening of the Nurbudda Bridge will both reduce the working expenses and increase the traffic, and every mile opened towards Ahmedabad will increase the receipts. The Bombay extension will contribute little or no local traffic between Bulsar and Bassein. But until the line is open through, Goozerat can only very partially adopt the Railway for its channel of trade with Bombay; however, if the present rate of progress is kept up, and the line be brought to an early completion, the undertaking will then be a profitable one to its promoters, for the traffic between so fertile and populous a country and its seaport must be great, while Goozerat, neglected as its wants in roads and communications have hitherto been, will have its resources increased, and its prosperity ensured, by the cheap, regular, and secure means of transit which a Railway affords.

SIND RAILWAY.

THE last report of the Sind Railway up to May 1860 showed the state of progress to be thus: earthwork nearly complete, the masonry half finished, 50 miles of permanent way laid, the workshops just commenced, and a fair quantity of rolling stock ready.

The works have been departmentally carried on, with the exception of the central district, which was let in June last to Messrs. Swan and Appleby; and the progress on all has been very creditable, considering the difficulties of working in a country with but little water, few supplies, and few inhabitants, man or beast.

On the 1st May the road was laid through from Kotree to Kurrachee Station, 108 miles long; almost all the fencing was finished, all the bridges but three, and all the main works of the line, were completed: it was not, however fit for public traffic, both for want of this fencing and for signals, and other securities at stations and sidings; and these necessary provisions were not supplied till the 13th May, when, three years after its commencement, the line was opened with the usual formalities.

The masonry of the stone bridges is particularly good; one viaduct over the Bahrui, 600 yards long, deserves special notice for its design, the excellence of its work, and the rapidity with which it was executed. Six of the larger bridges are of Warren's Girder, laid upon masonry piers; one is on plate girders; all have been subjected to the usual tests. The road is in excellent condition, the banks and the ballast being of first-rate material; the permanent way is of the usual kind, viz. double-headed rails connected by fish-plates, supported on wooden cross sleepers. Deodar has been much used for the latter. The line is single from the workshops, to Kotree, and when finished will be double from Keemaree to the workshops, 5 miles. A very complete range of Locomotive and Carriage Workshops have been finished at Kurrachee, and machinery for all species of work erected; they are too good, too extensive and expensive for a line 112 miles long.

At Kotree, a Steam Ferry has been started in the past year, for the accommodation of passengers from Hyderabad; it has broken down once or twice, though it has not yet been exposed to the inundation freshes, but all deficiencies are now, it may be hoped, repaired.

Of works in progress and not finished, are:—

The extension of the main line to Keemaree (the seaport of Kurrachee), 3 miles long.—This has been delayed for want of the iron work required to bridge over the opening, which has to be left, in order to carry out the scheme of the Kurrachee works.

The branch, 3 miles long, from the workshops to Ghizrie.—This is about finished, but the amount of probable traffic has not encouraged its being opened.

A temporary line, 1 mile long, extending to, and a temporary Goods' Terminus, at the head of the Napier Mole, to accommodate goods traffic till the Keeramaree line is finished.

At the other end of the line, an approach to the Steam Ferry, on the Hyderabad side, has been going on, and is almost completed; it has cost Rs. 58,000. It has also been found necessary to protect the right bank of the Indus, and a good deal of stone pitching will be laid.

Bungalows, at a cost of Rs. 75,000, for the accommodation of Railway Officers, have been built out of guaranteed capital; the occupants pay $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the outlay, but this hardly suffices for interest of money, repairs, and insurance.

Stations of a cheap character are finished at Kurrachee and Kotree; and at four intermediate places, platforms and small sheds are being erected. There is no prospect of any traffic at these places, and there was no necessity for building regular stations there.

The two bridges left unfinished on the opening of the Railway are now in progress, and will be finished before August.

In the year ending 1st May 1861, Rs. 33,42,547 were spent in India on Capital Account, and the total expenditure on the line has been in India up to that time, £765,455, converted at the Railway rate of exchange, and up to April 15th, £600,308 in England.

This gives a rate of £12,000 per mile already spent; a large one for Indian Railways, and one not warranted by the heavy nature of the works; it is accounted for by the failure of the Contractor, the difficulties caused by the desolate character of the country, and by the style in which the work has been lately carried on, no expense having been spared to ensure a speedy completion.

Among the unsatisfactory items of expenditure and liabilities on Capital Account, are the sums disbursed for Mr. Bray, the Contractor, and the claims made by him.

He failed in his engagements both to the Company and his workmen; little work was done, and there was but the remedy of giving him notice under the contract, and taking over the works; arrears due to workmen by him were paid by the Company, amounting to about £11,000, and are not now acknowledged by him; and he has lodged claims against the Company, composed of alleged losses and possible profits, which may involve a payment of £300,000.

The rolling stock available on the 1st of May 1861 was as follows:—

20 Engines.

138 Carriages and other Vehicles.

For the present but one train will run each way daily, as the amount of traffic is doubtful; and it has been arranged to run in the day-time, both as being more convenient to the public, and more advisable on a new line; till all the servants are trained to their duties, care seems unusually necessary, as there have been several instances of chairs being fixed on the rails, and one instance of a rail having been loosened by the removal of the keys.

There will never be much local traffic in either goods or passengers, and the through traffic in the latter will not be as good as on other Indian lines; hopes of its success rest entirely on getting the goods to leave the Indus at Kotree, it may be expected that a great portion of what passes between Kurrachee and Kotree may be diverted to the Railway, but it must be recollected that a large amount of the Indus traffic never goes to Kurrachee at all, but is conveyed by sea-going boats from the mouth of the Indus.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.

ON the 1st May 1861 the state of progress of the Indus Steam Flotilla was thus reported:—The “Stanley,” Passenger Steamer, and one Tug Steamer called A, were afloat, parts of a second steamer had arrived at Kurrachee, and five Tugs were in different stages of progress.

The “Stanley” was the model steamer built by Mr. Scott Russell for the Company, sent out in parts, and rebuilt here departmentally.

The six other Passenger Steamers, with seven accommodation Flats, are being built for the Company, by Messrs. Richardson and Duck, and six Tug Steamers and 33 Barges are being built departmentally: all have been first constructed at home, but it is feared not tested sufficiently before being sent out.

The “Stanley” was tried on the Indus in May 1860, without cargo, and without Flat; her speed was only 3 to 4 miles an hour against stream; her draught was, when loaded, far greater than specification, and her steering qualities very deficient; her paddles, 14 feet in diameter, were evidently not large enough.

She was laid up at Keesmaree; paddles 22 feet were fitted, various alterations made in her rudder and accommodation, and she started on a voyage for Mooltan in December. She drew 2 feet 6 inches, with her fuel, without cargo, but made a satisfactory run from Kotree to Mooltan in 13 days 6 hours; there were, however, still complaints of her steering, and her consumption of coal was upwards of one ton per hour.

On her return she was laid up for repairs, her deck-houses completed, and she started for Mooltan with passengers in last April; but shortly after leaving Kotree, one of her cylinders was broken, and another will have to be obtained from England. She is estimated to have cost £34,000.

The "Sir Charles Wood," the second Passenger Steamer, will, it is expected, be ready in September, and a third at the end of the year.

Of the 7 Flats to be attached to these Steamers, and being built by the Contractors, 2 are ready.

As to the Tug Steamers, the first (named A) was tried in April 1860; her speed in slack water, when towing two barges, was only 7 miles, working at 55 to 60 lbs. pressure; her draught was 2 feet 9 inches.

The second, then on the stocks, was accordingly altered; her length was increased, her bows made sharper, but the draught was the only point in which any improvement was thereby effected; with a pressure of 70, she only attained $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, towing two barges. It was then supposed that her deficient speed was caused by the paddles not having hold enough of the water, and that this would be improved by deeper immersion in the fresh water of the Indus. She was accordingly started for the Indus, with material for the Punjaub Railway, but on the first shoal she grounded on, her back was broken. She was however repaired, and is now running.

All work on the other 4 Tug Steamers on the stocks has been suspended, for further experiments on Tug A proved that the design, both of hull and machinery, was ill-adapted for working in shoal water against a strong current. Her engines worked loose, and increase of pressure or of the number of revolutions gave no corresponding increase of speed.

In all, both Passengers and Tugs, the stern lines are too bluff, and their bottoms are quite horizontal, a great disadvantage in getting them off mud banks; on the other hand, a fine run and a spoon-shaped bottom diminish the amount of displacement; nor have the diameters of the paddles, the amount of their immersion, and the power of the engines, apparently received full consideration.

The late Court of Directors appointed a Commission in 1857, at home.

for studying and reporting on these very subjects; but neither in the "Stanley" nor these Tug Steamers were their recommendations followed.

The Company have spent in India this year Rs. 409,923; their expenditure since the commencement in 1859 up to May 1st, 1861, has been in India £51,519 reduced by the Railway rate of exchange, and £189,700 in England, up to April 15th, 1861. It is estimated that the total cost, before the proposed complement is completed, will be £350,000, the capital first estimated, and all that is at present guaranteed is £250,000 and £83,000 debentures.

Among the unsatisfactory items of expenditure of this Company has been the monthly pay to a corps of Captains, Sea-going Officers, and Marine Engineers, who were appointed from home, at periods varying from one to two years before there were vessels for them; the Engineers have been employed as Fitters, but the others have had no employment, excepting those posted to the "Stanley," the few times she has been under steam.

MILITARY AND MARINE.

MILITARY.

THE Report for 1859-60 treated principally of the measures of Military reduction. It was added therein that "the Government has other and large reductions in view."

2. Accordingly, on the motion of this Government, the European Force was reduced, by sending away H. M.'s 57th and 64th Regiments of Foot, the 8th Hussars, one Troop of Royal Horse Artillery, and one Battery of Royal Artillery, without relief.* Seven Batteries of Artillery have been converted into Garrison Companies. The established strength of all Native Regiments has been fixed at 600 privates, or 712 of all Native Ranks.

3. The Regular Cavalry have been converted to the Silladar system. The change has been transacted most satisfactorily.

4. The force on the Sind Frontier has been reduced from 2,400 Cavalry to 1,800; and the two corps of Jacob's Rifles, which were each 800 strong, were reduced to 400 strong.†

5. The detachment of Golundanze has been removed from Jacobabad, and the guns are manned by men of the other Arms.

6. The Joint Remount Agency has been abolished, and the purchase of Horses left to separate management by each Regimental Commanding Officer, subject to the Government regulations, and the general control by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

7. A Brigade, consisting of a Native Cavalry Regiment, two Native Infantry Regiments, and a detachment of the Artillery Mountain Train, was furnished to Aurungabad.‡

8. Large additional reductions of Cattle Establishment were made, and the Waggon Train in Sind abolished, and the Transport Train between Bombay and Mhow reduced to a small establishment.

* Since the end of the year, orders have been given to send home two more Batteries of Royal Artillery, without relief, immediately after the rainy season.

† Since the end of the year these two Corps have been converted into one of 712 of all Native Ranks.

‡ Since the end of the year this has been withdrawn, under the orders of the Government of India, and Jaulnah has been occupied by Madras Troops instead.

9. The Ordnance Establishments were generally revised and reduced. The principal portion of the stores in the Kurrachee Arsenal have been removed to Hyderabad; a Depôt, in charge of a detail as per margin, having been established for the supply of the troops at the former station. The Arsenal at Sholapoor and Depôt at Malligaum have been broken up, and the stores removed to Poona, Belgaum, and Ahmednuggur.

10. The stores in the Ajmere Arsenal have been distributed to Mhow, Neemuch, and Ahmedabad, to the extent of the accommodation available in the arsenals at those stations; but until the arsenal premises at Mhow are enlarged, the remainder of the stores must necessarily be retained at Ajmere.

11. The arsenal at Ahmednuggur will eventually merge into that of Poona, and the latter will be subsidiary to the Grand Arsenal; but these arrangements are at present in abeyance, pending increase of accommodation at Poona. So soon as the communication by rail with Guzerat is opened up, the arsenal at Ahmedabad will be reduced to a Depôt.

12. Heavy Field Batteries, as per margin, have been substituted for the Heavy Siege Trains maintained at Neemuch, Hyderabad, Mhow, and Belgaum.

13. The following increase and reductions in the personal Establishments of the Ordnance Department have been made. No carriage is maintained for these Batteries. Only the stores and equipment are kept packed and ready for use.

Increase.

Office Establishments	Rs.	370	0	0
6 Receiving and Issuing Conductors	„	1,052	10	0
5 Conductors	„	577	3	0
1 Muccadum	„	8	0	0
24 Nowgunnies	„	168	0	0
Rs. 2,175 13 0				

Reduction.

3 Permanent Conductors	Rs.	436	5	0
12 Sub-Conductors	„	939	2	0
23 Store and Park Corporals	„	1,067	11	3
1 Laboratoryman	„	21	1	1
4 Syrangs	„	88	0	0
17 1st Tindals	„	161	8	0
28 2nd ditto	„	224	0	0
72 Store Lascars	„	432	0	0
Rs. 3,369 11 4				

MILITARY AND MARINE.

[Bombay]

14. Progressively as the other arrangements are carried out, there will be an additional prospective reduction as follows :—

Office Establishments	Rs.	856	0	0
2 Commissaries		1,681	1	8
1 Deputy Assistant Commissary.....		271	5	0
2 Permanent Conductors		290	14	0
1 Conductor		115	7	0
6 Sub-Conductors		469	9	0
4 Store and Park Serjeants		269	7	0
1 Syrang		22	0	0
4 1st Tindals		38	0	0
4 2nd ditto		32	0	0
141 Store Lascars		846	0	0

Rs. 4,891 11 8

15. The strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks, excepting European Commissioned Officers, was—

	On 1st May 1860.*	On 1st May 1861.*
Artillery .. {	European.... 2,395	2,560
	Native	1,604
		4,166
Cavalry .. {	European ... 2,052	1,349
	Native	4,672
		8,180
Sappers .. {	European.... 55	58
	Native	566
		631
Infantry .. {	European.... 11,028	8,773
	Native	25,349
		43,007
		55,984
		44,931

16. The following is a statement of the valuation of the several reductions effected in our Military Departments during the year 1860-61 :—

* Excluding troops in China.

† Since the end of the year, four Regiments of Native Infantry have been disbanded, so that the established strength of the Native Infantry, including the two Regiments in China, is at present only 21,360, to which number the Army is being rapidly reduced.

**STATEMENT of REDUCTIONS of MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, ordered since 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.**

NATURE OF REDUCTIONS.	Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.	
	Rupees.	
One of the appointments of Deputy Judge Advocates General abolished.....	4,800	
Native Veteran Battalion abolished	76,650	
Medical Storekeepership at Neemuch abolished	2,796	
3rd Battalion of Native Artillery abolished	97,756	
Mr. Green, Engineer, attached to the Enfield Rifle Bullet Factory, discharged	3,720	
Cantonment Magistrate, Kurrachee—the office annexed to that of the Deputy Judge Advocate General, Sind Division, without any emolument	2,172	
Southern Division of the Army abolished—Belgaum constituted a Brigade of the 1st Class, and the General Officer transferred to the Malwa Division ..	3,940	
The appointments of Town Major, Fort Adjutant, and Secretary to the General Prize Committee abolished, and that of Brigade Major sanctioned	8,640	
The appointment of Staff Officer at Dapoolce abolished, that station ceasing to be a Military one. Allowances on account of Writers and Stationery, and the Treasure Chest, and the expense of the Bazar Department discontinued.....	3,356	
Corps of Tent Lascars reduced	23,988	
Reduction in the Extra Establishment of the Adjutant General's office	600	
The appointments of Commandant and Senior Inspector of the School of Musketry at Poona combined, and that of a permanent Adjutant sanctioned	2,400	
The appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Rajpootana Field Force, abolished	4,788	
The Staff salary of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate and Superintendent of Bazaars at Mhow discontinued, the duties being assigned to the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division	1,200	
3rd Belooch Regiment disbanded	1,47,433	
Appointments of Commandant and Adjutant and Quarter Master of Artillery, Mhow Division, abolished	8,416	
Appointment of 2nd Class Barrack Master, Kolapoor and Kulludghsee Circle, abolished	840	
Reductions in the subordinate Medical Department, consequent on the disbanding of the 3rd Belooch Battalion and Native Veteran Battalion	1,356	
Reduction in the Kutch Levy.....	13,008	
Saving in Office Establishment in consequence of the appointments of Town Major, Fort Adjutant, and Secretary to the General Prize Committee being abolished ...	2,141	
Appointments of the Deputy Inspectors General British Troops at Kurrachee and Mhow abolished	44,719	
Poona Irregular Horse reduced	65,460	
The Bengal Scale of Staff allowances to the Cantonment Joint Magistrate and Superintendent of Bazaars at Mhow discontinued, the duties being assigned to the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division ..Rs. 3,600		
Deduct amount exhibited in Statement for July 1860	1,200	
The appointment of Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools discontinued, and the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent for the Native Army Schools authorized	2,400	
	799	
Carried over..... Rs.	5,23,378	

MILITARY AND MARINE.

[Bombay]

NATURE OF REDUCTIONS.

	Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.
	<i>Rupies.</i>
Brought over.....Rs.	5,23,378
Extra Batta to the Assistant Apothecary of the Poorundhur Sanitarium discontinued.	180
No. 15 Light Battery reduced to the Peace Establishment of one hundred and five Horses	3,558
Establishment of Tent Lascars attached to the Sind Frontier Force discontinued	666
Her Majesty's 57th Regiment of Foot removed from India.....	5,31,842
Regiments of Native Infantry (excepting the 3rd and 5th Regiments Native Light Infantry on Foreign service), including the two Belooch Regiments, and two Regiments of Jacob's Rifles, reduced to 8 Companies from 1st January 1861.	2,01,861
Office Tentage and other Field Allowances discontinued to the Staff Officers, Mhow Division of the Army	4,299
Of three Regiments of British Cavalry, the established proportion of Horses reduced 15 per cent. less than the established number of men of each Corps, instead of 10 per cent., as directed in March 1860	13,104
Reduction of Artificers consequent on the substitution of a Heavy Field Battery for the Siege Train at Secunuch	2,004
Her Majesty's 8th Hussars transferred to the Bengal Presidency	6,62,450
Her Majesty's 64th Foot ordered to England	5,31,842
Sattara having been constituted a Civil station, the appointment of Staff Officer has ceased, and the expense of the Bazar Establishment is discontinued in the Military Department	3,684
Silladar Cavalry.—The three Regiments of Regular Cavalry, and the Poona, Sind, and Southern Mahratta Irregular Horse re-organized, and formed into Regiments of Irregular Cavalry, reduction of expenditure being the difference between the cost of the above Regiments on 1st May 1860, and the cost of the Corps as re-organized, including the unattached Officers of the Regular Cavalry	7,42,310
Light Field Batteries, Nos. 7, 8, 10, 16, and 17, abolished	1,15,913
Dharwar having been constituted a Civil Station, the appointment of the Staff Officer has ceased, and the expense of the Bazar Establishment is discontinued in the Military Department	1,680
The appointment of Assistant Adjutant General at the Head Quarters of the Army abolished	3,876
Thirty Regiments Native Infantry reduced from a strength of 636 to 600 Privates each	1,43,136
The appointments of Barnack Sergeants at Bhooj, Kulladghee, Rajpote, Baroda, Schore, and Dharwar abolished	5,133
Adjutant General's Office Establishment saving	1,932
The allowance drawn by the Medical Officers in charge of the staff and details at the Stations of Baroda, Bhooj, Rajkote, Malligaum, Kolapore, and Sholapore abolished	2,160
D Troop of Royal Horse Brigade and No. 1 Battery 13th Brigade Royal Foot Artillery ordered to England	3,17,365
Staff allowance to Riding Masters of the two Regiments of Dragoons serving under this Presidency reduced	2,874
The Staff allowances, &c., of the Brigadier and Brigade Major at Sholapore ceased, the Brigade Command having been abolished	12,972
The Command allowance of the Commandant of Indian Artillery reduced from that of a 1st Class to that of a 2nd Class Brigadier, consequent on the expiration of Colonel Rowland's tenure of command	3,240
Guzerat Provincial Battalion disbanded (paid in the Civil Department)	1,19,037
Carried over. ....Rs.	39,50,519
	5

[Bombay]

MILITARY AND MARINE.

NATURE OF REDUCTIONS.		Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.
	<i>Rupees.</i>	
Brought over.....Rs.		39,50,519
Joint Remount Agency abolished—Staff Salary of the Joint Remount Agent, and expense of his permanent Establishment		14,820
13th Brigade Royal Artillery—the Command allowance drawn by the 2nd Lieutenant Colonel serving under this Presidency, discontinued		3,600
Armaments at Poona, Belgaum, Mhow, Secunder, Ahmedabad, Bhooj, Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Aden—saving by revision of Office Establishments.....		1,392
Total of Military Reductions.....Rupees		39,70,331
REDUCTIONS IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.		
Establishments and followers	Rs. 1,18,787	
Cattle and Carriage	6,16,170	
Transport Train.....	3,10,567	
Carts	11,892	
Reduction of ration of Commissariat Cattle	1,20,070	
Reduction of grain ration of Cavalry Horses	40,000	
Total of Commissariat Reductions.....Rupees		12,23,786
Grand Total.....Rupees		51,94,117

MARINE.

During the past year the Indian Navy has undertaken, as heretofore, the Naval duties in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea.

2. Several of the vessels were despatched to China in the early part of the year, where they were employed with the Royal Navy until the conclusion of Peace, when they returned to India, bringing back a portion of the Military Force.

3. The *Assaye* and *Punjaub* Steam Frigates were sent to England under sail towards the close of the year, in compliance with the orders of the Secretary of State, and conveyed a number of invalid and time-expired soldiers.

EDUCATION.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DURING the year under report a reduction was effected in the salaries of two Inspectors, in accordance with Mr. Ricketts' scale, and the organisation of the subordinate inspecting staff was carried forward a step by the sub-division of over-large districts and appointment of Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

General.

The permission to redistribute educational expenditure given by the Secretary of State rendered possible these beneficial changes, as well as the founding of a considerable

Funds.

number of new Schools. The Government expenditure is now nearly the same as in 1856-57, while the increase of Government schools and scholars is very gratifying (vide Appendices B and C). A corresponding advance has been made in the quality and in the appliances of education, including, under that head, additional assistant teachers, vernacular maps, furniture, &c., paid for out of the school-fees.

The progress in this department has been very striking. The number of district depôts is about 379, or 45 more than last year. The books which have been printed during the year are those entered in the Table forming Appendix A.

All the boys in the Government schools are compelled to buy their own books. No expense is caused to the State by the Book department, beyond the salaries of the Curators of the Central and two principal Branch Depôts and establishment; all advances for the publication of books will be repaid into the Treasury, and a sufficient margin of profit is reserved to cover commission and other expenses of sale.

Besides books of less pretensions may be mentioned Mr. Dossabhai Framjee's original Guzerathi work on England (which he visited three years ago), illustrated with English engravings, and Rao Saheb Wiswanath Narrayen's Translation of Elphinstone's History of India, both of which works were brought out in reliance on promised Government patronage. Government subscribed for 100 copies of each of these works.

Patronage of Literature.

The "Elphinstone School Paper" (English) is found very useful by teachers. The "Poona College School Paper," a similar publication in Murathi, was started at the end of the year.

Educational Periodicals.

The Director of Public Instruction delivered a course of popular lectures on the Law of Contracts in the Poona College, and made a tour of four months in the Dekkan and Canarese country. The Inspectors also made tours in their respective districts.

The University held its third matriculation examination in March. There were 86 candidates from different schools; of these, 39 passed, viz. 19 Hindoos, 19 Parsees, and 1 Portuguese. There was only one Mahomedan candidate, who failed.

The first examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine was held in March 1860. There were in all 8 candidates; the passed men were—3 Parsees, 2 Hindoos, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Mahomedan.

The following institutions (all Governmental) were during the year affiliated to the University:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. Elphinstone College | } | General. |
| 2. Poona College | | |
| 3. Grant Medical College | | Medical. |
| 4. Government Law School | | Law. |

No private college has applied for affiliation.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The Elphinstone College contained at the end of the year a greater number of men of promise than at any former time. The Poona College in its several departments shows increasing popularity. The Junior Scholarship Examinations were held as usual by the Professors of each college. The questions were issued by the Director of Public Instruction. The Central School Elphinstone Institution and the Poona College School supplied nearly all of the successful candidates. The Senior Scholarship Examination was held by a Board, who gave their services gratuitously to Government. The Law Classes were lectured as usual. The annual Examination of the Junior or Candidate Law Class in Jurisprudence was held by the Director of Public Instruction in June 1860. No final Examination for Diplomas was held pending the decision of the University, whether to allow Law students for a definite period after the institution of the University to go up for Law degrees without passing through Arts.

In the Grant College the usual courses of lectures were given. It has already been stated that seven students passed for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine. Ten Candidates went up for the final (Diploma) Examination, of whom seven passed. These results are highly gratifying. It is proposed to open a Vernacular Class in the College.

The senior class of 1859-60 was examined by a Committee appointed by Government, to ascertain their fitness for appointments as Probationary Assistant Overseers. Out of eleven pupils, one only failed to reach the standard. Nearly all the successful candidates obtained employment. The present senior class contains ten pupils. The usual course of instruction was given in Mathematics and Civil Engineering. Forty-seven (47) candidates wished to join the junior class in June 1860; 27 passed the examination, of whom 13 joined the school. The Maistree class has failed this year.

Arrangements have been made to open the Ahmedabad College in two departments, Civil Engineering (Public Works) and Judicial, under the superintendence of the head master of the Government English school, on the 15th June 1861. Two highly competent native tutors will be attached, one to each department. The annual examination of English schools was held in August by the officers of the department, with satisfactory results.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in compliance with the representations of this Government, consented to remove the characteristic defect of the Educational Department, viz. the want of schools under competent Europeans designed to train boys for College. Four masters are to be sent from England: they will be stationed at Bombay, Rutnagherry, Poona, and Belgaum.

The attendance at almost all the English schools has improved. The Poona College School has made the greatest advance, which is, however, partly to be attributed to the relaxation of some over-strict rules relating to the attendance of pupils. The Belgaum Sirdars' School, since it was put under the Director of Public Instruction, has made a gratifying advance in every way. It is now certainly the best school in the Dekkan after the Poona College School. The Sattara School has declined for the time, in consequence of an unpopular change of masters. The Sholapore School has been put on a satisfactory footing, and now flourishes. The Tanna School has had the like good success. There is a gratifying increase in the attendance of the Surat School.

SIND.

On the introduction into Sind of the Income Tax, it was found necessary to suspend the collection of unlegalised local funds.

General.

The result has been, as regards Education, that, while some schools were closed, and some checked in their progress to maturity, others have been kept open by the persuasion and exertions of District officers. Proof was thus at once given to the theory that the self-supporting school, like the Municipal or self-governing principle, has but a nominal existence; and that the real maintenance and direction of such experiments are in the hands of the State. Nor is this all. The prevalence of cholera throughout the Province has driven away numbers of pupils. This result is intelligible when it is borne in mind that there have been reported no less than 6,000 deaths from the disease in the Province, which is usually free from the visitation.

In English Schools the result has been somewhat different. They have

not been affected by local funds, for the rule which

English Schools.

applied to these did not apply to Municipalities, and where Government afford no aid to English Education, the Municipal Commission supplies its place; while, as regards the appearance of cholera, this occurrence has not had very palpable influence on the schools at Kurrachee and Hyderabad, however much it may have had effect in diminishing the number of students elsewhere.

At the large towns of Thattah, Sehwan, and Larkhana, the establishment of English Schools is contemplated, with the aid of Municipal funds. The Municipality of Sehwan has already placed a grant of Rupees forty per mensem at the disposal of the Educational Department for this purpose, and it is intended to appoint a master at an early opportunity. A fixed allowance has been made for the maintenance of schools in Sind, to cover the publication of Vernacular books, and to meet contingent educational expenditure.

GENERAL SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Two new Anglo-Vernacular schools have been opened at Nassick and in

English Education.

Bombay. The table forming Appendix B shows the comparative state of English School Education during the year now passed and the previous year. The result is an increase of 2 schools and 455 scholars.

Government having sanctioned the application of funds saved by the closing of schools to the foundation of new Vernacular schools, and the transfer of schools from one place

Vernacular Education.

to another, a most gratifying increase of schools and scholars in the Central and Southern Divisions has been the result. In this point of view the past year may be compared with 1856-57, the year before the mutiny checked the expansion of education. There has been a slight but marked decline in Guzerat as regards the general results of vernacular education. The explanation is that several communities have refused to renew their subscriptions to their schools. In Sind there has been a most serious decrease, attributed by the Inspector to the Income Tax, and the prevalence of cholera, which caused several schools to be closed. Some of these will be re-opened. In all other districts, but Guzerat and Sind there is an increase of schools and scholars, the aggregate net increase being 125 schools and 6,092 scholars, as will be seen from Appendix C.

The Normal schools at Poona and Ahmedabad continue as usual. Several inferior schoolmasters were brought into Poona for Training of Masters. six months' training, which has greatly improved them. The Dharwar Candidate Class has been furnished for the first time with a separate master. The effects from this change are reported by the Inspector to be excellent, and, indeed, in the whole Canarese country, education seems to be making a great advance.

No new Industrial Schools have been opened, but in a short time the re-organisation of the low-caste schools at Poona as an industrial institution will be completed. The workshops attached to the Engineering Schools at Poona are thriving. The value of the work done was, as compared with the previous year,—

1859-60.
Rupees 10,855-0-0

1860-60.
Rupees 28,372-10-11.

This great increase is attributable to the fact that the Superintendent is the Executive Engineer of Poona and Kirkee, who is able to throw a great deal of work into the School.

Considerable improvements have been made in the Dockyard School since Dockyard School, Bombay. it has been placed under the Educational Department.

The Southern Inspector has been in correspondence with the Political Superintendent of Kolapoor, on the subject of education, and has consented to visit the Kolapoor Schools as often as he passes through that district. The Political Superintendent was, however, averse to allowing the Department any authority over the schoolmasters or any right to call for returns from them as is done in Kattywar. The statistics of Vernacular education in Kolapoor are said to be as follows :—22 Schools, 964 Scholars. The Inspector, Southern Division, has been ordered to visit all the Sirdars and make their acquaintance, with the view of forwarding the interests of education.

[Bombay]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THERE is very little progress to be reported during the past year, as, owing to the stringent orders on the subject of expenditure, no works have been sanctioned, except those of a most emergent and indispensable nature.

During the year the European General Hospital at the Presidency has European General Hospital. * been placed under the Civil Authority.

The following table shows the number of Patients under treatment in the Hospital during the undermentioned ten years:—

	Remain- ed.	Admit- ted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
For the year 1851-52..	57	1,142	1,199	1,058	87	54	1,199	7.2
" 1852-53..	51	1,039	1,093	1,004	46	43	1,093	4.2
" 1853-54..	43	1,131	1,174	1,357	54	63	1,174	3.6
" 1854-55..	63	1,129	1,192	1,061	78	53	1,192	6.5
" 1855-56..	53	1,015	1,068	946	57	65	1,071	5.3
" 1856-57..	65	1,101	1,166	1,305	79	82	1,166	5.3
" 1857-58..	82	1,870	1,952	1,697	135	120	1,952	6.9
" 1858-59..	120	1,927	2,047	1,875	93	79	2,047	4.5
" 1859-60..	79	1,517	1,596	1,335	139	122	1,596	8.7
" 1860-61..	122	1,493	1,615	1,408	103	104	1,615	6.3

In the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital,—a hospital described in former reports as entirely devoted to Native patients,

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.
no change has taken place. At the end of the year there were 211 beds occupied by patients; 4,580 were admitted, making a total of 4,791 patients treated; of these, 3,826 were discharged, 726 died, and 239 remained in hospital.

The following table exhibits the number of Patients for the last ten years:—

In-door Patients.

	Re- main- ed.	Admitted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
For the year 1851-52..	205	4,126	4,331	3,488	625	218	4,331	14.4
" 1852-53..	218	4,162	4,380	3,522	615	243	4,380	11.0
" 1853-54..	243	4,514	4,757	3,809	696	252	4,757	14.6
" 1854-55..	252	5,560	5,812	4,662	902	248	5,812	15.5
" 1855-56..	248	5,067	5,315	4,176	881	258	5,315	16.5
" 1856-57..	258	4,901	5,159	3,945	987	227	5,159	19.1
" 1857-58..	227	4,636	4,863	3,771	865	227	4,863	17.7
" 1858-59..	227	4,228	4,455	3,570	632	253	4,455	14.1
" 1859-60..	253	4,606	4,859	3,800	848	211	4,859	17.4
" 1860-61..	211	4,580	4,791	3,826	726	239	4,791	15.1

[Bombay]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Out-door Patients.

	Re- mained.	Admitted.	Total.	Dis- charged.	Remaining.	Total.	Sex.				Daily sick.
							Males.	Females.	Children	Total.	
For the year 1851-52.	498	12,454	12,952	12,265	687	12,952	7,790	2,275	2,887	12,952	152
" 1852-53.	687	11,670	12,357	11,887	470	12,357	9,018	2,010	1,329	12,357	137
" 1853-54.	470	13,765	14,235	13,755	480	14,235	9,303	2,577	2,355	14,235	142
" 1854-55.	480	13,909	14,389	13,992	397	14,389	9,569	2,389	2,431	14,389	138
" 1855-56.	397	13,824	14,221	13,740	481	14,221	9,205	2,525	2,491	14,221	139
" 1856-57.	481	14,719	15,200	14,765	435	15,200	9,596	2,656	2,948	15,200	141
" 1857-58.	435	14,125	14,560	14,145	415	14,560	8,952	2,531	3,077	14,560	133
" 1858-59.	415	12,947	13,362	12,758	604	13,362	8,164	2,469	2,729	13,362	111
" 1859-60.	604	12,978	13,582	13,205	377	13,582	7,496	2,600	3,486	13,582	103
" 1860-61.	377	14,735	15,112	14,678	434	15,112	8,162	3,130	3,820	15,112	113

Connected with the Hospital is a "*Lying-in Institution*," where 78 patients were admitted during the year; of these, 56 were cases of parturition,—a considerable increase on former years.

The Lunatic Asylum has undergone no change during the year. It

Lunatic Asylum.

continues to be very crowded. The following are the number of Insane persons, Natives and Europeans, who have become inmates of the Asylum, and discharged during the past year :—

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated
Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.	196	127	323	95	21	207	323	6.5

Visitors, appointed by Government, made monthly inspections of the Institution, and reported generally favourably on its working and success. The large number of deaths was due to an epidemic of cholera which prevailed in the Island of Bombay during the hot months of 1860.

The Civil Oculist Department continued as heretofore. The number of

Civil Oculist.

cases in which diseases of the eyes were specially treated were as follows :—

Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total.
153	1,633	1,786	1,647	139	1,786

A new Dispensary was opened at Oorun in August 1860, designated "*Mrs. Pascoa de Souza's Dispensary*," in memory of the wife of the Founder, who has provided, in the centre of the populous town of Oorun (in a district abounding with fever), a house to be used as a Dispensary; and lodged in Government Securities Rupees (12,000) twelve thousand, the interest of which is to be devoted to the charity.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

[Bombay]

The Fort of Rairee, on the sea-coast, has been repaired and occupied as a Sanitarium, and promises to be a valuable place of resort for sick and convalescent Soldiers of the European Regiment at Belgaum.

A small new European Artillery Hospital has been built at Aden, in the front bay of Camp, close to the sea, freely exposed to the prevailing winds, and capable of accommodating (12) twelve patients.

The following table shows to what extent the people have availed themselves of the Civil Hospitals in each division. It will be observed that the total number of in-patients is upwards of (8,000) eight thousand, and that the ratio of deaths to the number of cases treated is under 5 per cent. :—

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remain- ing.	Total.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to treated.
Presidency Division..	19	895	914	867	15	32	914	1.6
Poona " "	64	1,583	1,647	1,407	140	100	1,647	8.5
Northern " "	105	2,048	2,153	1,909	98	146	2,153	4.5
Southern " "	41	742	783	710	37	36	783	4.7
Sindh " "	99	2,236	2,335	2,158	69	108	2,335	2.9
Aden " "	25	905	930	833	65	32	930	6.9
Total .	353	8,409	8,762	7,884	426	454	8,762	4.8

Relief has been afforded to upwards of 11,800 out-door patients at the Civil Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries during the year, and nearly 2,000 persons present themselves daily at the several Dispensaries. The details of the relief afforded in each division will be found in the following table. Of the applicants about 58 per cent. are Hindoos, 26 per cent. Mussulmans, Christians 7 per cent., and Parsees 7 per cent.

Divisions.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remain- ing.	Daily Sick.	Sex.			Caste.					
								Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Christians.	Hindoo.	Mussulmans.	Parsees.	Other castes.
Presidency	526	28,487	29,013	28,579	19	617	337.8	16,545	5,062	6,548	20,015	5,000	11,168	7,790	4,100	211
Poona	331	30,008	30,339	29,074	46	304	170.8	11,502	3,600	6,184	21,286	886	16,007	3,940	352	109
Northern	600	33,470	34,070	33,446	162	461	231.5	16,341	6,000	9,320	31,661	600	25,016	5,241	3,822	444
Southern	240	12,000	12,240	12,000	40	287	141.2	8,034	2,179	2,656	13,169	613	10,445	2,146	57	5
Sindh	301	30,484	30,785	29,083	107	455	476.4	14,166	3,108	3,368	20,708	501	7,014	13,177	80	43
Total	2,003	1,10,289	1,12,292	1,10,786	454	2,144	1,718.7	69,417	21,280	28,038	118,385	6,230	60,350	21,437	8,427	632

A body of nearly 20,000 trained Police has been maintained during the year: amongst them there has been very little sickness, as there were only

Health of the Police Establishment.

[Bombay]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

92 casualties, and the proportion of the numbers treated to the strength was only about 55 per cent., as the following table will show :—

Divisions.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent.		
									Treated to strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	2,678	7	1,011	1,018	906	8	14	1,018	38.0	0.2	0.7
Poona	9,455	63	1,153	1,208	1,148	15	50	1,208	34.9	0.2	0.8
Northern	5,908	199	4,700	4,897	4,825	38	94	4,937	84.0	0.6	0.7
Southern	2,453	100	902	1,002	983	3	16	1,002	40.8	0.1	0.3
Sindh	4,919	72	2,468	2,541	2,450	32	50	2,541	51.6	0.6	1.2
Aden	218	8	150	164	162	1	1	164	75.2	0.4	0.6
Total	19,620	398	10,492	10,890	10,564	92	234	10,890	55.4	0.4	0.8

The prisoners confined in jails have numbered during the year about 6,000.

Health of Prisoners in Jails.

They have been comparatively free from disease, whilst the mortality is a little under that of former years. The general average of deaths to strength throughout all the jails of this Presidency amounted to only 3.5 per cent., as exhibited in the following table :—

Divisions.	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent.		
									Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency	1,010	56	1,345	1,421	1,312	85	24	1,421	140.6	8.4	5.9
Poona	1,497	60	2,041	2,107	2,017	31	59	2,107	140.7	2.1	1.4
Northern	828	4	1,415	1,458	1,381	49	34	1,458	176.0	5.2	2.9
Southern	806	32	802	804	800	12	22	804	110.9	1.4	1.3
Sindh	1,730	51	2,259	2,310	2,186	41	81	2,310	132.8	2.3	1.7
Aden	171	5	161	166	153	5	6	166	97.0	2.9	3.0
Total	6,051	233	8,123	8,356	7,918	217	226	8,356	138.0	3.5	2.5

The subjoined table shows that about 2,75,000 persons have been vaccinated during the past year; of this number 2,50,000 were successful vaccinations.

Vaccination.

The relative number of the different castes vaccinated were as follows :—Hindoo 70 per cent., Mussuhmans 25 per cent., and other castes 5 per cent., whilst the ratio of Males to Females was as 54 Males to 46 Females. With regard to the age of those vaccinated, 33 per cent. were under one year old, and the remainder above that age.

Divisions.	Sex.		Caste.						Age.		Result.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Parsees.	Other Castes.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Deaths.		
Presidency	89,070	28,100	942	53,887	5,060	481	100	11,001	47,269	53,980	5,200	9,150	68,300	
Poona	13,805	13,863	93	25,745	1,208	7	2,063	8,204	23,458	27,060	1,140	1,518	29,748	
Northern	40,630	42,807	34	75,680	10,439	104	4,371	45,584	47,861	82,118	0,208	4,466	97,505	
Southern	15,354	13,640	69	29,438	9,439	..	808	8,813	21,467	27,590	1,427	1,068	29,500	
Sindh	25,457	25,592	63	9,678	49,895	37	1,811	18,486	43,544	60,708	707	544	62,019	
Aden	809	305	12	48	1,023	..	122	89	1,141	650	226	226	1,206	
Total	1,46,112	1,30,566	1,227	1,04,300	69,129	627	10,281	49,608	1,44,866	2,51,657	18,980	10,091	2,74,094	

CONSERVANCY.

DURING the year 1860-61, the operation of Act XXVI. of 1850 was suspended in the five Towns of Bunkapoor, Patree, Ranpoor, Mandul, and Byle Hongul, and it was introduced into several towns in the province of Sind, where the different Municipalities have continued to contribute greatly towards the comfort and well-being of the people.

The Municipality of Kurrachee have passed a resolution to devote 2-5ths of their income to improvements in the Cantonment of Kurrachee, in consideration of the share contributed by the inhabitants of the camp towards its revenues.

In the present Municipal Commission there are none of the original members appointed in 1858. There have been six changes from deaths and resignations.

Defectiveness of the Municipal Laws in respect to Buildings, &c.—The existing Law, as respects the power of the Municipal Commissioners to compel parties re-building to retire to the line of street laid down for its improvement, having proved to be inefficient, the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners submitted that it was necessary that the whole routine in regard to building cases should be altered, to give the Commissioners the necessary powers, and he suggested the modification which he considered necessary. The Municipal Commissioners, however, being of opinion that the law was very defective in many particulars, called on their Solicitors to consider, with the assistance of Counsel, what sections of the Act relating to the above subjects required altering, but up to the close of the year no report was received.

Burial and Burning Grounds.—Bye-Laws for the management of Burial and Burning Grounds were prepared and approved by Government.

Lighting Bombay with Gas.—An expenditure of Rs. 3,130 was incurred last year in keeping up 81 oil lamps, the work being performed by the Police. With a view, however, to introduce the lighting with Gas into the Island, Mr. Forjett, who, when nominated President of the Board, was in England, made inquiries regarding the expenses which attend the employment of Gas, and in a Minute, in which he stated the cost which he believed would be incurred in setting up Gas Works, as also the monthly charges and probable

receipts of the same, advocated that the lighting of Bombay with Gas should be undertaken by the Municipality itself, in preference to making it over to a private Company, established for the object. The Minute was submitted on the 3rd December last to the Bench of Justices, together with a Minute on the subject by Mr. Hutchinson, one of the Municipal Commissioners, and Draft of a proposed Bill to empower the Commissioners to introduce Gas Lighting into Bombay.

Water Supply.—No important steps were taken during the year in respect of private house-supply. Tanks, to be filled with water from the Velhar Lake, were constructed at the Apollo and the Mazagon Bunders, and contracts were entered into for the supply of water to the shipping in the Harbour.

Offensive Trades.—Appendix A furnishes particulars regarding the various Trades coming under this description, the number of Licences granted during the year, the Fees levied, and the aggregate sums realized.

New Works executed.—The following new Works have been executed :—

Construction of Parapet Wall and Wooden Railing on the Hornby Vellard, at a cost of Rs. 9,856-5-9.

Construction of a Paved Drain in Ketwady Back Road, at a cost of Rs. 4,570.

Protecting the exposed foundations of the Sonapoor Necessary (in progress).

Raising and levelling of the Foras Road, at a cost of Rs. 670-7-7.

Raising and paving the Gutter in Doorgodavie Street, at a cost of Rs. 178-13-6.

Paving a public Gully at Mazagon, at a cost of Rs. 400.

Erection of Parapet Walls on Malabar Hill Road.

Construction of a Urinary in Shaik Memon Street.

Improvements to the Tank at Chinch Bunder Pier, at a cost of Rs. 1,500.

Raising and Metalling Mooghbbhat Lane, at a cost of Rs. 300.

Construction of Box Drains at Wilderness, Mazagon, and Girgaum Roads, at a cost of Rs. 341.

Construction of a Parapet Wall at Gowalla Tank, at a cost of Rs. 227.

Construction of 2 Earthen Dams across the Worlee Branch of the Main Drain.

[*Bombay*]

A contract for Scavenging and Watering the roads was entered into, and the work was executed during the first few months satisfactorily; but at the end of 1860 the Municipal Commissioners were obliged to terminate the contract, owing to the very inefficient manner in which it was being carried out. It is under consideration to carry on the Scavenging and Watering Departmentally, by which it is anticipated a considerable saving of expenditure will be effected.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on the 31st Decem- ber 1859	2,99,493	8	4
Assessed Taxes	4,14,278	13	3
Fees and Fines	1,11,288	2	4
Town Duties	3,13,942	15	1
Stores and Live Stock, sale proceeds of	14,555	3	11
Miscellaneous	20,870	0	0

Rs. . 11,71.428

	Rs.	a.	p.
Police charges.....	77,181	4	10
Establishment and Contingencies.....	97,430	15	3
Roads.....	3,11,545	1	5
Repairs.....	8,611	15	1
Contribution on account of			
Nagar Water Works	1,75,000	0	0
Ditto ditto Drainage.....	2,50,000	0	0
Stores supplied to the Surveyor.....	32,556	6	1
Miscellaneous.....	14,230	1	8
Balance on 31st December 1960.....	1,77,872	14	10

Reg., 11,74,428 11 2

Vehar Water Works	Rs. 2,46,438	5	8
Drainage	„ 3,52,054	12	8

Total....Rs. 5,98,493 2 4

SURVEY.

REVENUE.

NOTHING remarkable has occurred during the year under report in the progress of the Survey, which has been principally carried on in the Sattara Collectorate; the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates being completed, with the exception of occasional villages requiring to be surveyed on lapse or at the request of the Inamdars. The Inamdars now appear much more alive to the advantages of the Survey, and applications to have their villages subjected to it are of late very numerous. During the past year, the Revised Settlement was introduced into the Kagwar Talooka of the Belgaum Collectorate, and the Wace Talooka of the Sattara Collectorate.

The cost of this Survey, and the extent of work done during the two seasons preceding the year under report, are as follows:—

Measuring.	Total Number of Nos. (Fields) measured.	Total Number of "Wingage."	Total Number of Acres measured.	Total Number of Acres tested.	Average difference between Measurement and Test.	Average Cost of Measurement per Acre.
Total for 1858-59.....	37,201	4,78,853	5,23,494	39,327	0 30	0 2 5
Total for 1859-60	45,835	4,69,576	5,04,072	27,124	0 35½	0 2 7
Increase in 1859-60	8,634	....	....	....	0 5½	0 0 2
Decrease in 1859-60.....	....	9,277	19,422	12,203	....	....

Testing.	Classed.		Tested.		Average Error.	Average Cost per Acre.
	Fields.	Acres.	Fields.	Acres.		
Total for 1858-59.....	37,637	5,73,135	2,888	35,441	0 0 7½	0 0 10½
Total for 1859-60.....	38,981	5,36,552	2,723	33,377	0 0 8	0 0 10½
Increase in 1859-60	1,344	....	....	....	0 0 ½	0 0 0½
Decrease in 1859-60.....	....	36,583	165	2,067	....	....

Years.	Average Cost of Measurement per Acre.	Average Cost of Testing per Acre.	Total Cost per Acre.
1858-59.....Rs.	0 2 5	0 0 10½	0 3 3½
1859-60....."	0 2 7	0 0 10½	0 3 5½

The survey of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in the Raichore Doab, was carried on during the year under a party of Captain Anderson's Survey Establishment.

During the past season, a revision of assessment was made, and new rates Khandeish, under Mr. A. F. introduced into the new Talooka of Virdhul, and Davidson. also into six villages of the Nundoorbar Talooka.

The number of villages, fields, and acres, submitted to test, measured, and classified, during the year under report as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following table :—

Measured.	Villages.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference between original Measurement and Test per cent.	Average Cost per Acre.
Total for 1859-60	220	2,153	25,381	0 25 0	0 4 4
Total for 1860-61	192	2,460	27,677	0 24 0	0 3 5
Increase in 1860-61 .....	....	7	2,293	.....	....
Decrease in 1860-61	28	..	....	0 1 0	0 0 11

Classified.	Villages.	Fields.	Acres.	Average difference of rate per field between original and test classification.	Average Cost per Acre.
Total for 1859-60	141	830	11,130	0 0 6	0 1 11
Total for 1860-61	229	1,685	21,889	0 0 5½	0 1 9
Increase in 1860-61	88	855	13,459	.....	....
Decrease in 1860-61 .....	....	....	....	¾	0 0 2

The Revenue Survey continues at work in the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Guzerat, under Captain Kaira, and Surat. The total area surveyed is reported to have been a little over 404 square miles, divided into 81,156 fields, comprising 2,58,985 square acres.

The total area classified was 2,24,475 acres, divided into 55,427 fields.

The total area subjected to both operations was 4,83,460 acres, divided into 1,36,583 Revenue Survey numbers or fields.

During the year under report the revised assessment had been introduced into 87 villages of the Duskroie Purgunna, and 14 villages of "Jeytulpoor."

The size of the fields is less than last year, and the cost per field has decreased 1 anna and 1 pic, but the cost per acre has increased 6 pics.

In Tanna, two Talookas were brought under revised assessment. Six now remain to be assessed. The measurement of the whole Collectorate will probably be completed by the end of next season.

Tanna, under Captain J. T. Francis.
 Rutnagherry, under Captain J. T. Francis.
 The Revenue Survey, which, under instructions from the Home Authorities, was ordered to be recommenced in this Collectorate, has since last year been in progress in the Soovern-droog Talooka, where it will probably be completed next year.

Settlement Survey operations have been in progress in all the three Collectorates of Sind. In Kurrachee, Boundary Marks have been erected, and Boundary Surveys completed in 106 villages, and in 11 villages field-measurements have been completed.

In the Hyderabad Collectorate, the Settlement Survey has made considerable progress, upwards of 900 villages having been completed during the year under review.

In the Mehur District of the Shikarpoor Collectorate the demarcation of boundaries has been completed in 64 villages, and Boundary Surveys in 134 villages. In the Roree and Shikarpoor Districts Boundary Surveys have been completed, and satisfactory progress appears to have been made in the Field Surveys and registry of rights. Good progress has also been made in the Larkhana District, and revised rates of assessment for the Nusseerabad and Kumber Talooks are reported to be in course of preparation.

The total cost of Survey in Sind up to 30th June 1860 has been :—

Kurrachee.....	Rs.	39,745	12	0
Hydrabad.....	..	99,218	14	10
Shikarpoor .....	..	58,048	14	6

Total.... Rs. 1,97,013 9 4

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Topographical Survey of the District of Larkhana has been carried out by a detachment of the Revenue Survey Establishment.
 Sind. A similar Survey of the Khyrpoor Territory is reported to be near completion.

FORESTS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE accounts of the Forest Department during the year 1860-61 have not as yet been received. The financial results of their management cannot therefore be shown in this place.

Hitherto it has been the practice to farm out the right of cutting down Jungles. In supersession of this, the system of direct management has been experimentally introduced into some of the Talookas of the Tanna Collectorate. This change, which is more beneficial as regards the conservation of the Forests, has yielded receipts greater than was anticipated, and equal to the highest amount hitherto paid by the Farmers, who, heedless of the injury they did to the Forests, by the indiscriminate felling of timber, sought to derive as large a profit as possible during the currency of their farms.

A restriction was also imposed on the felling of Aine and Kheir trees for fire-wood, and some Forests, which during past years had been almost denuded of trees, have been closed.

The Government have also determined to place the Conservation Establishments immediately under the control of the Collectors. This arrangement, it is hoped, will act as a check on the depredations which are committed on the Government Forests under the cover of Inamdars' Passes.

An order was issued to dispose of the rejected Timber in the Bombay Dépôt, by holding quarterly auction sales without reserve.

SIND.

During the past year the Sind Forests have been under the management of Messrs. N. A. Dalzell and W. Fenner. Their Revenues have increased from Rs. 1,06,301 in 1859-60 to Rs. 1,12,285 in 1860-61, or by Rs. 6,984. The expenditure has decreased from Rs. 56,162 to Rs. 49,542, or by Rs. 6,620. The net revenues of the Forests thus show an increase of Rs. 13,604.

Claims for compensation to landholders and zemindars in the Shikarpoor Collectorate, for land included within Forest limits in 1854-55, have been finally inquired into. Similar claims in the Hyderabad Collectorate are under investigation by the Collector, in communication with the Forest Ranger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPULATION.

UNDER instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, a Census of British-born Subjects was taken in April last, and the Returns, as received, were forwarded to England.

STATIONERY.

A Committee has been appointed to consider what reduction in the charges on account of Stationery, supplied to the several Departments of Government, can be made.

AGRICULTURE.

Nothing of any note has taken place in connection with the cultivation of Cotton on an improved system.

Two cases were brought to light of fraudulent deterioration of Cotton before exportation, both of which occurred at Broach. The charge on which the parties concerned were convicted, was exposing the article to heavy dews at night previously to packing it for sale.

The attempts to introduce Foreign Cotton into Sind have unfortunately been unsuccessful, in consequence of the seed received from the Cotton Supply Association, through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, having arrived too late for the sowing season. But the Commissioner in Sind states, that if foreign seed were sent out properly and carefully packed, so as to arrive at the beginning of the year, he has no doubt that the Cotton of Sind would become, like that of Dharwar, an improved article of commerce.

The experiments in the cultivation of Imphee or Sorgho Sucre have been continued with considerable success.

EMIGRATION.

DURING this year only three ships were despatched with Emigrants to the Mauritius, conveying 860 Emigrants. In the previous year, nine ships, with 3,471 Emigrants, were sent from Bombay. The Emigration Agent explains the cause of decrease to be owing to the Mauritius Government having discontinued the usual public demand for coolies from this Presidency, those who emigrated having been sent on private requisitions.

The health of the Emigrants while on board the ships has been good.

APPENDIX A.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January .....	..	..	..	..	..
Instituted during the year	74	28	32	37	9
Total....	74	28	32	37	9
Decided on merits	74	28	32	37	9
Dismissed on default .....	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .....	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	74	28	32	37	9
Depending 31st December .....	..	..	..	..	..

No. 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January ..					
Instituted during the year					
Total.					
Decided on merits					
Dismissed on default ..					
Adjusted or withdrawn					
Otherwise disposed of ..					
Total.					
Depending 31st December					

NOTE.—There are no Village Moonsiffs under this Presidency.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	20,467	25,587	18,384	21,950	34,639
Instituted during the year	87,167	76,327	98,432	1,14,487	74,813
Received by transfer	5,236	4,525	5,290	3,621	1,505
Total....	1,12,870	1,06,439	1,22,106	1,40,058	1,11,017
Decided on merits	64,264	65,374	68,084	71,811	68,143
Dismissed on default	2,515	2,882	3,002	3,349	4,661
Adjusted or withdrawn	17,154	15,234	23,730	26,313	19,482
Otherwise disposed of	3,350	4,565	5,250	3,046	1,367
Total....	87,283	88,055	1,00,156	1,05,419	93,653
Depending 31st December	25,587	18,384	21,950	34,639	17,364

No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January ..	4,805	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873
Instituted during the year	18,487	13,061	14,951	18,747	10,888
Received by transfer	756	851	677	535	428
Total....	23,948	18,247	18,941	23,198	18,189
Decided on merits	13,486	11,012	10,791	11,729	11,031
Dismissed on default	1,081	1,092	1,027	976	834
Adjusted or withdrawn	2,896	1,995	2,983	3,530	2,924
Otherwise disposed of	2,150	835	224	90	635
Total....	19,613	14,934	15,025	16,325	15,424
Depending 31st December	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873	2,765

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	2,017	322	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	..
Instituted during the year.	9,329	18	7,832	38	10,989	15	10,568	7	5,535	2
Received by transfer	606	758	638	602	391	606	217	208	249	100
Total.....	11,952	1,098	10,875	876	14,032	780	13,516	256	9,511	102
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.....	6,393	283	5,690	218	6,958	160	6,024	56	5,019	20
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	638	321	677	321	811	294	1,001	88	894	20
Remanded .....	..	200	..	101	..	61	..	14	..	2
Dismissed on default	581	38	515	8	681	5	576	..	370	2
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	1,164	12	1,063	10	2,291	4	2,141	..	1,598	1
Otherwise disposed of.....	771	98	278	19	560	215	47	98	48	21
Total.....	9,547	952	8,223	677	11,301	739	9,789	256	7,929	75
Depending 31st December.	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	..	1,582	27

No. 6.—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	90	1,620	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894
Instituted during the year.	39	1,309	26	1,388	51	1,705	56	1,406	37	923
Received by transfer	52	1,549	49	1,928	46	1,344	28	971	17	1,249
Total.....	181	4,478	174	4,439	183	4,075	183	3,205	133	3,066
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.....	12	637	20	777	15	634	35	509	16	539
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	31	1,367	28	1,661	19	1,395	47	1,122	40	1,284
Remanded .....	..	433	..	498	..	428	..	309	..	199
Dismissed on default	15	112	9	202	11	110	4	35	12	39
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	16	71	13	62	17	77	13	25	15	24
Otherwise disposed of.....	8	735	18	213	22	663	5	311	9	74
Total.....	82	3,355	88	3,413	84	3,307	104	2,311	92	2,159
Depending 31st December.	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894	41	907

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	923	..	676	..	..	32	849	..	..
Instituted during the year.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Received by transfer	32	1,638	21	921	3	206
Total..	..	924	..	676	32	1,639	53	1,770	3	206
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.....	..	22	..	..	..	159	7	272	..	56
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	40	..	..	..	440	14	745	1	76
Remanded	20	..	..	..	150	..	142	..	15
Dismissed on default	6	..	..	..	16	1	9	..	2
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	..	..	..	24	5	13	1	2
Otherwise disposed of....	..	159	..	676	..	1	26	589	1	55
Total..	..	248	..	676	..	790	53	1,770	3	206
Depending 31st December.	..	676	..	..	32	849	..	..	..	..

No. 8.—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	26	1,598	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942
Instituted during the year.	63	3,325	53	3,324	34	3,228	37	3,244	26	2,864
Received by transfer	9	538	19	509	4	161	44	664	8	159
Total..	98	5,461	100	5,879	80	5,247	100	4,632	68	3,969
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant.....	11	326	12	416	6	360	8	472	11	399
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	5	850	2	1,061	4	1,003	7	1,142	10	883
Remanded .....	..	277	..	280	..	268	..	296	..	130
Dismissed on default	4	56	8	105	4	95	9	36	3	40
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	7	84	5	56	7	58	9	41	4	35
Otherwise disposed of....	43	1,822	31	2,103	40	2,739	33	1,703	24	1,491
Total..	70	3,415	58	4,021	61	4,523	66	3,690	52	2,978
Depending 31st December.	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942	16	991

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ..	18	400	13	328	4	44	12	59	7	81
Admitted during the year.	4	80	4	121	16	142	7	136	8	139
Total....	22	480	17	449	20	186	19	195	15	220
Dismissed on default	1	6	4	36	1	2	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmed	4	83	4	155	3	40	4	38	1	44
Amended	2	11	1	38	..	14	4	12	..	15
Reversed	2	25	3	82	3	51	1	49	..	23
Remanded .....	..	26	1	92	..	20	3	15	..	36
Total....	9	152	13	405	8	127	12	114	1	118
Depending 31st December	13	328	4	44	12	59	7	81	14	102

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	27,405	32,454	24,477	28,747	45,352
Instituted during the year	1,15,059	97,327	1,24,489	1,43,932	91,308
Total....	1,42,464	3,29,781	1,48,966	1,72,679	1,36,660
Decided on merits	84,914	82,843	86,720	90,720	85,174
Dismissed on default	4,196	4,566	4,815	4,915	5,880
Adjusted or withdrawn	21,237	18,310	29,028	32,011	24,024
Depending 31st December.....	32,454	24,477	28,747	45,352	21,768
Decided by European Judges	101	97	83	159	113
Ditto Native ditto	1,10,172	1,05,534	1,20,448	1,27,450	1,14,956
Ditto Punchayets.....	74	28	32	37	9
Total decided	1,10,347	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.						SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.						ASSISTANT JUDGES.						PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMERRA.					
	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Suits appealable	10117	11477	10180	15101	12138	139	62	520	321	1017	1324	2014	4824	3831	2021	1001	2618	2301	604	6307	5207	7169	4547	7051
Appealed	4	38	4	47	16	61	7	5	..	4	34	1	30	17	24	30	63	92	55	11	520	6	530	10
Appeals depending on 1st January	17	170	13	150	4	16	17	..	11	..	..	4	27	18	107	26	130	42	483	37	620	88	269	6
Total	21	317	17	206	20	77	24	16	..	4	34	5	58	19	127	186	174	132	1078	48	1142	44	1138	21
Affirmed	4	34	4	84	3	17	6	3	..	3	14	3	14	3	52	37	20	17	18	223	5	283	16	408
Notified	2	3	18	3	4	4	1	2	..	1	19	2	4	1	16	3	6	1	5	36	1	44	2	61
Reversed	3	3	1	3	3	6	1	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dismissed	8	3	3	3	3	6	4	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dismissed on default	2	4	16	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	58	13	100	8	51	12	44	1	3	..	44	6	71	18	160	44	64	40	400	10	567	39	739
Depending 31st Dec. 1861	13	136	4	161	2	56	8	24	9	47	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	38	420	5	406	9

A.—The difference of one appeal is explained in the foot-note A affixed to the Supplement to No. 11.

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APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—continued.

Supplement to No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	SUDDER AMRER.			MUNICIPALITY.			JAGHERDARS.			PUNCHAYETS.			REVENUE COURTS.		
	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851
Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular	Regular
13486	11012	10701	11720	11003	11484	11574	11811	12141	12500	12811	13141	13486	13811	14141	14486
Suits appealable	770	673	601	625	676	703	730	757	784	811	838	865	892	919	946
Appellate	873	736	502	324	310	307	299	291	283	275	267	259	251	243	235
Appeals depending on 1st January	1043	1429	1163	949	860	771	682	593	504	415	326	237	148	59	0
Total	445	452	501	382	402	415	428	441	454	467	480	493	506	519	532
Affirmed	173	101	81	52	41	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	0	0
Modified	120	142	81	102	81	68	60	52	44	36	28	20	12	5	0
Reversed	131	148	131	89	47	68	64	65	54	45	36	27	18	9	3
Remanded	40	71	40	11	11	140	134	119	47	61	72	83	94	105	116
Dismissed on default	50	29	23	11	12	85	72	107	50	40	31	22	13	4	0
Adjusted or withdrawn	894	945	823	647	564	579	594	609	624	639	654	669	684	699	714
Total	736	504	384	310	290	270	250	230	210	190	170	150	130	110	90
Depending 31st December	736	504	384	310	290	270	250	230	210	190	170	150	130	110	90

A.—The difference between these numbers is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad:—"The 588 appeals shown as undiposed of on the 31st December 1857 in last year's statement are correct in number, but a mistake appears to have crept into the number inserted in the inner columns. Instead of the 604 appeals which appear against the name of the Principal Sudder Amren, there were 65 appeals undiposed of on the 31st December 1857; and instead of 37 appeals against the decision of the Sudder Amren, inserted as being undiposed of on the 31st December 1857, there were 205 appeals undiposed of on the 31st December 1857. Those mistakes have therefore been rectified in the present statement."

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Connected with Land Rent	124	238	184	150	107
Otherwise connected with Land	2,660	2,816	3,131	3,218	2,908
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	1,05,130	1,00,584	1,15,082	1,22,030	1,10,476
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c.	284	245	145	126	112
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	2,149	1,776	2,021	2,122	1,475
Total....	1,10,347	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078

No. 13.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
76,173	9,001
A	

A.—These include only those Suits which are decided on their merits.

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1856			1857			1858			1859			1860		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut.	2	9	28	2	1	20	..	5	16	..	5	27	..	7	29
District and City Judges...	..	8	10	1	2	20	..	..	17	..	6	27	..	7	6
Subordinate and additional Judges	3	9	13	..	..	..	..	10	29	1	8	19	3	..	12
Assistant Judges	1	6	4	1	6	..	..	9	24	..	6	10	..	11	2
Principal Sudder Ameens..	..	4	11	..	4	6	..	3	10	..	3	24	..	4	9
Sudder Ameens .....	..	3	12	..	3	16	..	2	26	..	3	12	..	3	5
Moonsiffs .....	..	8	13	..	3	9	..	2	23	..	2	19	..	2	24

APPENDIX A—(continues)

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Before Sudder Adawlut	5,42,764	1,45,781	1,65,899	98,833	3,25,960
Before other Courts, Original	41,11,914	30,15,866	32,44,911	36,94,468	23,72,757
Ditto ditto Appeals	14,33,305	10,49,858	8,03,072	5,96,075	7,56,177
Total.....	60,87,983	42,11,505	42,13,882	43,89,376	34,54,894

No. 16.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
At the instance of Individuals ..	797	52,417 0 4	872	60,450 11 8	852	58,947 7 6	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 0 10
At the instance of Government..	8	1,533 8 8	1	954 3 0	1	969 0 3	..	....	..	....
Total number in Jail	805	53,950 9 0	873	61,404 14 8	853	59,916 7 9	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 0 10

{Bombay}

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January .....	..	..	..	..	..
Instituted during the year	7	..	11	..	5
Total....	7	..	11	..	5
Decided on merits	7	..	11	..	4
Dismissed on default .....	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .....	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	7	..	11	..	4
Depending 31st December.....	..	..	..	..	1

No. 2.—JEHAGEERDARS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January ..	96	132	148	184	145
Instituted during the year	421	451	458	489	333
Received by transfer	8	51	13	5	3
Total....	525	634	619	678	481
Decided on merits	235	300	297	369	218
Dismissed on default ..	32	28	7	18	7
Adjusted or withdrawn	126	123	127	143	110
Otherwise disposed of..	1	36	4	3	1
Total....	393	486	435	533	336
Depending 31st December	132	148	184	145	145

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 3.—ASSISTANT AGENT.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January...	34	45	34	48	36
Instituted during the year.	14	13	28	29	29
Received by transfer					
Total....	48	58	62	77	65
Decided on merits	2	15	13	37	26
Dismissed on default ...		9	1	2	6
Adjusted or withdrawn .	1			2	4
Otherwise disposed of .					
Total....	3	24	14	41	36
Depending 31st December	45	34	48	36	29

No. 4.—AGENTS.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	13	1	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7
Instituted during the year.	6	1	7	6	2	5	4	16	10	10
Received by transfer .....	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	19	2	19	10	12	13	10	18	16	17
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5	..	5	..	4	4	1	1	4	8
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent .....	..	1	3	1	1	5	3	7	..	4
Remanded .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Dismissed on default	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1
Otherwise disposed of ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	9	1	9	2	6	11	4	11	11	13
Depending 31st December	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7	5	4

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ..	9	5	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
Admitted during the year ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	5	3	2	3	..	3	..	..	..
Dismissed on default ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmed	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Amended	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Reversed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	3	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
Depending 31st Dec....	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	143	187	192	238	187
Instituted during the year	448	471	499	522	377
Total	591	658	691	760	564
Decided on merits	249	323	326	410	252
Dismissed on default	34	38	9	20	14
Adjusted or withdrawn	128	122	127	145	120
Depending 31st December	187	192	238	187	180
Decided by European Judges	12	33	20	45	47
Ditto Native ditto	392	450	431	530	335
Ditto Punchayets	7	..	11	..	4
Total decided	411	483	462	575	386

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	AGENTS.						ASSISTANT AGENTS.						JAGHERDARS.						PUNCHAYETS.									
	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860		1861		1862		1863		1864		1865		1866		1867		1868		1869	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Suits appealable	5	1	6	1	5	0	8	..	4	12	2	15	13	39	20	235	300	297	102	216	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Appealed	0	5	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	5	1	5	2	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals depending on 1st January	0	5	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	6	6	9	1	1	1	7	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	6	9	6	5	0	3	0	2	15	13	39	20	235	300	297	102	216	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Admitted	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	6	6	9	1	1	1	7	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modified	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	3	6	2	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reversed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dismissed on default	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	3	3	2	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	6	6	5	1	1	1	5	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depending 31st December	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	3	4	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Connected with Land Rent	10	4	1	4	2
Otherwise connected with Land....	8	5	8	20	13
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	389	474	453	549	371
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c. ....	..	..	..	1	..
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. .	4	..	..	1	..
Total....	411	483	462	575	386

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
234	18
A	

A.—These include those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1856			1857			1858			1859			1860		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Da y.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee															
Adawlut.....	5	9	28	2	3	27	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..
Agents	1	5	12	1	6	15	2	5	17	1	..	6	1	8	2
Assistant Agents..	2	5	13	2	3	16	1	11	12	1	11	25	..	11	10
Jehageerdars	1	10	1	..	4	26	..	4	8	..	9	6	..	5	26

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Before Sudder Adawlut	18,567	..	1,764	..	..
Before other Courts, Original	1,10,649	2,04,875	1,45,438	1,16,024	1,70,161
Ditto ditto Appeal	149	753	48	1,064	2,760
Total....	1,29,365	2,05,628	1,47,250	1,17,088	1,72,921

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
At the instance of individuals	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
At the instance of Government .....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....
Total Number in Jail ..	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	....

APPENDIX A—(continued).

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

			1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January ..			..	..	..
Instituted during the year	1		..	1	..
Total....	1	..	..	1	..
Decided on merits	1	..	..	1	
Dismissed on default .....	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .....	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of .....	..	..	..	..
Total....	1	..			
Depending 31st December .....	..	..	

No. 2.—MAMLUTDARS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	387	475	484	351	672 A
Instituted during the year	1,653	1,415	1,565	2,179	1,859
Received by transfer.....	46	175	67	106	41
Total....	2,086	2,065	2,116	2,636	2,572
Decided on merits	978	890	1,007	1,218	1,372
Dismissed on default	216	269	320	253	235
Adjusted or withdrawn	391	380	427	459	498
Otherwise disposed of	26	42	11	35	10
Total....	1,611	1,581	1,765	1,965	2,115
Depending 31st December	475	484	351	671 A	457

A.—The difference of one between these numbers is thus explained by the Collector of Kaira :—"In the Return for 1859, 38 suits are shown as depending on 31st December 1859. This is owing to a suit which was re-admitted on the file in that year having inadvertently not been taken into account. The error is now rectified."

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January .....	....	2	1	....	1
Instituted during the year	4	6	2	1	....
Received by transfer	2	....	....	....	2
Total....	6	8	3	1	3
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	2	5	....	....	2
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent.	2	1	1	....	....
Remanded.....	....	....	....	....	....
Dismissed on default .....	....	....	1	....	....
Adjusted or withdrawn .....	....	1	1	....	....
Otherwise disposed of .....	....	....	....	....	1
Total....	4	7 A	3	....	3
Depending 31st December	2	1	....	1	....

A.—These include 6 Suits decided by the Deputy Collector of Kaira.

No. 4.—COLLECTORS.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January..	5	200	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	198 A
Instituted during the year	2	169	1	211	1	180	..	241	..	208
Received by transfer....	..	3	..	..	..	57	..	39	1	47
Total....	7	372	5	425	4	429	2	434	2	453
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	1	44	..	12	..	43	1	66	..	63
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent .....	..	54	..	121	1	107	..	99	..	68
Remanded.....	..	11	..	48	..	40	..	20	..	28
Dismissed on default ..	..	44	2	19	..	20	..	6	..	11
Adjusted or withdrawn..	..	4	..	..	1	7	..	9	..	4
Otherwise disposed of ..	2	1	..	3	..	58	..	37	1	53
Total....	3	158	2	233	2	275	1	237	1	227
Depending 31st Dec....	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	197A	1	226

A.—The Colaba Sub-Collector's Return for 1859 was closed with 14 appeals in arrears, and instead of the Return for 1860 being opened with that number, it commences with 15; and he explains the cause of the difference to have arisen from an error in entering the number instituted during the former year, which should have been 38, not 37.

NOTE.—This Statement includes the work of the Sub-Collector of Colaba and the number of appeals disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Ahmedabad, Tanna, Rutnaghery, and Ahmednuggur.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 5.—SUDDUR DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

	1856		1857		1858		1859		1860	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January ..	2	10	2	17	..	2	..	2	1	3
Admitted during the year ..	..	8	..	3	..	6	1	4	..	5
Total....	2	18	2	20	..	8	1	6	1	8
Dismissed on default ....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmed .....	..	..	2	8	..	2	..	2	..	3
Amended .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Reversed .....	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
Remanded .....	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..
Total....	..	1	2	18	..	6	..	3	..	4
Depending 31st Dec....	2	17	..	2	..	2	1	3	1	4

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Depending 1st January	392	481	488	353	674 A
Instituted during the year	1,660	1,422	1,668	2,181	1,859
Total....	2,052	1,903	2,056	2,534	2,533
Decided on merits	984	896	1,009	1,220	1,374
Dismissed on default	216	271	321	253	235
Adjusted or withdrawn	391	381	429	459	498
Depending 31st December	481	488	353	673 A	458
Decided by European Judges	5	3	5	1	2
Ditto Native ditto	1,585	1,545	1,754	1,930	2,105
Ditto Panchayets .....	..	..	..	1	..
Total decided....	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932	2,107

A.—The difference of one between these numbers is explained in note A at the foot of Statement 2.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 7—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

	REVENUE JUDGE OF BOMBAY.				COLLECTORS.				ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.				MAINTENANCE.				PUNCHAYET.			
	1854	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Appeals from.....	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.
Suits appealable	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Appeals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Appeals depending 1st January.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Affirmed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Notified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Remanded	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dismissed on default.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Adjusted or withdrawn.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Depending 31st December	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

A—Fide note A to Statement No. 4.

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APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Connected with Land Rent	1,515	1,407	1,685	1,854	2,081
Otherwise connected with Land . .	76	141	74	78	26
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. .	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,591	1,548	1,759	1,932	2,107

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
1,101	273
A	

A.—These include only those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1856			1857			1858			1859			1860		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	4	24	1	10	15	..	5	11	..	3	22	..	8	2
Collectors	10	8	..	9	10	..	7	17	..	9	11	..	7	3
Assistant Collectors	6	7	..	4	1	..	4	24	..	5	28	..	9	28
Mamlutdars	4	17	..	4	22	..	3	25	..	3	6	..	3	1

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Before Suddur Adawlut	1,730	33	118	809	1,363
Before other Courts, Original.....	23,719	13,061	10,612	23,689	19,731
Ditto ditto Appeals.....	6,855	6,902	5,763	6,084	7,958
Total....	32,304	19,996	16,493	30,582	29,052

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

			1857		1858		1859		1860	
			No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
At the instance of individuals..	17	927	23	518 2 11	13	263 2 2	10	351 12 2	8	596 4 10
At the instance of Government.	4	153 9 6	14	5,133 15 0	9	913 1 9	1	57 10 0	..	....
Total No. in Jail.	21	1,080 10 5	37	5,652 1 11	22	1,176 3 11	11	409 6 2	8	596 4 10

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS PROPORTION OF the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the Year 1860, and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each.

22

NAMES OF THE ZILLAHS.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AHMEDABAD	A. R. Warden, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1860	73A	..	127	2,522B	P 441	A.—Includes 11 Criminal Cases decided on circuit at Kaira. B.—Includes 14 Criminal Miscellaneous Orders issued by the Session Judge on circuit at Kaira. In addition to this the Judge investigated 24 claims to certificate of freedom in favour of the accused in <i>foram propterit</i> in addition to this the Session Judge reviewed 46 cases upon Petitions from Convicts, and 18 referred by the Senior Assistant and Assistant Session Judges for confirmation. The Judge sat on circuit from 14th March to 5th April 1860, in the districts from 22nd November to 20th December 1860, and on circuit at Kaira from 6th to the 10th April and from 1st to 5th November 1860. C.—In addition to the figures entered under B. are 90 Criminal Miscellaneous Orders, and 1,037 Civil Miscellaneous Orders were passed by the Officers in charge from 1st March to 30th April, and from 6th to 31st December 1860, the Senior Assistant Judge, Mr. H. B. A. Hobar, being in the District
	A. Beaupret, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1860 .....	..	..	..	477	1,537
	G. Norman, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 31st May to 25th September 1860	26	11	231	53	580	
				11	2	..	46	178	
KAIRAH	C. Walter, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 14 January to 20th February 1860	7	2	51	103C	1,167C	A.—Includes 11 Criminal Cases decided on circuit at Kaira. B.—Includes 14 Criminal Miscellaneous Orders issued by the Session Judge on circuit at Kaira. In addition to this the Judge investigated 24 claims to certificate of freedom in favour of the accused in <i>foram propterit</i> in addition to this the Session Judge reviewed 46 cases upon Petitions from Convicts, and 18 referred by the Senior Assistant and Assistant Session Judges for confirmation. The Judge sat on circuit from 14th March to 5th April 1860, in the districts from 22nd November to 20th December 1860, and on circuit at Kaira from 6th to the 10th April and from 1st to 5th November 1860. C.—In addition to the figures entered under B. are 90 Criminal Miscellaneous Orders, and 1,037 Civil Miscellaneous Orders were passed by the Officers in charge from 1st March to 30th April, and from 6th to 31st December 1860, the Senior Assistant Judge, Mr. H. B. A. Hobar, being in the District
	H. B. Lockett, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 1st to 7th May 1860	6	..	..	33	46
	A. Beaupret, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 14th May to 30th June 1860 .....	..	..	..	..	..
	(The Honble G. A. Hobar, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 4th June to 25th September 1860	45	..	111	508	2,164	
			From 29th September to 31st December 1860	10	..	13	298C	1,144C	

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

from 5th to 31st December 1860.									
Besides the above, Mr. Walter investigated 2 claims to certification of heirship, Mr. Bosquet's, and the Hon'ble G. A. Hobart's.									
Includes one appeal against the decision of the Senior Assistant Session Judge at Brouch.									
Includes 14 applications for certificates, and 5 to defend suits in <i>forma pauperis</i> .									
Includes 13 Criminal Cases decided by the Acting Session Judge on circuit at Brouch.									
Includes 13 Criminal Cases decided by the Acting Session Judge on circuit at Brouch.									
Includes 13 Criminal Cases decided by the Acting Session Judge on circuit at Brouch.									
Includes 31 applications for certificates and 1 to sue in <i>forma pauperis</i> .									
Besides the Criminal Cases entered in column 5, there were 15 Cases decided by the Session Judge of Brouch.									
Among the Civil Miscellaneous Orders are included 53 applications disposed of, viz. 45 for certificates of heirship, and 8 to sue or defend in <i>forma pauperis</i> .									
17 of these were tried at the half-yearly Sessions at Rutlandshire.									
Miscellaneous Criminal business, amounting to 102 Orders, has not been included in this Return, as it was disposed of by Mr. Hogg, who was in charge of the Jail.									

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APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A--(continued).

Presidency during the Year 1880, and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each—(continued).

NAMES OF THE JUDGES.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding office.	Disposal of Business.				REMARKS.	
				(Final) (cases).	(Original) (Suits).	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.		Civil Miscellaneous Orders.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
POONA.	T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 10th June 1900, and from 24th June to 25th November 1900.						
	C. Gonze, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 25th November 1900.	15	..	214	1,015	7,065	
	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 31st December 1900.	50	10	346	592	6,314	
	T. C. Loughnan, Esq.	Agent.	From 1st to 31st December 1900.	3	1	24	244	2,145	
	C. Gonze, Esq.	Acting Assistant Agent.	10 months and 17 days.	..	3	12	..	1,373	
SHOLAPUR.	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Agent.	9 months and 17 days.	..	35	..	..	415	
	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	2 months and 11 days.	..	1	..	..	241	
	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 4th May 1900.	60	5	238	2,378	9,714	
	C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1900.	38	1	201	830	8,977	Was on circuit from 27th January to 6th March, and from 26th March to 31st December 1900, and on leave of absence from 10th to 14th October 1900.
	The Hon'ble G. A. Herbert.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st August 1900.	8	..	182	260	2,347	On leave of absence from 10th to 14th October 1900.
AMRUTSAR.	C. Gonze, Esq.	Ditto.	From 1st January to 31st December 1900.	10	..	21	201	1,370	On leave of absence from 10th to 14th October 1900.
KANUNJH.	A. St. John Richardson, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1900.	88	15	252	1,424	4,940	On leave of absence from 10th to 14th October 1900.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

in this Return, 11 cases decided by the Magistracy were reviewed, and the Session Judge also decided 7 of them. He also decided 3 cases of disputes regarding the removal of attachment. He also wrote 70 Warrants and English Correspondence, 1307 letters (including annotations and endorsements), and 41 Petitions (returns, Bills, &c.). The Principal Sudder Ameen, when in charge Sudder Station, issued 349 Miscellaneous Orders on the Criminal Side, and 1565 on the Civil side. These orders included the following amount of Miscellaneous Civil and Criminal business.

K.—These include 15 Cases appeal-
ed and 7 Cases submitted to the
Session Judge for confirmation.
L.—These include 37 Cases of
Petitions of persons claiming to
use as papers, and 37 cases of
persons claiming to be declared
heirs or executors of persons de-
ceased.
M.—These include investigations in 31
cases and 37 cases for
certificates of birth, and opi-
nions thereon forwarded to the
Judge.

	M. A. Coxon, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge	8 months and 15 days	45	2	148	2,841	8,371
DHARWAR	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	Assistant ditto	1 month and 4 days	4	..	26	5	568
	R. West, Esq.	Acting Assistant ditto	10 months and 19 days	49	8	394	144	3,403
	A. B. Lockett, Esq.	Acting Political Agent, Southern Maratha Coun- try	From 1st January to 29th Feb- ruary 1891	..	..	..	..	..
	Captain G. S. A. Anders- son	Assistant Political Agent in charge, Southern Maratha Country	From 1st to 11th March 1890	..	..	..	..	..
BELOACH	G. B. Seem Kurr, Esq.	Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country	From 12th March to 11th Dec- ember 1890	..	8	1	..	17
	L. H. B. Tucker, Esq.	Acting Political Agent, Southern Maratha Coun- try	From 12th to 31st December 1890	..	..	..	..	..
			Total	805	100	3,782	23,989	104,153

(Signed)

A. F. BELLASIS,
Acting Registrar.

Bombay, Sudder Adawlat, 22nd May 1891.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

STATEMENT showing the Number of ORIGINAL SUITS of different value decided by the PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and MOONSIFFS of the Bombay Presidency in the year 1860.

	Above 10,000 Rupees.	From 5,000 to 10,000 Rs.	From 2,500 to 5,000 Rs.	From 1,000 to 2,500 Rs.	From 500 to 1,000 Rs.	From 100 to 500 Rs.	From 50 to 100 Rs.	From 10 to 50 Rs.	Not exceeding 10 Rs.	Remarks.
Principal Sudder Ameens	11	8	13	29	61	117	548	637	3,252	1,237
Sudder Ameens .....	..	10	12	46	77	156	815	1,134	6,250	2,501
Moonsiffs.....	..	..	58	143	320	645	4,065	5,882	39,846	17,184

Bombay, Sudder Dacanee Adalat, 22nd May 1861.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS,
Acting Registrar.

APPENDIX B.

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January .....	..	..	..	..	..
Summoned during the year	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591
Total....	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591
Discharged without trial	793	584	577	562	359
Acquitted after investigation	511	354	396	474	375
Convicted and punished	1,101	911	982	1,058	857
Under trial on 31st December .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	2,405	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January	289	178 ^A	148	50	74
Summoned during the year	59,077	56,967	57,711	52,445	52,895
Total....	59,366	57,145	57,859	52,495	52,969
Discharged without trial.....	5,184	5,023	4,852	5,713	4,664
Acquitted after investigation	13,125	10,924	9,642	9,671	8,930
Convicted and punished.....	31,816	33,019	34,008	28,708	30,693 ⁿ
Referred to higher Courts	9,064	8,031	9,307	8,529	8,594
Under trial on 31st December	177	148	50	74	88

^A.—These include one prisoner whose case was on the File of the Magistrate of Tanna on 31st December 1856, but has since been transferred to the District Police for disposal. (*Vide* Note A to Statement 5).

ⁿ.—These include 214 discharged on Security.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX B—(continued).

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS,
AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January.....
Referred during the year.....
Total....
Discharged without trial.....
Acquitted.....
Convicted.....
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges.....	14	16	11	15	30
Otherwise disposed of.....
Under trial on 31st December

Under the Bombay Code, the Native Judges and Law Officers having no criminal jurisdiction, the number shown in this Statement refers to Cases of Perjury committed before the former class of Officers in Civil suits under investigation by them, and handed on from their Courts to the Sessions, under Section XXXIV., Regulation IV. of 1827, and the Interpretation thereon of the 8th June 1829.

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January.....	64	33A	41	55n	23
Apprehended or referred during the year	5,468	4,543	4,214	3,858	3,843
Total....	5,532	4,576	4,255	3,913	3,866
Discharged without trial.....	422	314	230	296	261
Acquitted.....	985	771	755	634	596
Convicted.....	3,554	2,905	2,658	2,535	2,492
Referred to Magistrates or Sessions Judges.....	425	410	480	332	374c
Otherwise disposed of.....	115	135	79	93	57D
Under trial on 31st December	31	41	53	23	86

A.—These include 2 prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Ahmednuggur to the File of his Deputy. (*Vide* Note A to Statement 5.)

B.—These include 4 prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Sholapur to the File of his Deputy, and exclude 2 declared innocent by the Joint Magistrate of Colaba, who ordered their names to be erased from the Register.

C.—Of these, one prisoner was twice committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry.

D.—Of these, 56 were discharged on Security, and one was forwarded to the Resident at Baroda.

APPENDIX B—(continued).

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January.....	91	46A	159	113B	129
Apprehended during the year	290	470	641	578	569
Received by transfer	5,944	5,195	6,688	5,782	5,895
Total.....	6,325	5,711	7,488	6,473	6,593
Discharged without trial.....	1,691	637	861	692	745
Acquitted	1,685	1590	1,486	1,426	1,577
Convicted.....	..	2,117	3,751	3,040	2,947
Committed to Session Judges, &c. ..	3,489	1,112	1,120	1,048	1,034
Otherwise disposed of	91	96	151	138	166C
Under trial on 31st December	49	159	116	129	124

A.—One transferred to the District Police Officer at Tanna, and 2 to the Deputy Magistrate of Ahmednuggur. (*vide* Notes A to Statements 2 and 4.)

B.—These exclude 4 transferred to the File of the Deputy Magistrate of Sholapoor (*vide* Note B to Statement No. 4), and include 1 on the File of the Magistrate of Bhow-nuggur, which was erroneously omitted.

C.—Of these, 155 were discharged on security, 2 dismissed from office, 2 died before sentence, 4 surrendered to the Political Agent Rewa Kanta, 1 to the Guicowar Government, and 2 to the Nawaub of Canbay.

APPENDIX B—(continued).

No. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January.....	205	46	153	48	61
Committed during the year	1,667 ^A	1,549 ^B	1,555	1,403	1,446 ^D
Received by transfer .....	..	1	3	..	4
Total....	1,872	1,596	1,711	1,451	1,511
Discharged without trial.....	7	5	7	8	12
Acquitted.....	846	510	626	562	609
Convicted.....	769	762 ^C	863	733	665 ^E
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	151	150	127	72	125
Otherwise disposed of.....	53	16	40	15	6 ^F
Under trial on 31st December	46	153	48	61	94

A.—The aggregate number committed by the Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates, and Native Judicial Functionaries, amount to 1,676: the difference of 9 has occurred at Sholapoor, and the Session Judge explains it thus:—11 Prisoners committed by the Magistrate on the 24th December 1856, and received in the Sessions Court on 2nd January 1857, not included in the number exhibited in the Adawlut Return 11

Deduct 2 prisoners committed by the Magistrate in 1855, received in 1856, and therefore shown in the Adawlut Returns 2

9

B.—These include 11 committed in 1856.

C.—Against 2 of these prisoners there were two separate cases, in which they were convicted and sentenced separately; they therefore appear twice in No. 10, and twice in No. 13.

D.—These do not show one prisoner twice committed to the Sessions Court by the Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry (*vide* Note c to Statement No. 4), but include one prisoner committed by the Session Judge of Khandeish, and 8 by the Assistant Magistrate and Superintendent of the Dhoolia Jail.

E.—Against one of these prisoners there were three separate cases: he was sentenced in two cases, having been acquitted in the third—he therefore appears twice in Nos. 10 and 13.

F.—Of these, 2 were discharged on Security, 3 died before trial, and 1 was admitted as an Approver.

APPENDIX B—(continued).

No. 7.—NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Under trial on 1st January	58		44	29	16
Committed or referred during the year	151	150	127	72	125
Proceedings called for	426	152	148	158	249
Total	635	359	319	259	390
Released unconditionally	140			64	106A
Released on Security	..	..	..	1	2
Convicted	438	258	231	176	247B
Otherwise disposed of		1	1		
Depending on 31st December		44		16	33

A.—Of these, 12 are from cases committed or referred during the year, and are included in Statement No. 13 under the column "Acquitted."

B.—Of these, 98 are from cases committed, and are included in Statement No. 13 as "Convicted."

C.—One died before trial, and the other transferred to the Lunatic Asylum.

[Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.]

APPENDIX B—(continued).

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE
NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

Years.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
1856	29 days	39 days	25 days	15 days	108 days
1857	19 "	28 "	25 "	14 "	86 "
1858	25 "	35 "	24 "	19 "	103 "
1859	16 "	19 "	25 "	19 "	79 "
1860	27 "	38 "	23 "	17 "	105 "

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN JAIL.

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Imprisonment for Life (with labour, with irons)	269	277	236	209	235
Ditto above 14 years ...	33	39	81	58	98
Ditto from 10 to 14 years	221	198	241	156	166
Ditto from 7 to 10 years .	319	308	286	265	322
Ditto for less than 7 years	2,297	2,071	2,525	2,175	1,966
Ditto without labour.....	280	356	351	209	208 A
Total on 31st December	3,419	3,249	3,720	3,072	2,995
Deaths in the year	142	146	146	178	187

A.—These include one State Prisoner at Tanna.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO

APPENDIX

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
THE RESULT OF

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	Total Number of Offenders.				
			Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 3 Years.	
No. 1. Offences Against the Person.	Murder	275	4	..	..	..	..
	Wounding, with intent to kill	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of murder	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt to commit murder	18	..	..	..	1	..
	Homicide	38	..	6	4	13	..
	Affray, with homicide	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Assault, with wounding	640	134	169	37	27	..
	Attempt to assault and wound	68	43	6	3	..	..
	Suttee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Suttee, aiding and abetting .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rape	40	..	1	..	2	..
	Attempt at rape	18	4	2	1	1	..
	Child-stealing	10	..	..	1	2	..
	Ditto for the sake of ornaments.....	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery	4	..	..	2	..	..
	Poisoning	15	2	..	..	..	..
	Sitting Dhurna	13	7	5	..	..	..
	Abortion	46	2	8	4	1	..
	Importation of slaves .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sale of married woman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Illegal arrest	9	..	9	..	..	..
	False imprisonment	14	8	1	..	..	..
	Torture	56	28	8	1	..	..
	Adultery	274	120	74	..	..	..
	Sodomy	4	..	1	2	1	..
	Riot and assault	56	18	9	..	..	..
	Abduction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deserting new-born infants	3	2	..	..	..	..
	Affray	1990	1107	209	..	..	..
	Resistance of process	4294	4193	32	..	..	..
	Making away with a person .....	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Oppression	20	..	..	..	..	..
	Petty assault	17296	10152	1373	12	..	..
	Accusation of kidnapping	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Exposure of infants .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	25222	15826	1914	67	48	..

APPENDIX B

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
THE RESULT OF THE

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	Placed, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.
No. II. Offences against Property committed with Violence.	Dacoity, with murder.....	2	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with torture .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	2	2	..	..	..
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	47	1	..	..	..
	River dacoity, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	18	1	..	..	7
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Highway robbery, with murder.....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury.....	63	4	1	2	1
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances.....	25	2	2	11	1
	Suspicion of highway robbery	3	..	..	..	..
	Burglary, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	6	4	..	2	..
	Theft, with murder.....	36	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding.....	19	4	3	2	..
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupefying drugs	4	..	1	1	..
	Cattle-stealing, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	20	3	16	..	..
	Affray, with homicide caused by dispute respecting property.....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with violent breach of the peace, &c.....	23	20	1	..	..
	Attempt at dacoity	8	..	..	2	..
	Ditto at River ditto .....	..	..	..	..	..
No. III. Offences against Property committed without Violence.	Plunder, with violence	121	7	3	5	..
	Riot, with assault and robbery, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of dacoity .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.....	397	48	27	25	22
	Burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances.....	264	17	41	49	21
	Theft, including cattle-stealing	7534	4147	1737	131	7
	Receiving stolen property	977	298	292	60	14
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	319	119	59	17	8
	Plundering	9	..	3	2	..
	Trespass	347	304	..	..	..
	Suspicion of theft .....	..	..	..	..	..
	False personation	5	1	..	..	..
	Carried over....	9455	4386	2132	259	50

—(continued).

APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1860, AND PROCEEDINGS.—(continued).

CONVICTED.													Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
Above 2 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.		
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..
..	2	..
5	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	30
..	8	10
..
6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	40
..	16	9
..	3
..	6	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	22
..	9	10
..	2	2
..	19	1
..
..	21	2
..	2	6
13	19	3	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	57
..
..
31*	7*	14*	2*	15*	..*	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	205	192
14	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	118
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6027	1507
2	666	311
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	115
..	5	4
..	304	43
..
..	1	4
19	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7355	2102

No. 13.—TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
THE RESULT OF THE

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	Punishment.				
			Flogged, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 3 Years.	
No. III. Offences against Property committed without Violence—continued.	Brought over..	9455	4886	2132	259	50	
	Snatching	6	2	3	..	..
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.....	157	38	60	10	1	
	Forcibly taking away documents	6	..	..	..	..
	Accessory to theft	4	1	1	..	..
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft.....	81	61	1	..	..
	Apprehension with suspicious property.....	1	..	..	..	1	
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c. ...	77	39	15	7	3	
	Attempt at burglary	35	2	13	5	..	
	Forcible entry and detainer .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Total.....	9822	5029	2225	281	55	
No. IV. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson	161	17	17	9	10	
	Attempt at ditto	4	2	..	..	..
	Attack and plundering house, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	105	44	10	1	..	
	Damaging crops, &c.	746	598	22	4	..	
No. V. Forgery, & Offences against Currency.	Total.....	1016	661	49	14	10	
	Forgery	112	9	3	8	22	
	Counterfeiting coin.....	4	1	2	..	1	
	Having in possession counterfeit coin.....	44	32	1	..	..
No. VI. Miscellaneous.	Total.....	160	42	6	8	23	
	Being at large under sentence of transportation.	1	..	..	..	..
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of felons	8	..	..	1	..	
	Perjury, and subornation of perjury	216	15	60	17	13	
	Riot, sedition, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	2	..	..	..
	Felonies not included in above denominations ..	172	48	35	5	2	
	Misdemeanors, ditto	2121	1589	149	12	8	
	Other offences not included in above.....	10931	8798	552	32	7	
	Total.....	13451	10452	796	67	30	
GRAND TOTAL.....		50068	32058	5017	462	188	

Bombay, Sudder Fowjdaree Adawlut, 27th May 1861.

—(continued).

APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1860, AND PROCEEDINGS—(continued).

CONVICTED.															Confined as Insane.	Acquitted.
Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 3 Years.	Above 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Above 4 Years, and not exceeding 5 Years.	Above 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Above 6 Years, and not exceeding 7 Years.	Above 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Above 8 Years, and not exceeding 9 Years.	Above 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Above 10 Years, and not exceeding 11 Years.	Above 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Above 12 Years, and not exceeding 13 Years.	Above 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Above 14 Years, and not exceeding 15 Years.	Above 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Above 16 Years, and not exceeding 17 Years.		
19	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7353	2102
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	14
..
20	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7618	2204
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	624	122
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	734	282
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	11
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	77
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	64
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1760	361
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9392	1539
8	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
78	17	37	5	20	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11370	2080
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	37968
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12009

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS, Acting Registrar.

APPENDIX B—(concluded).

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Number of Criminal Cases referred or appealed to the Sudder Foydaree Adawlat, inclusive of Cases disposed of by the Judges and Judicial Commissioners during the year 1860, and of the Orders passed thereon.

1	Cases referred for Consideration.										Cases referred for the Revision of the Sudder Foydaree Adawlat, and the Monthly Criminal Reference, in Column 21 to 24.	Cases referred by the Judicial Commissioners.										Petitions of Appeals against the Decisions of the Sessions Judge and Magistrate.										Of the 516 Trials decided during the year 1860.										Cases disposed of by the Judicial Commissioners.										BOMBAY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999

Comparative Abstract.

Mr. Fries returned to his duty on the 31st March from the leave of absence granted him for 3 months from the 31st December 1859. Mr. Harrison, having been allowed leave of absence for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, left his seat on the 11th April. Mr. Hart joined the Court on the 10th April. Mr. Roberts, having been appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Harrison, left his seat on the 10th April. Mr. Newton, having been appointed to act during the absence of Mr. Roberts, took his seat on the 5th January.

Bombay, Sudder Foydaree Adawlat, 27th May 1861.

(Signed) A. F. BELLASIS, Acting Registrar.

[*Bombay*]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX C.—(concluded).

RETURNS shewing the Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts during the year 1860, and the Result of the proceedings.

	ZILLAH.																				
	Transportation or Imprisonment for Life.								Imprisonment from 15 to 20 years.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
	From 10 to 15 do.								Ditto 3 to 5 do.												
	Ditto 1 to 3 do.								Ditto 8 to 12 Months.												
	Ditto 6 to 8 do.								Ditto 4 to 6 do.												
	Ditto 2 to 4 do.								Ditto 1 and under 2 do.												
	Under 1 month.								Personal restraint.												
	Pined.								Placed.												
	Security in addition to sentence.								Confined as House.												
	Total number of Prisoners sentenced.								Security demanded although Prisoners were acquitted.												
Kurachee	2	9	36	187	43	100	120	53	476	4	1,910	7	25	..	2,972	82
Hydrabad	13	4	10	81	133	34	78	113	81	147	7	2,326	137	196	6	3,566	204
Bombay	1	17	168	12	63	142	55	103	30	3,183	117	112	4	4,018	294
Sikarpoor	5	3	13	23	1	23	43	5	8	1	420	54	5	..	603	25
Poonah
Thurr and Parkur	8	14	63	17	4	23	8	31	..	306	43	2	5	526	16
Total	19	5	5	1	31	131	574	107	270	473	202	765	42	8,345	360	340	15	11,685	661

APPENDIX TO FINANCIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of the operations of the Bombay Mint for the Official year 1860-61.

RECEIPTS.										DELIVERIES.			
Silver.				Mint Duty.		Premising Charges.		Refining Charges.		Grand Total.	To the General Treasury in same Coin.		Copper.
From Government.	From Merchants.	Total.	Govt. a. p.	Merchants. a. p.	Govt. a. p.	Merchants. a. p.	Govt. a. p.	Merchants. a. p.	Total.		Silver. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,10,963 14	41,70,36,511 0	31,71,50,473 7	2,253 0	3,48,100 13	0 114 12	1,17,403 0	61,377 5	4 23 0	3,52,814 15	10,17,59,750 7	4,07,05,638 8	0 2,44,930 0	0

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire *Expenditure*

		CHIEF ENGINEER AT THE PRESIDENCY.		AUDITOR OF PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS.		SUPERINTENDING EN- GINEER, SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	
		Ordinary.	Extraordi- nary.	Ordinary.	Extraordi- nary.	Ordinary.	Extraordi- nary.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY	Fortifications .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cantonment .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Troops .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ordnance .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Commissariat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
NAVAL	Stud .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Staff .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
JUDICIAL	Police .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Court Houses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jails .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
REVENUE	Land and Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Customs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Salt .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
ECCLIASTICAL	Opium .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Churches and other Buildings .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDUCATIONAL	Burial Grounds .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERAL	Public Works .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Post Office .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mint .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Charitable Institutions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scientific .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Monuments and Antiquities .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Records and Regulations .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUNICIPAL	Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Town Buildings .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Markets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paving and Streets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lighting .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
MARINE	Water Supply .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sewerage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
INDUSTRIAL	Harbours and Navigation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ports and Harbours .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
AGRICULTURAL	Mines .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Manufactures .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Irriational Canals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
COMMUNICATIONS	Dykes and Wells .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Drainage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forsts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mettled Roads .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unmetalled Roads .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAILWAY	Bridges .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rest-Houses and Enclaves .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travelling Canals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	River Improvements .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Accommodation for Travellers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL for Works		..	..	..	..	..	..

ESTABLISHMENT:	Direction	Fix Salaries	54,447	28,285	21,457
		Travelling Allowance .....	..	..	1,554
		Extra Establishment	600	1,279	..
	Construction	Contingencies	424	486	670
		Fixed Salaries .....	..	..	..
		Travelling Allowance .....	..	..	..
		Extra Establishment .....	..	..	..
TOTAL for Establishments			55,471	30,050	24,681
GRAND TOTAL Works and Establishments			55,471	30,050	24,681

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire Expenditure during 1860-61, on *Public Works and Establishment*, in the *Bombay Presidency*, including *Sind*.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire *Expenditure* during 1860-61, on *Public Works and Establishment*, in the *Bombay Presidency*, including *Sind*.

APPENDIX--(continued)

[*Bombay*]

[illegible]

[*Bombay*] 143

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[illegible]

APPENDIX—(continued)

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[illegible]

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the entire *Expenditure* during 1860-81, on *Public Works and Establishment*, in the *Bombay Presidency*, including *Sind*.

Country	Product	Production		Consumption		Exports		Imports		Total		Total
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	
United States	Aluminum	1,200,000	10,000	1,000,000	8,000	200,000	2,000	1,000,000	8,000	200,000	2,000	1,200,000
	Steel	5,000,000	50,000	4,000,000	40,000	1,000,000	10,000	4,000,000	40,000	1,000,000	10,000	5,000,000
Canada	Aluminum	500,000	4,000	400,000	3,000	100,000	1,000	400,000	3,000	100,000	1,000	500,000
	Steel	2,000,000	20,000	1,500,000	15,000	500,000	5,000	1,500,000	15,000	500,000	5,000	2,000,000
Mexico	Aluminum	1,000,000	8,000	800,000	6,000	200,000	2,000	800,000	6,000	200,000	2,000	1,000,000
	Steel	4,000,000	40,000	3,000,000	30,000	1,000,000	10,000	3,000,000	30,000	1,000,000	10,000	4,000,000
Brazil	Aluminum	800,000	6,000	600,000	4,000	200,000	2,000	600,000	4,000	200,000	2,000	800,000
	Steel	3,000,000	30,000	2,000,000	20,000	1,000,000	10,000	2,000,000	20,000	1,000,000	10,000	3,000,000
Argentina	Aluminum	600,000	5,000	400,000	3,000	200,000	2,000	400,000	3,000	200,000	2,000	600,000
	Steel	2,500,000	25,000	1,800,000	18,000	700,000	7,000	1,800,000	18,000	700,000	7,000	2,500,000
Chile	Aluminum	400,000	3,000	300,000	2,000	100,000	1,000	300,000	2,000	100,000	1,000	400,000
	Steel	1,500,000	15,000	1,000,000	10,000	500,000	5,000	1,000,000	10,000	500,000	5,000	1,500,000
Peru	Aluminum	300,000	2,000	200,000	1,000	100,000	1,000	200,000	1,000	100,000	1,000	300,000
	Steel	1,000,000	10,000	700,000	7,000	300,000	3,000	700,000	7,000	300,000	3,000	1,000,000
Colombia	Aluminum	200,000	1,000	150,000	500	50,000	500	150,000	500	50,000	500	200,000
	Steel	800,000	8,000	600,000	6,000	200,000	2,000	600,000	6,000	200,000	2,000	800,000
Venezuela	Aluminum	100,000	500	80,000	400	20,000	200	80,000	400	20,000	200	100,000
	Steel	400,000	4,000	300,000	3,000	100,000	1,000	300,000	3,000	100,000	1,000	400,000
Ecuador	Aluminum	50,000	200	40,000	100	10,000	100	40,000	100	10,000	100	50,000
	Steel	200,000	2,000	150,000	1,000	50,000	500	150,000	1,000	50,000	500	200,000
Guatemala	Aluminum	20,000	100	15,000	50	5,000	50	15,000	50	5,000	50	20,000
	Steel	100,000	1,000	80,000	800	20,000	2,000	80,000	800	20,000	2,000	100,000
Honduras	Aluminum	10,000	50	8,000	40	2,000	20	8,000	40	2,000	20	10,000
	Steel	50,000	500	40,000	400	10,000	1,000	40,000	400	10,000	1,000	50,000
Nicaragua	Aluminum	5,000	20	4,000	10	1,000	10	4,000	10	1,000	10	5,000
	Steel	20,000	200	15,000	150	5,000	500	15,000	150	5,000	500	20,000</

APPENDIX A (1). PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A (1).

SUMMARY of Traffic Statements of the G. I. P. Railway Company, from 30th April 1860, and ending on 28th April 1861, comprising 52 Weeks.

WEEKS.	Miles open.		Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
For the week ending 6th May 1860..	277		23,604	14	4	29,203	1	7	52,807	15	5
" 13th "	"		26,194	15	2	20,581	32	0	46,776	11	2
" 20th "	"		18,124	8	7	20,840	6	2	38,964	14	5
" 27th "	"		20,248	7	6	22,914	8	9	43,173	0	3
" 3rd June "	"		19,827	9	7	22,892	12	6	42,720	6	1
" 10th "	297½		21,041	10	0	19,675	1	9	40,716	11	9
" 17th "	"		19,559	3	10	13,523	8	9	33,084	12	7
" 24th "	"		19,095	3	4	19,150	10	5	38,245	14	1
" 1st July "	"		18,730	11	6	19,229	12	7	37,960	8	1
" 8th "	"		19,140	10	7	16,023	15	5	35,164	10	0
" 15th "	"		15,146	9	11	11,981	13	5	27,128	7	4
" 22nd "	"		14,371	13	0	11,635	5	3	26,007	2	3
" 29th "	"		13,748	0	8	13,235	9	7	26,983	10	3
" 5th August "	"		14,850	2	3	13,010	15	2	27,861	1	5
" 12th "	"		16,559	15	2	14,613	0	1	31,172	15	3
" 19th "	"		17,242	15	11	14,072	13	10	31,315	13	9
" 26th "	"		16,496	5	5	13,814	11	6	30,311	0	11
" 2nd September "	"		17,877	15	4	16,087	12	7	33,965	11	11
" 9th "	"		17,284	0	0	14,386	8	6	31,670	8	6
" 16th "	"		16,949	9	10	13,253	5	6	30,202	15	4
" 23rd "	"		21,941	9	11	23,488	2	8	45,429	12	7
" 30th "	"		23,924	6	4	27,349	0	1	51,273	6	5
" 7th October "	"		21,292	5	1	27,054	11	5	48,347	0	6
" 14th "	"		23,166	4	11	26,990	15	10	50,157	4	9
" 21st "	"		20,212	15	3	18,232	15	1	38,445	14	4
" 28th "	"		19,315	12	8	17,981	13	10	37,297	10	6
" 4th November "	"		20,680	7	8	18,276	0	3	38,956	7	11
" 11th "	"		19,629	8	7	20,562	4	0	40,191	12	7
" 18th "	"		20,996	15	1	13,956	6	8	34,953	5	9
" 25th "	"		24,753	3	3	24,258	9	0	49,011	12	3
" 2nd December "	"		22,634	4	3	26,694	4	0	49,328	8	3
" 9th "	"		28,260	6	11	27,691	2	2	55,951	9	1
" 16th "	"		26,054	10	7	28,240	9	11	54,295	4	6
" 23rd "	"		20,927	7	6	24,287	3	10	45,214	11	4
" 30th "	"		27,691	6	11	26,073	5	11	53,764	12	10
" 6th January 1861..	"		22,880	11	0	23,704	9	5	46,585	4	5
" 13th "	"		18,549	2	5	23,777	2	8	44,326	5	1
" 20th "	"		21,414	9	10	25,909	12	5	47,324	6	3
" 27th "	"		20,891	7	6	27,930	3	2	48,821	10	8
" 3rd February "	350½		22,601	6	4	29,213	8	10	51,814	15	2
" 10th "	"		21,945	7	0	29,510	3	10	51,455	10	10
" 17th "	"		27,086	3	8	30,227	5	5	57,313	9	1
" 24th "	"		28,350	8	3	29,627	14	7	57,978	6	10
" 3rd March "	"		28,772	7	3	30,881	8	2	59,653	15	5
" 10th "	"		28,639	15	5	32,043	7	1	60,685	6	6
" 17th "	"		26,703	5	11	35,636	7	11	62,339	13	10
" 24th "	"		25,726	7	10	29,174	1	10	54,900	9	8
" 31st "	"		22,263	14	4	22,530	12	6	44,794	10	10
" 7th April "	"		24,055	8	7	22,210	11	1	46,266	3	8
" 14th "	"		20,361	12	11	30,256	1	11	50,617	14	10
" 21st "	"		25,687	8	3	36,350	14	5	62,038	6	8
" 28th "	"		25,670	1	3	39,090	2	9	64,760	4	0

APPENDIX B (1).

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the Year 1880.

RECEIPTS.

Period.	PASSENGERS.										Goods.			Total Receipts.			Miles run.		
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		Total.		Railway.		Miscellaneous.		Total.		Passenger.		
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	
January to June 1880 .. 378-9	5,348,88,004	5,97,800	..	91,188	79,978	5,44,707	..	76,461	5,12,372	25,119	59,484	96,599	4,82,684	6,247	5,91,200	11,04,448	1,78,685	1,29,207	8,30,174
July to December 1880 .. 367-5	9,413,98,287	4,99,890	..	91,188	79,978	5,44,707	..	76,461	5,12,372	25,119	59,484	96,599	4,82,684	6,247	5,91,200	11,04,448	1,78,685	1,29,207	8,30,174

* Includes Receipts on account of Road, &c.

EXPENDITURE.

Period.	Locomotive Charges.		Coaching Charges.		Merchandise Charges.		Maintenance Charges.		General Charges.		Total.	Percentage of Gross Cost of open Line.		Net Revenue.		Equivalent to passenger per annum.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
January to June 1880 .. 3,91,008	73,540		81,023		99,098		64,715		70,439		6,54,801	55-92		4,30,746		5 6 11	
July to December 1880 .. 3,19,107	73,113		81,773		99,547		64,715		70,439		6,54,801	55-92		4,30,746		5 6 11	

APPENDIX C (1) PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX C (1)

STATEMENT of Rolling Stock of the G. I. P. Railway, on 30th April 1861 (Concan and Deccan Lines).

Locomotive Engines.	CARRIAGES.										WAGGONS.						TOTAL.	
	Saloon.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Goods.	Sheep Trucks.	Rail Trucks.	Ballast Waggon.	Locomotive.	Vehicle.
64	1	22	30	65	30	17	26	46	31	81	89½	10	87	15	50	10	64	1,415

Rolling Stock on 30th April 1861.....

APPENDIX A (2).

SUMMARY of Traffic Statements of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, from
30th April 1860, and ending on 28th April 1861, comprising 52 Weeks.

WEEKS	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
For the week ending 6th May 1860	29	1,621	11	1	30	11	8	1,652	6	9
" 13th "	"	1,491	4	6	47	13	7	1,542	2	1
" 20th "	"	1,156	14	9	52	15	2	1,209	13	11
" 27th "	"	1,579	3	7	120	4	4	1,699	5	11
" 3rd June	"	1,611	15	0	233	15	3	1,845	14	3
" 10th "	"	1,424	5	4	326	12	5	1,751	1	9
" 17th "	"	1,312	9	8	76	14	8	1,389	8	4
" 24th "	"	1,275	0	5	31	14	9	1,306	15	2
" 1st July	"	924	4	7	10	12	6	965	1	1
" 8th "	"	760	13	1	19	1	8	779	14	9
" 15th "	"	735	14	9	32	0	6	767	15	3
" 22nd "	"	682	0	2	35	14	8	717	15	3
" 29th "	"	569	0	8	9	12	2	578	12	10
" 5th August	"	655	6	7	24	12	3	680	2	10
" 12th "	"	685	11	3	58	2	1	741	0	4
" 19th "	"	951	3	3	59	7	3	1,010	10	6
" 26th "	"	1,113	11	1	68	1	2	1,181	12	3
" 2nd September	"	1,040	7	2	90	2	7	1,130	9	9
" 9th "	"	1,056	10	11	54	13	3	1,111	8	2
" 16th "	"	851	11	1	170	6	9	1,025	2	1
" 23rd "	"	2,221	14	3	97	9	8	2,319	7	11
" 30th "	"	1,015	12	7	119	14	8	1,135	11	3
" 7th October	"	1,400	1	4	99	8	6	1,499	9	10
" 14th "	"	1,337	1	2	88	1	6	1,425	2	8
" 21st "	"	1,533	11	6	183	12	7	1,717	8	1
" 28th "	"	1,339	1	10	201	15	10	1,541	1	8
" 4th November	"	1,361	6	10	131	1	3	1,492	8	1
" 11th "	"	1,783	13	9	85	9	9	1,869	7	6
" 18th "	"	1,305	1	7	43	0	8	1,346	2	3
" 25th "	"	1,567	0	6	280	10	9	1,847	11	3
" 2nd December	"	2,762	9	8	139	10	0	2,902	3	8
" 9th "	"	1,937	9	9	318	11	11	2,256	8	8
" 16th "	"	1,679	7	5	192	6	7	1,871	14	0
" 23rd "	"	1,892	2	9	193	6	0	2,085	8	9
" 30th "	"	1,877	8	3	211	15	8	2,089	7	11
" 6th January 1861	"	1,957	5	9	191	9	6	2,151	15	3
" 13th "	"	2,862	10	7	500	6	5	3,363	1	0
" 20th "	"	5,325	2	8	1,031	11	6	6,359	14	2
" 27th "	"	4,080	4	1	837	15	7	4,918	3	8
" 3rd February	"	4,190	12	11	1,273	12	1	5,464	9	0
" 10th "	"	4,181	4	6	938	6	3	5,122	10	9
" 17th "	"	4,995	5	2	1,469	5	10	6,464	11	0
" 24th "	"	5,665	12	0	1,165	5	10	6,831	1	10
" 3rd March	"	5,796	15	10	1,263	10	10	7,060	10	8
" 10th "	"	5,418	15	2	1,518	2	2	6,937	1	4
" 17th "	"	4,744	11	3	1,694	6	9	6,439	2	0
" 24th "	"	5,167	12	10	1,073	9	9	6,241	6	7
" 31st "	"	4,821	2	4	1,570	4	2	6,394	6	6
" 7th April	"	5,254	0	3	1,912	3	3	7,166	3	6
" 14th "	"	4,754	3	8	2,031	2	0	6,785	5	8
" 21st "	"	6,768	8	0	1,299	7	2	8,067	15	2
" 28th "	"	6,374	2	10	1,212	11	7	7,586	14	5

APPENDIX B (2).

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Bombay, Baroda, and C. I. Railway Company, for the Year 1860.

RECEIPTS.

	Miles run.	PASSENGERS.						G. CARRIES.		Total Receipts Passengers and Goods.		Miles run.	
		1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Total.		Rs.	Miles.	Passengers.	Total.
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
February to June 1860*	15,167	22,441	5,111	1,097	18,581	755	897	20,571	1,124	26,301	1,143	1,056	15,167
July to December 1860	12,411	30,131	3,556	1,178	71,151	873	1,112	57,258	5,209	31,532	1,127	3,328	12,411

* Live opened for Traffic on the 10th February 1860.

† There is no Goods Traffic on this Railway. The sums here entered as Receipts have accrued in part from the carriage of 1,477,408 lbs. of goods, and in part from the carriage of Railway stores.

EXPENDITURE.

	Locomotive Charges.	Coal & Oil Charges.	Maintenance Charges.	Major and Minor Repairs.		General Charges.	Total.	Percentage of Expenditure to Gross Cost of Carriage.		Gross Cost of Carriage per Ton.	Net Revenue.		Equivalent to per cent. per annum.	
				Rs.	p. cent.			Rs.	p. cent.		Rs.	p. cent.	Rs.	p. cent.
January to June 1860 ..	10,077	6,335	727	1,661	21,803	76.62	21,803	76.62	21,803	76.62	6,631	6.69	0.62	0.62
July to December 1860 ..	9,094	5,883	1,174	8,601	21,755	63.23	21,755	63.23	331,600	13,136	1,204	0.61	0.61	0.61

APPENDIX TO EDUCATION REPORT.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A.

Number of Copies.	Names of Books.	Editions.	Remarks.
ENGLISH.			
8,000	Departmental 2nd Book, by the Director of Public Instruction	3rd	mand for these steadily and con-
10,000	Ditto ditto ditto	1st	
5,000	Ditto 3rd Book, Part I., by ditto	3rd	
5,000	Ditto ditto Part II., by ditto	3rd	
15,000	Ditto Primer, by ditto	4th	
3,000	Ditto Grammar, by ditto	...	
8,000	Ditto ditto by ditto	...	
10,000	First Book of English Poetry, by ditto	...	
2,000	Notes on the English Article, by ditto	2nd	
2,000	England, the Kings and Queens of, Memorial Rhymes	2nd	
68,000			
MARATHI.			
2,000	Euclid, six books, by Nana Shastri Aptay	2nd	
5,000	Numeration Tables	7th	
5,000	Catechism of Marathi History, by Mr. Kushaba Limaya	7th	
20,000	Departmental 2nd Book, by Major Candy	3rd	
5,000	Murray's History of India, Part I., by Narsinh Shastri Okn	...	
10,000	Outlines of Grammar, by Hal Gangadhar Shastri	12th	
4,000	An Account of India, by Major Candy	3rd	
20,000	Departmental 3rd Book, by Major Candy	3rd	
500	Alphabetical Plates	...	
2,000	Elements of Geography, by Hal Gangadhar Shastri	10th	
10,000	Kernight's Arithmetic, abridged	...	
2,000	Marathi version of the Departmental English Grammar, by Dadoba Pandurang	...	
4,000	Departmental 5th Book, by Major Candy	...	
2,000	Version of Morals' Model, by Vishvan Shastri Dapt	2nd	The down Marathi is a
5,000	Instructions in Agriculture (Modi), by Hanumantra Amont Dargal	4th	
25,000	Departmental Primer (Halliwell), Part I., by Rao Sahib Bhasker Damodhar	2nd	
25,000	Ditto ditto ditto Part II., by ditto	2nd	
5,000	Ditto ditto ditto Part III., by ditto	2nd	
5,000	Ditto ditto ditto Part IV., by Major Candy	2nd	
1,51,500			
GUJARATI.			
8,000	Hope's Grammar	2nd	for the works all is also great.
8,000	Ditto Geography, Part I.	4th	
2,000	Alphabets, Vol. I.	...	
5,000	Poetry Book	...	
12,000	Hope's 1th Book	3rd	
2,000	Ketzelley's Universal History, Part I., by Dr. Glasgow	...	
2,000	Ditto ditto ditto Part II., by ditto	...	
3,000	Native Acronyms, Part I., by Bhogind	...	
3,000	Ditto ditto Part II., by ditto	...	
500	Alphabetical Plates, by Dr. Glasgow	...	
8,000	Hope's 5th Book	2nd	The ch noted in
20,000	Ditto 2nd Book	2nd	
50,000	Ditto 3rd Book	2nd	
24,000	Ditto 1st Book	2nd	
1,18,500			
300 Maps of Kurrachee Collectorate, by Major Goldsund			
300 Maps Shikarpore ditto			
ENGLISH AND MARATHI.			
2,500	School Dictionary, by Shrikrishna Shastri Talker*	....	* Great demand for this work.
5,000	School Dialogues	...	
2,000	Alphabetical Sheets	...	
1,000	Departmental Grammar	...	
10,500			

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO EDUCATION REPORT.

APPENDIX B.

1.—NORTHERN DIVISION.

No.	ZILLAS.	1898-99.		1900-01.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1	Ahmedabad.....	1	212	1	219	..	7	...	...
2	Kaira	2	73	2	67	...	...	...	6
3	Broach	1	122	1	131	...	9	...	...
4	Surat	1	393	1	453	...	60	...	...
5	Khandeish	1	74	1	95	...	21	...	...
	Total.....	6	874	6	965	...	97	...	6

2.—CENTRAL DIVISION.

6	Bombay	4	1,016	5	1,171	1	125	...	...
7	Poona	2	335	2	458	...	123	...	...
8	Tanna	1	65	1	84	...	19	...	...
9	Point State .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ahmednuggur	1	97	2	159	1	62	...	...
11	Sattara (Marathi)	1	83	1	60	...	...	...	23
	Sholapur (Marathi)	1	30	1	50	...	20	...	...
	Total.....	10	1,656	12	1,982	2	349	...	23

3.—SOUTHERN DIVISION.

12	Sattara (Canarese) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sholapur (Canarese) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Belgaum	1	96	1	107	...	11	...	...
15	Dharwar	1	71	1	65	...	...	...	6
16	Rutnagherry	1	113	1	150	...	37	...	...
	Total.....	3	280	3	322	...	48	...	6

4.—SIND DIVISION.

17	Kurrachee	1	114	1	110	...	...	...	4
18	Hyderabad	1	95	1	96	...	1	...	...
19	Sukkur	1	58	1	47	...	...	...	11
20	Thatta	1	29	1	26	...	...	...	3
	Total	4	296	4	279	...	1	...	18

Add the POLITICAL DISTRICTS inspected with the Northern Division

	1900-01.		1900-01.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Kattiawar	2	102	2	119	...	17	...	...
Pahljunpoor	2	41	2	37	...	...	...	4
Total.....	4	143	4	156	...	17	...	4
Grand Total.....	27	3,249	29	3,704	2	512	...	57

APPENDIX TO EDUCATION REPORT.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX C.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No.	ZILLAS.	1850-60.		1860-61.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1	Ahmedabad.....	27	1,088	28	1,918	1	...	...	40
2	Kaira.....	19	2,041	19	1,898	...	...	...	143
3	Broach.....	17	778	17	708	...	...	...	70
4	Surat.....	22	1,437	22	1,446	...	9	...	...
5	Khandeish.....	30	1,881	31	1,918	1	37	...	...
	Total...	115	8,125	117	7,918	2	46	...	253

CENTRAL DIVISION.

6	Bombay.....	7	830	9	918	2	88	...	...
7	Poona.....	98	3,095	100	4,090	2	995	...	...
8	Tanna.....	29	1,181	43	2,368	14	887	...	...
9	Peint State.....	8	158	8	168	...	10	...	...
10	Ahmednuggur.....	62	2,651	79	3,751	17	1,100	...	...
11	Sattara (Marathi).....	30	1,407	66	3,425	25	1,267	...	...
	Sholapoor (Marathi).....	11	751						
	Total...	245	10,373	305	14,720	60	4,347	...	...

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

12	Sattara (Canarese).....	1	77	2	102	1	25	...	...
13	Sholapoor (Canarese).....	9	332	13	550	4	218	...	...
14	Belgaum.....	30	1,702	43	2,044	13	342	...	...
15	Dharwar.....	18	1,372	42	1,901	24	532	...	...
	Rattasgherry.....	26	2,396	30	2,827	4	431	...	...
	Total...	81	5,879	130	7,127	46	1,548	...	...

Sixty (inclusive of Municipal and Jagheer Schools under the Inspector).

16	Karnachee.....	10	451	10	239	...	...	...	21
17	Hyderabad.....	22	911	29	806	7	...	...	10
18	Shikarpoor.....	18	910	15	545	...	...	3	36
19	Frontier Districts.....	4	61	closed	...	...	...	4	6
	Total...	54	2,339	54	1,590	7	...	7	74

Add the POLITICAL AGENCIES inspected with the Northern Division.

20	Kattiwar.....	31	2,423	46	3,305	15	882	...	...
21	Pahlunpoor.....	5	321	5	414	...	93	...	...
22	Mali Kanta.....	1	89	1	54	...	...	...	3
23	Rewa Kanta.....	19	1,032	21	1,215	2	213	...	...
24	Surat Agency.....	1	32	1	32	...	...	...	...
	Total...	57	3,897	74	5,050	17	1,188	...	3
	Grand Total...	555	30,630	680	36,705	132	7,129	7	1,035

	Schools.	Scholars
Total Increase.....	132	7,129
Total Decrease.....	7	1,037
Net increase.....	125	6,092

APPENDIX A.

*LIST of LICENCES for OFFENSIVE and DANGEROUS TRADES,
granted by the Municipal Commissioners in 1860.*

Number of Licences.	Description.	Rs.	a.	p.
6	Tanneries	60	0	0
53	Dyeing Houses	530	0	0
3	Hay Stacks	30	0	0
161	Fire Wood, Wood Timber, Bamboo, and Plank Depôts .	1,620	0	0
51	Charcoal Depôts	520	0	0
169	Wool Stores.....*	1,750	0	0
1	Hide Salting	10	0	0
3	Sulphur and Brimstone	30	0	0
3	Saltpetre Refining	30	0	0
4	Camphor Cleaning	40	0	0
1	Dammer Boiling	10	0	0
1	Slaughter Houses.....	50	0	0
1	Melting Tallow	10	0	0
1	Soap Boiling.....	10	0	0
Total....Rs.		4,700	0	0

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

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JUDICIAL.

LEGISLATIVE.

1. The following Acts applicable to the Mofussil Courts were passed during the year 1861-62 by the Government of India :

1861	Act	XI.—An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).
„	„	XII.—An Act to amend Act XLII. of 1860 (for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter).
„	„	XXII. An Act to amend Act III. of 1857 (relating to trespasses by cattle). Since partially repealed by Act XVII. of 1862.
„	„	XXXII.—An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859 (for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).
„	„	XXV. An Act for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.
„	„	XXXII.—An Act to postpone the operation of a portion of Clause 8, Section I. of Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).
„	„	XXXIII.—An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to the Criminal Procedure.
1862.	Act	X.—An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp duties.
„	„	XIV.—An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859 (to provide for the Limitation of Suits).
„	„	XV.—An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The following Acts were discussed and passed by the Government of Bombay during the year, and have received the assent of the Government of India:—

1862. Act I.—An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts certain lands ceded by His Highness the Guicowar for Railway purposes.
- „ „ II.—An Act for extending the powers of Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI. of 1850.
- „ „ III.—An Act to amend Act X. of 1843.
- „ „ IV.—An Act for the preservation of the Bhagdaree and Nurwadaree Tenures.
- „ „ V.—An Act for regulating the establishment of Markets and Fairs.
- „ „ VI.—An Act for the amelioration of the condition of Talookdars in the Ahmedabad Collectorate and for their relief from debt.

3. Several projects of law have been under consideration by Government during the year. Besides the six Acts of the Local Legislature, the objects of which are sufficiently apparent from their titles, the important Bill for the Registration of Assurances in its original shape and in the form it assumed in Committee has formed the subject of anxious consideration. The opinions of the chief Judicial and Administrative Authorities have been gathered, and will be laid before the Council of the Governor General. Bills for the reconstitution of the Civil and Criminal Courts have been discussed. A Bill has been prepared for consolidating and amending the laws of this Presidency in relation to the Police; an Insolvent Law for the Mofussil is under consideration; by another it is proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court of Bombay; and a Bill will be proposed for bringing *Sattara* and other Non-Regulation Districts, exclusive of *Sind*, under the operation of the ordinary laws of the Presidency.

4. The Code of Civil Procedure has now been in operation sufficiently long to enable Government to express a decided opinion on its generally beneficial effects. The Judges of the Sudder Court in a special report on the working of the Code state “that many and substantial improvements have been introduced by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure; and that the tendency of the Code has undoubtedly been to

diminish litigation, and to facilitate the satisfactory disposal of such suits as come before the Courts." A number of Rules for carrying out more effectually the provisions of the Code have from time to time been published by the Sudder Court. The scale of fees for the service of process has been reduced, and the rate of batta for witnesses raised. An entirely new set of forms for accounts and for recording the business of the Courts has been successfully introduced. An effective scrutiny of the accounts has been secured, and, concurrently with these improvements, the ordinary work of the Courts has advanced at a greatly accelerated pace, as will be evident from the Returns of Civil business in the Appendix.

5. All has been done that could have been done to fulfil the hope expressed by the Secretary of State for India in his Despatch No. 45, of 15th November 1861. The provisions of the Code have both been "diligently examined," and their application "carefully superintended." The only great obstacle remaining to the utmost success attainable by the Code consists in the fact that here, as in other parts of India, "the subordinate Agents required to carry it out, are not ready." All from the highest to the lowest have much to unlearn as well as to learn when a new Code is introduced, though the difficulty has perhaps been rendered less in this Presidency in consequence of the training afforded by the system of Civil Justice established by the Elphinstone Code of 1827. It is hoped that the difficulty will be entirely overcome by the Rules for the examination of Pleaders and Moonsiffs drawn up upon the basis of those already in operation, in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of State expressed in Despatch No. 22, of 16th May 1861, and published, with the concurrence of Government, at the close of 1861.

6. A Digest of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, as gathered from the replies of the Law Officers of each denomination for several years past, has been in preparation during the year. It is not yet completed; but, in anticipation of that event, which will furnish the Courts with a sufficient body of the Law for all ordinary cases, Government intend shortly to introduce a Bill into the Local Legislative Council for reducing the number of the Law Officers of the Subordinate Courts, which will effect a considerable saving of expense.

7. The first establishment in this Presidency of a Small Cause Court in the Mofussil under the provisions of Act XLII of 1860 and Act XII of 1861 took place on the 1st July 1861 at Ahmednuggur. Some months later a second Court was opened at Poona. In consequence of the Law preventing the transfer of suits from the Moonsiff's file to that of the Small Cause Court, and of the Limitation Act having overwhelmed the Moon-

siffs' Courts with suits very shortly before the establishment of the new Courts, there were at first very few suits filed in the Small Cause Courts; their procedure appears well adapted to the wants of the country; their establishment has greatly relieved the Moonsiffs' Courts, and it is proposed to extend the system to some of the principal towns of this Presidency.

8. In the department of Criminal Judicature, the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure came into operation simultaneously on the 1st January 1862. The form of Procedure prescribed by Act XXV of 1861 being in many respects different from that formerly in use in this Presidency, its introduction has, like that of the Code of Civil Procedure, been attended with difficulties, but Government trust they will soon be overcome.

9. The Code of Civil Procedure and the Penal Code were introduced into the Non-Regulation Provinces of Sind and Sattara on the 1st January 1862, and it is the intention of Government to introduce shortly the Code of Criminal Procedure into these two Provinces.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

10. Detailed returns of the administration of Civil Justice during the year will be found in the Appendix. In the following table the chief results are collected and compared with those of the preceding year:—

Original Suits.	For adjudication during the year.				Decided on merits.				Arrows.			
	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Courts...	1,36,660	3,33,848	1,97,188	...	85,174	1,22,871	37,697	...	21,768	1,52,565	1,30,797	...
Agency Courts...	864	2,136	1,272	...	252	631	379	...	190	1,175	985	...
Revenue Courts	2,533	4,310	1,777	...	1,374	1,060	280	...	458	1,420	962	...
	1,39,757	3,40,294	2,00,537	...	86,800	1,24,662	37,862	...	22,406	1,55,160	1,32,754	...

11. From this it will be seen that there was a vast increase in the business before the Courts in 1861, as compared with 1860. This was owing to the introduction of the Limitation Act (XIV of 1859), which led, in May and December, to the filing of an unprecedented number of suits

by creditors who feared losing all legal right to their debts under the operation of the new law. It thus happened that, though 60 per cent more suits were disposed of in 1861 than in 1860, the arrears at the close of 1861 had increased to no less than 1,50,000 suits, the disposal of which would, at the ordinary rate of working, occupy the whole time of the Judicial Officers of the Presidency for a year. The institution of Small Cause Courts at some of the principal stations will prevent suits being filed in the Moonsiffs' Courts, and will leave the Moonsiffs and Amceens in those places free to devote all, or nearly all, their time to the disposal of these arrears, while in other places additional aid will be given to clear off arrears. A larger proportion than usual of the claims will probably be admitted without contest, and thus it may be hoped that, in spite of the extraordinary pressure put upon the Courts just at the moment when they were but freeing themselves from the embarrassment of an unfamiliar procedure, the close of the present year will present a very great diminution of the mass of arrears. It will be observed that the increase of business disposed of extended to the Courts of every class.

12. This last circumstance will explain how it was that, notwithstanding the increase in the number of suits disposed of, the average duration of suits was longer by at least a month in 1861 than in 1860. The actual duration in each year is presented in the following table:—

No. 10.—Average duration of Suits in Revenue Courts.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanne Adawlut	1	10	15	...	...	11	...	3	22	...	...	...	10	27	27
Collector .....	...	9	10	...	7	17	...	3	11	...	...	...	...	25	25
Assistant Collectors .....	...	4	1	...	4	21	...	3	9	...	...	...	2	11	11
Mandildars .....	...	4	12	...	3	25	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	12	25

In the Civil Courts.

	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanne Adawlut	12	1	20	...	5	16	...	5	27	...	...	29	...	...	11
District and City Judges	1	12	20	...	1	17	...	6	27	...	7	6	...	...	21
Subordinate and Additional Judges .....	...	...	...	...	10	29	...	8	19	...	3	12	...	...	...
Assistant Judges	1	6	...	...	9	24	...	6	10	...	11	12	...	17	25
Principal Sudder Amceens .....	...	4	6	...	3	10	...	3	24	...	4	9	...	4	9
Sudder Amceens .....	...	3	16	...	2	26	...	3	12	...	3	12	...	4	4
Moonsiffs .....	...	5	9	...	3	23	...	2	19	...	12	24	...	4	8

13. Any great decrease in the average duration is hardly to be looked for in the Returns of the present year, but with the additional aid provided and to be provided by Government, it is hoped that all delays, beyond what are quite inevitable, will be avoided, and that the country will in another year reap the full benefit of the simple and speedy procedure provided by Act VIII of 1859.

SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

14. The Small Cause Court of Ahmednuggur was established on the 1st July 1861, and up to the 30th April 1862 it had received 2,151 suits, and disposed of 1,772, an average of 177 a month, and leaving a balance of 379 suits undisposed of at the date last mentioned. This number of suits hardly equals the number filed in an ordinary Moonsiff's Court; but the circumstances are exceptional, as shown in paragraph 7.

15. The Forms of the Annual Returns of Civil and Criminal Justice require entire alteration in order to adapt them to the new Codes. The High Courts of Judicature will have their attention directed to this important point.*

BOMBAY.

16. The subjoined Statement shows the results of the operation of the Presidency Court of Small Causes in 1861-62 :—

17. From this it will be seen that the number of suits increased by about 14 per cent, and the fees carried to the credit of Government by Rupees 14,287. The total expenses of the Court during the year were Rupees 84,013-12-9, the receipts Rupees 1,29,531-4-2, leaving a balance of Rupees 45,517-7-5 to be carried to the Reserve Fund of the Court.

18. This favourable financial result was attained notwithstanding a reduction of 25 per cent in the Institution Fee, and Government now has under its consideration a proposition for still further reducing the fees on the issue of process, &c., and for extending the jurisdiction of the Court to suits of Rupees 1,000 value.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

SIND.

19. A Court of Small Causes has been established at Kurrachee. It is composed of two Judges, the Judicial Deputy Magistrate and the Moon-siff, each of whom performs the work thus devolving on him in addition to his other duties. The number of suits disposed of from August to April inclusive was 1228, or an average of 136.4 a month.

20. The business disposed of in the other Civil Courts of original jurisdiction in Sind is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Zilla	Filed and appears		Decided.		Balance.	
	1860	1861	1860	1861	1860	1861
Kurrachee	4,691	4,850	4,569	4,761	122	89
Hydrabad	3,612	3,816	3,579	3,791	63	55
Shikarpoor	3,202	2,743	3,067	2,655	135	108
Frontier	317	311	300	305	17	6
Thurr and Parkur	213	189	207	174	6	15
Total.....	12,065	11,939	11,722	11,666	313	273

From this it appears that the number of suits filed, as well as of those decided, was somewhat smaller in 1861 than the previous year. The balance of suits at the close of the year was less by 70 than in 1860.

The subjoined summary shows a falling off in the number of appeals filed greater than in that of the appeals disposed of; so that the arrears at the close of the year had sunk from 151 in 1860 to 61 in 1861. The Limitation Act was also extended to this Province by a notification dated the 1st April 1862, and will, therefore, take effect from the 1st April 1861.

Zilla.	Filed and appears.		Decided.		Balance.	
	1860	1861	1860	1861	1860	1861
Kurrachee	188	132	167	150	21	2
Hydrabad	86	57	73	43	13	14
Shikarpoor	241	250	121	202	117	48
Frontier .....	...	1	...	1	...	...
Thurr and Parkur .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	515	440	364	376	151	64

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

21. The Criminal Returns for 1861, which will be found in the Appendices, exhibit a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year. The number of convictions was also less than in the previous year, but in a smaller proportion, as will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	Offenders apprehended and brought to trial.	Convicted.					Acquitted.	Confined as before.
		and sentenced to						
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.		
1860	50,068	32,058	5,829	53	28	37,968	12,099	1 ...
1861	48,238	30,242	6,056	55	29	36,382	11,854	2 ...
Increase .....	...	...	227	2	1	...	...	1 ...
Decrease	1,830	1,816	...	...	...	1,586	245	...

22. The number of prisoners in Jail at the close of the year was less by 274 than in 1860, a diminution spread pretty evenly over long and short term prisoners in proportion to their total numbers.

SIND.

23. From the two Returns which are appended it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the number of convictions of offenders of 660, and in the number of acquittals of 576 in 1861, as compared with 1860. It hence appears that 1236 fewer offenders were apprehended and brought to trial in 1861, than in the previous year. As Government have no reason to suppose that the Police has become less efficient in apprehending offenders, this result is satisfactory as showing a progressive decrease of crime, and a further examination will show that this is particularly the case with respect to crimes of violence.

24. The large number of persons confined, though acquitted of any specific offence, in default of finding security, last year attracted the attention of Government. It had already, however, been enquired into by the late Commissioner in Sind (Honourable J. D. Inverarity), who had issued instructions under which the number of persons thus confined has declined from 661 in 1860 to 275 in 1861.

SATTARA.

25. The Criminal Returns will be found in the Appendices. They show a considerable decrease in the total number of convictions, and a decline also in the number of those brought to trial. The large and increasing number of persons discharged without trial, and the growing proportion of acquittals to convictions attracted the notice of Government, as these facts seemed to indicate either an ill-regulated severity on the part of the Police, or else a lax discharge of their duty by the Judicial Officers. The Magistrate was called on for a report upon this subject, which has still to be submitted.

REWA KANTA AND PUNCH MAHALS.

26. The Punch Mahals came under the British Government on the 1st May 1861. They are placed under the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and the Criminal Returns of both will be found in the Appendices. They indicate a decline in the number of offences in Rewa Kanta from 1632 to 1193. No means exist for comparing the state of crime in the Punch Mahals with that of the previous year. The large number of cases left undisposed of at the close of the year attracted the notice of Government, and the Political Agent was called on for an explanation, which he submitted, and which proved satisfactory to Government.

ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

27. The Returns of Crimes in the Town and Island of Bombay will be found amongst the Appendices. They show an increase in the number of offences of 177 or 1·3. per cent, and a decrease in the number of offenders apprehended, which has been satisfactorily shown to have arisen from a corresponding decrease in the number of persons implicated in the offences committed. The proportion of convictions rose from 71 to 75 per cent. A decrease in the value of property recovered was fully accounted for, and, notwithstanding a slight increase in the total number of offences, (much less in proportion than the probable growth of the population,) Government consider the result as, upon the whole, satisfactory.

ADEN.

28. The Returns will be found in the Appendices. It will be seen from them that the number of offenders brought to trial declined from 739 in 1860 to 545 in 1861. Of the latter number no less than 520 were convicted and sentenced, a result which Government regard as highly satisfactory.

POLICE.

29. The Police Establishments of this Presidency have been subjected to a thorough revision in the course of the year. The reform of the Police system which was introduced in 1852 had been proved by every available test to have greatly increased the security of life and property. Serious gang robberies had become extremely rare. The total amount of property stolen had decreased 48 per cent, while the proportion of that recovered had risen from 11·5 to 28·5 per cent. The average number of prisoners confined had sunk from about 6,000 to less than 4,000. These facts proved the efficiency of the Police for its ordinary duties, while the apprehension of the Chief of Nurgood, of the Sawunts, the operations against the Bheels in Ahmednuggur and Khandeish, and many other excellent services of the same kind, showed that it was prepared on occasion to cope even with extraordinary emergencies.

30. In the presence of this proved success of the Police system it seemed needless and unadvisable to venture on wholly new experiments in organization; and all that Government proposed to itself was the removal of some defects and anomalies of detail which interfered with the completion of certain portions of the reform as originally proposed, and with this improvement to combine as great a reduction of expense as circumstances should permit.

31. The Police of Sind was that first taken in hand. Its organization was left unchanged; but by a thorough financial revision its cost to Government was reduced from Rupees 7,31,147 to Rupees 4,99,968. The Police of the remainder of the Presidency had been up to 1860 under the control of a Commissioner, who combined with this function that of Inspector General of Prisons. Upon the retirement of Mr. Bettington in 1860 it was thought advisable to separate the offices, and the Police duties of the former Police Commissioner have been divided for their respective provinces between the Revenue Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions. This arrangement, while it effects a considerable saving of expenditure, has been found hitherto to work satisfactorily in other respects, while the employment of a separate officer as Inspector of Prisons has contributed materially to the progress of Jail reform.

32. The relations of the Commissioners of Police to Government, to the Superintendents of Police, and to the Magistrates, and of the two latter classes of officers to each other, were not altered. The Superintendent of Police has in this Presidency been regarded as the Magistrate's Assistant for that particular purpose, and entirely subordinated to the Magistrate in relation to the ends to be attained by the force, though

in practice the discipline of the force has been left in his hands. This has ever been viewed as a radical principle of the Bombay system, and the alterations which have been effected have been in conformity with these principles. The position and pay of the class of Foujdars or subordinate Police Officers was greatly improved, as experience had shown the necessity of attaching men of higher character and intelligence to that branch of the service. The relation of the Foujdar to the Subordinate Magistrates is analogous to that which the Superintendent bears to the Magistrate. The means for affording a higher remuneration to the subordinate Police Officers were found in a redistribution and reduction of the force and a careful paring away of every useless expense. While the efficiency of the Police has been promoted, the total cost of the force to Government has been diminished from about 28 lacs, at which it stood on the 1st May 1860, to about 22 lacs of Rupees. Including the Sind Police, the reductions amount to upwards of 8 lacs.

33. This saving has not, of course, been secured without a considerable diminution of the total Police force employed. Including Sind, this diminution amounts to about 7,000 men for the whole Presidency. But by a more careful and even distribution of the force the wants of every district have, it is thought, been adequately provided for. The numbers, after all reductions, stand as one Policeman to every 4.7 square miles, and to every 553 inhabitants, or including Sind to 6.3 square miles and 549 inhabitants.

34. The Village Police, which had gradually decayed up to the time of the reforms of 1852, had, under the rules then laid down, recovered some portion of its proper efficiency. The revival of the system, however, had not made the satisfactory progress that Government had a right to expect, and instructions were issued for a more energetic prosecution of this branch of the general reform. Further details on this and other subjects connected with the Police will be found in Sir George Clerk's Minute of the 11th October 1861 in the Government Selections, Police Department, No. III, which has been already made public.

35. The condition of the Presidency throughout the year has been one of almost unbroken tranquillity. There was some little excitement on the Northern frontier of Khandeish owing to a plundering irruption of the Bheels of the district of Burwance in Nimar, which is under the control of the Agent for the Governor General in Central India. But this has been entirely suppressed. Highway Robbery, which was formerly prevalent in the Ahmedabad Zillah, is reported to be on the decrease, and throughout the Presidency the Police have fully sustained their character for efficiency.

with the single, and it is hoped casual, exception of the city of Poona. There has been no increase of any particular class of crimes to such an extent as to arrest attention. Some slight indications, it is reported, have lately appeared that the efforts of treasonable emissaries have not wholly ceased, but no success appears to have attended them, nor do they occasion any serious uneasiness.

36. In Sind there has been a decrease in the number of offences and of offenders, an increase in the value of the property stolen, a decrease in the value of that recovered. The differences, however, are not of great importance, or such as to indicate any marked falling off of the Police as detectives. The number of murders has decreased, and Dacoity and Thuggee have, apparently, been extirpated from the Province.

JAILS.

37. The number of criminals which was reported last year as having diminished has again decreased during the year under report, the total average daily numbers having been 3,435 in 1860, and 3,286 in 1861.

38. The recommitments were 14 less than in 1860. The juvenile commitments on the other hand were greater by 68 than in the previous year. These commitments, as will be seen from the accompanying report of the Inspector General of Prisons, have been very unevenly distributed, and Government has directed an enquiry to be made into the subject.

39. The health of the prisoners has not been so good as in 1860. The Jail at Dharwar suffered a severe visitation of cholera; and the general ratio of deaths to strength rose from 5.1 per cent. in 1860 to 5.6 per cent. in 1861, or, excluding those from cholera, from 2.8 to 3.9 per cent. The difference is not of an alarming character, and is due probably, in a great measure, to causes which the experience of the year will enable the Medical Officers and Jail Authorities to provide against in future.

40. The experiment of out-door labour has been vigorously prosecuted during the year under report. The results have not yet been placed before Government in a form which enables it to pronounce decisively for or against the system; but thus much has been ascertained, that a large amount of useful work, in localities where free labour was hardly procurable, has been accomplished, and that the prisoners employed on the roads have been subjected to genuine punitive discipline.

41. The cost of guarding the Jails has been reduced by Rupees 30,490-0-11 per annum in the course of the year, and further reductions

are still in progress. The cost of Jail Establishments, which had been greatly diminished in 1860, has been further diminished by a sum of Rupees 4,426 in 1861. Reductions have also been made in the cost of food and clothing, and in the outlay upon petty repairs.

42. Three Jails have been abolished during the year, at a saving of Rupees 2,700 per annum. The effect on the prisoners' health has been reported as unfavourable, but it is hoped that the injurious effects brought to the notice of Government will either disappear in future years, or may be remedied by judicious transfers of the prisoners from one Jail to another.

43. A great deal of attention has been directed during the year not only to the reduction of expenses, but to the improvement of Jail discipline. Considerable progress in this Department has actually been made and experience gained, which points out the way to further improvements, by which it is hoped that the whole system will be placed on a sounder basis and rendered more effective.

LAND REVENUE.

In the Northern Division the monsoon is reported to have been very variable. The fall of rain was as plentiful as could be desired in Tanna and Khandesh, but in Ahmedabad and Kaira it was scanty. In Surat the fall seems to have been moderate.

Northern Division.	
1860-61	Rs. 1,07,08,613
1861-62	" 1,06,52,132
Decrease in 1861-62.....	Rs. 56,481

The land revenue in Kaira, Tanna and Khandesh, had increased; in Ahmedabad and Surat there was a decrease. The total realizations in the Division amounted to Rupees 1,06,52,132, being less than those of the previous year by Rupees 56,481.

The total realizations on account of Sayer Revenue amounted to	
1861-62.....	Rs. 11,03,790
1860-61.....	" 10,14,608
Increase in 1861-62.....	Rs. 89,182

Rupees 11,03,790, being an increase of Rupees 89,182 over the amount collected during the preceding year.

The arrangements mentioned in the preceding year's Administration Report* for transferring to the Government of Bombay certain villages belonging to their Highnesses the Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar, outlying in the British territories of this Presidency, in exchange for lands in Central India situated nearer their own capitals, have since been nearly completed.

* Page 11.

In the Southern Division the season is reported to have been for the most part a favorable one, and the prospects of agriculture to have been generally good. The land revenue had increased in all the Collectorates of this Division, excepting Rutnagherry, where there was a decrease, owing mainly to the low rates at which the Government grain revenue of the year was commuted, a result stated to be invariably attendant in this Collectorate on a favorable fall of rain in consequence of the anomalous mode of settlement which awaits correction by the operations of the Revenue Survey now in progress in the Collectorate.

The increase in the other Collectorates is ascribable chiefly to extended cultivation, and the application of the Summary Settlement to unad-

judicated Inam holdings. In Ahmednuggur, the increase is stated to be due also in some measure to the transfer of His Highness Scindia's villages to the British Government. The total realizable revenue in the Division exceeded that of the previous year by Rupees 3,57,500.

In the Sayer Revenues there was also an increase of Rupees 3,21,534.

1861-62	Rs. 28,83,489	Including collections on account of Income Tax and Stamp Revenue.	This increase is attributable principally to the operation of the
1860-61	" 25,61,955		
Increase in 1861-62	Rs. 3,21,534		

Income Tax and Stamp Acts, as well as to the effect upon the latter of the new law for the limitation of suits.

Towards the close of the year under report, the Collectorate of North Canara, with the exception of the District of Condapoor, was transferred to the Bombay Presidency, and now forms one of the Collectorates under the supervision of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

A Statement furnished by the Collector of North Canara, showing the collection of the revenues for the years 1860-61 and 1861-62, is appended.

Appendix A.

Island of Bombay.

1861-62	Rs. 77,466	The land revenue of the Island of Bombay for 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 77,466, being Rupees 360 more than the revenue of the preceding year.
1860-61	" 77,106	
Increase in 1861-62	Rs. 360	

The Abkaree revenue amounted to Rupees 1,62,298: this is the largest sum which has ever been realized under this head in the Island, being an increase on the amount realized during the preceding year of Rs. 43,266. The increase is due to Act XVII of 1859.

The duties of the Collector of the Stamp Revenue were transferred in July 1861 to the Superintendent of Stamps. The Stamp revenue realized in the Office of the Collector of Bombay previous to this transfer amounted to Rupees 2,345.

The total Land Revenue for collection in the several Collectorates and Divisions of Sind during the year

Sind.

* Page 12.

1860-61 was stated approximately only in the Administration Report* for that year.

The Commissioner in Sind has since shown the totals of land revenue

REVENUE.

[Bombay]

for collection in the Province during that year and 1861-62 to have been as follows :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Kurrachee	5,03,093	5,44,000
Hydrabad	9,56,047	9,92,273
Shikarpoor	12,77,554	15,42,316
Frontier of Upper Sind	99,879	1,16,945
Thurr and Parkur	1,09,592	1,55,026
Total.....	29,46,165	33,50,560
		29,46,165
Increase in 1861-62.....		4,04,395

The above increase is stated to be owing partly to the improved condition of the canals, but mainly to the season having been more favorable than the previous season.

The inundation on which the land revenue is chiefly dependent was, on the whole, very favorable. The river rose rather late, but it remained steady during the season. A remarkable flood crossed the Northern portion of the Shikarpoor Districts, seriously damaging the high road between Jacobabad and Shikarpoor; the Rubbee crops, however, benefitted by this inundation, and a great portion of the excess of revenue shown against Shikarpoor and the frontier Districts is to be attributed to it.

The winter of 1861 is stated to have been one of the coldest on record: severe frost occurred in many places, which blighted a large proportion of the wheat crops, and snow is reported to have fallen on the Hills West of Larkhana.

The Sayer Revenues of the Province for 1861-62 are reported to have amounted to Rupees 10,99,751. This includes, besides the receipts from Abkaree and Opium and other items, collections on account of the Income Tax and Stamps. The Sayer Revenues from the same sources for the preceding year are stated to have amounted to Rupees 9,26,522.

ALIENATED REVENUES.

During the year under report the attention of the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and of the Revenue and Alienation Officers under his control,

Southern Division.

was directed to the carrying out of the measures which had been sanc-

** In the Southern Division.*

Sattara Collectorate,
Poona Collectorate,
Ahmednuggur Collectorate,
Dharwar Collectorate,
Belgaum Collectorate,
Sholapoor Collectorate.

In the Northern Division.

Khandesh Collectorate,
Colala Sub-Collectorate.

tioned by Government, at the close of the preceding year, for a Summary Settlement, by way of compromise, of claims to exemption from the payment of land revenue in the Districts* subject to Act XI of 1852. The Settlement operations were commenced at the beginning of the year, and before its close had been nearly completed in all the Collectorates, except one (Belgaum), in which difficulties arose, which have, for the most part, been recently removed. From the returns submitted by the Collectors, it appears that during the year under report 37,238 unadjudicated claims were finally settled, and that at the close of the year the number remaining

* Notices served, but period allowed for answer not yet expired ...	304
Notices not yet served.....	787

Total..... 1,091

possessioning 35 holdings, who elected for a regular adjudication of their titles.

The financial result of the settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April last, is a permanent addition to the annual public revenues of Rupees 2,68,976, arising from the levy of quarter assessment and annual Nuzzerana (amounting in all to five annas on each Rupee of what would be the full Government assessment) on *unadjudicated* holdings, which will henceforth be continued permanently, either as private property or as endowments to Temples, and such like public Institutions. To the above sum may be added the receipts, amounting to about Rupees 21,520, which may be expected to accrue from the levy of annual Nuzzerana on 1845 *adjudicated hereditary* Inams. These under the old rules were neither transferable nor heritable by adopted sons, or by the collateral heirs of the grantee, but under the Summary Settlement they will be continuable as the private property of the holders without any restrictions whatever. In all cases in which the annual Nuzzerana amounts to 10 Rupees or upwards, the option of paying in lieu thereof a sum equal to one year's assessment of the holding on the occasion of each succession, and two years' assessment on the occasion of transfers, was offered to each holder; but only 49 have elected to pay the Nuzzerana occasionally, instead of annually. The total annual value of these is Rupees 42,305, and the average annual income which will probably accrue to Government from them may be estimated at Rs. 3,000. The total annual profit to the State from

the settlement completed up to the 30th April last may, therefore, be estimated at about 2,93,000 Rupees.

The result of the Settlement operations in each Collectorate is shown in the annexed Appendices B, C, D.

The Special Alienation Officers took no active part in carrying out the Summary Settlement, which was left to the Collectors, and the European and Native Officers under their control; they were, however, constantly referred to by the Collectors and by the Revenue Commissioner in doubtful cases.

Owing to the introduction of the Summary Settlement, no decisions were passed under Act XI of 1852 during the year under report. Those cases which had already been decided, but were under appeal, were admitted to the Settlement, except in those instances in which there was proof of fraud, or in which there were special reasons for withholding the indulgence.

399 claims to cash allowances of the annual value of Rupees 21, 550 were decided during the year under report; 248, valued at Rupees 20,231, in the Deccan Division; and 151, valued at Rupees 1,319, in the Southern Mahratta Country.

The results of the adjudication of claims to cash allowances in the Southern Division since the organization of the Alienation Department is as follows :—

		No.	Value
Declared permanent	{ Deccan Division	203	39,526
	{ S. M. C. Division	109	11,113
Declared hereditary	{ Deccan Division	159	13,483
	{ S. M. C. Division	511	14,001
Declared continuable for two or more lives	{ Deccan Division	47	14,259
	{ S. M. C. Division	43	3,665
Declared continuable for life only	{ Deccan Division	176	28,919
	{ S. M. C. Division	255	14,171
At once discontinued	{ Deccan Division	292	46,099
	{ S. M. C. Division	581	18,472
Struck off under the deduction rules	{ Deccan Division	393	2,149
	{ S. M. C. Division	362	1,373
Total.....		3,131	2,07,236

And the following figures show the total amount of alienated revenue

• Deccan Division.....Rs.	5,52,068
S. M. C. Division	9,25,452
Total Rs.	14,77,520

which has been recovered through the operations of the Alienation Department up to the 30th April last, the total expenditure on account of the

Department up to the same date having amounted to Rupees 14,77,520* :—

	Deccan Division.			S. M. C. Division.			Grand Total.
	Lands.	Allowances.	Total.	Lands.	Allowances.	Total.	
• Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assumed as once.....	1,62,438	63,148	2,25,587	81,410	19,844	1,01,255	3,26,842
Prospectively resumable having been declared not continuous hereditarily or in perpetuity.....	1,68,008	83,500	2,51,504	1,50,270	17,825	1,68,105	4,19,609
Arrears credited to Government, which would but for the enquiry have been paid.....	2,51,536	95,208	3,46,744	41,067	24,005	65,072	4,11,816

The amount expended on account of Establishment and other charges

(a) Deccan Division.....Rs.	3,240
S. M. C. Division.....	2,938
Rupees...	6,178
(b) Deccan Division.....Rs.	2,760
S. M. C. Division.....	319
Rupees...	3,079
(c) Deccan Division.....Rs.	12,466
S. M. C. Division.....	968
Rupees...	13,434

in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country in connection with the Alienation Department during the past year was Rupees 49,088. The recoveries during the same period amounted to Rupees 6,178(a) of immediate annual revenue, Rupees 3,079(b) of prospective annual revenue, and Rs. 13,434(c) in the shape of arrears.

* A portion of this amount is the salary (Rupees 1,200 per annum) of a Sub-Assistant transferred to the Revenue Commissioner's Office to take the place of the Head Clerk, whose appointment has been temporarily reduced. The net saving effected by this transfer is Rupees 720 per annum.

The Establishments of the two Alienation Offices, which had been considerably reduced during the preceding year, were further reduced during the past year, so as to effect an additional saving of Rupees 15,462* per

Claims to 818 cash allowances of the annual value of Rupees 25,587 in Guzerat, and to 70 of the annual value of Rupees 4,345 in the Northern Concan, making a total of 888 allowances, amounting to Rupees 29,932

per annum, were disposed of. Besides these, 156 allowances in Guzerat were, after preliminary enquiry, continued provisionally pending a final settlement of general questions.

The following table shows the nature of the decisions passed:—

	Number.	Annual Value.		
		Rs. a. p.		
Guzerat.				
{ Continued permanently	20	2,871	12	3
{ Ditto hereditarily	135	15,322	2	10
{ Ditto for life	41	2,850	14	3
{ Ditto provisionally	156	3,477	13	11
{ Discontinued at once	613	4,113	13	9
{ Ditto by commutation	9	109	14	1
Total	974	29,064	10	0
Northern Division.				
{ Continued permanently	50	2,002	3	3
{ Ditto hereditarily	7	218	14	0
{ Ditto for one or more lives	6	548	6	6
{ Discontinued at once	7	1,575	13	5
Total	70	4,315	5	2

The expenditure during the year under report on account of the
 Immediate Rs. 6,098 Alienation enquiry in the Northern
 Prospective " 8,399 Division was Rupees 27,680. Against
 Total Rs. 9,497 this there may be set off an immediate
 and prospective recovery of allowances amounting to Rupees 9,197 per
 annum, and upwards of Rupees 9,720 of arrears which have been struck
 off the books.

The following table shows the result and cost of litigation regard-
 ing alienated revenue in the Northern Division during the year 1861-62:—

Number of Suits finally decided.	Nature of Decision.	Value of Suits.		Cost incurred by Government.	
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
11	Decided in favor of Government on trial ..	6,810	6 10	3	8 0
3	Withdrawn, or struck off the file	138	0 10	8	13 9
2	Compromised	5,071	8 6		
9	Decided against Government	427	10 0	22	4 9
25	Total Rupees	12,447	5 2	34	10 6

Sixteen bonds of the value of Rupees 14,336 granted to individuals as compensation for claims to abolished duties and cesses were redeemed in the Division during the year under report.

Pending the decision of Government on the question of the applicability or otherwise to Goozerat and the Northern Conkan of the Summary Settlement of claims to exemption from the payment of the land revenue on the terms on which it has been effected in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, nothing has been done in the Northern Division during the year under report in regard to alienated lands, except in Khandesh and Colaba, which, as above shown, have always been classed in matters connected with the treatment of alienated revenue with the Deccan provinces, and where the claims to exemption have been brought under the Summary Settlement by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

INCOME TAX.

The provisions of Act XXI* of 1861 were made applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency and Sind, except in the Town and Island of Bombay, and the assessments made in the first year of the Income Tax Act were, with the above exception, confirmed for the second year, commencing on the 31st July 1861.

As stated, it was only in the Town and Island of Bombay that fresh assessments were made. There the number of Special Notices issued amounted to 63,144, and the number of returns received to 57,435, of which 55,506 were assessed. The number of surcharges authorized by the Income Tax Commissioners was 18,525, of which 17,600 were confirmed either in whole or in part, and 357 withdrawn. The number of charges made under Section 48 of the Income Tax Act was 1064; of these 873 were confirmed, and 28 withdrawn.

The total of the Income Tax collections made throughout the whole Presidency from 1st August 1861 to 31st July 1862 amounts to Rs. 39,31,185, as shewn in the margin. This is exclusive of Rs. 1,35,655 realized at Bhundara, Chunda, Chundwarah, Nagpore, and Raipoor, between 1st August 1861 and 30th April 1862. The addition of the latter sum gives a total of Rupees 40,66,840, being an increase Rupees 4,66,840 over the collections of the preceding year.

1 per cent.....Rs.	7,69,680
2 per cent....."	9,33,786
3 per cent....."	22,27,519
	<hr/>
	Rs. 39,31,185
1861-62.....Rs.	40,66,840
1860-61....."	36,00,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 4,66,840

STAMPS.

1861.	
May.....Rs.	4,61,384
June....."	2,21,973
July....."	2,02,603
August....."	1,72,799
September....."	1,89,585
October....."	2,06,823
November....."	2,25,153
December....."	5,42,765
1862.	
January....."	2,72,884
February....."	1,97,994
March....."	1,79,836
April....."	2,30,148
Total Rs.	
Amount for 1860-61	31,03,947
	23,91,139
Increase Rs.	
	7,12,808

The Stamp Duties realized during 1861-62 were levied under Act XXXVI of 1860. From the Statement given in the margin, it will be seen that the duties collected amounted to Rupees 31,03,947, or Rupees 7,12,808 more than in the previous year. In reference to this increase it must, however, be remembered that the Act was in operation only for seven months of the year 1860-61. The demand for Stamped paper has been fully met everywhere.

CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

BOMBAY.

The chief items of revenue under this head are those noted in the margin. The following is a contrasted Statement of the sums realized during the past, as compared with the preceding year, and shows a total decrease in the year under review of Rupees 6,01,088 :—

No.	Items.	Collections.		Decrease.
		1860-61.	1861-62.	
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Import Customs	90,56,651	86,65,420	3,91,231
2	Export Customs	7,48,985	5,44,618	2,04,367
3	Frontier Duties	65,017	59,527	5,490
				6,01,088

The decrease on the receipts from Imports is chiefly to be accounted for, firstly, by a falling off in the item of Tobacco, the sum realized on that article in the year 1860-61 having beenRs. 1,32,104 Whereas in 1861-62 it only amounted to „ 17,089

Showing a decrease of Rupees..... 1,15,015

This falling off in the Tobacco trade is to be attributed to the high rate of duty which was imposed, but which has since been reduced, by Act XI of 1862.

Secondly, the decrease may be accounted for by the reduction of the rate of duty on Twist, which was levied at 10 per cent. up to 29th April 1861, but reduced to 5 per cent. after that date, as also by the reduction of duty on other articles by Act XI of 1862, which came into operation on the 23rd April 1862.

Among the Exports there has been a great decrease in the amount of the duty realized on Saltpetre, to the extent of Rupees 88,258, as follows:—

	Indian Maunds.	Duty.
1860-61.....	98,402½	Rs. 1,96,710
1861-62	54,529½	„ 1,08,452

Decrease..... 43,873Rs. 88,258

The following is a Statement of the sums collected at the Bombay Custom House on account of Exports and Imports during each of the months of the past and preceding years:—

No.	Months.	1860-61.	1861-62.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
1	May	7,33,296	8,61,761
2	June	8,59,939	5,84,768
3	July	6,78,216	6,77,246
4	August	5,22,452	6,76,092
5	September	6,11,863	6,51,375
6	October	6,02,151	7,38,549
7	November	9,97,791	6,53,986
8	December	6,39,617	6,67,528
9	January	9,24,547	8,70,448
10	February.....	5,62,443	7,81,476
11	March	9,73,993	8,97,099
12	April	10,33,996	5,70,798

REVENUE.

[Bombay]

* The amount collected under the head of Salt revenue during the past and preceding years is as follows:—

	1860-61. Rupees.	1861-62. Rupees.
Excise Duty on Salt removed from Salt Pans	30,12,865	34,27,122
Duty on Salt imported by sea	35,088	28,928
Duty on Salt imported by land	1,42,966	1,96,516
Produce of the Government Salt Pans.....	68,245	63,963
Sale proceeds of smuggled Salt.....	961	2,481
	<u>32,60,115</u>	<u>37,19,010</u>
		32,60,115
	* Increase Rupees.....	4,58,895

This increase in revenue is to be accounted for by the increase in the rate of excise from one Rupee to one Rupee and four annas during the year, for there was actually a decrease in the quantity of Salt removed for consumption on payment of full duty, the quantity removed in the year 1860-61 having been Indian Maunds 31,53,867, and in the year 1861-62. Ind. Maunds 29,31,901

Showing a Decrease in 1861-62..... „ 2,21,966

The amount realized on Pass Fees on Opium during the year under report and the preceding year is as follows:—

1861-62	Rs. 2,44,41,400
1860-61	„ 2,44,00,600

Showing an Increase in 1861-62 ofRs. 40,800
notwithstanding that there was a decrease in the number of chests on which the fees were levied—

1861-62	Chests 38,667
1860-61	„ 45,072

Decrease..... 6,405

The Passes were charged for at the rate of 600 Rupees per chest up to the 1st October last, and at Rupees 700 per chest since that date. The number of chests passed at the rate of Rupees 600 wasRs. 26,255
and at the rate of Rupees 700 „ 12,412

Total..... 38,667

This latter rate is to be again reduced from the 1st October next to Rupees 600. It might, perhaps, be supposed that many of the merchants would have kept back their opium to take advantage of this reduction; but

the Officiating Deputy Agent in Malwa, in a letter dated the 19th March last, states—"I do not think there are more than one or two who can afford to act thus."

The number of chests of Opium on which Pass Fees have been paid from the year 1852-53 is as follows:—

Years.	No. of Chests.
1852-53.....	27,896
1853-54.....	24,005
1854-55.....	27,491
1855-56.....	25,141
1856-57.....	28,913½
1857-58.....	40,405½
1858-59.....	36,111½
1859-60.....	32,506½
1860-61.....	45,072
1861-62.....	38,667
1860-61.	
Customs	1,02,63,999
Salt	32,82,395
Opium	2,44,42,198
	3,79,89,192
1861-62.	
Customs	96,83,212
Salt	37,38,274
Opium	2,44,75,551
	3,78,97,037
Decrease...	92,155

The aggregate realizations under the head Customs, Salt and Opium, including Miscellaneous items, during the year 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 3,78,97,037, while during the preceding year the amount realized was Rupees 3,79,89,192, showing a decrease of Rupees 92,155 in the year under report.

NORTH CANARA.

In the Sea and Land Customs collections there is an increase of Rupees 259 and 5,102 respectively, attributable partly to the increased duty levied on the imports of Salt, and partly to the introduction of the new Tariff. The sums realized during the year under report from duties on Imports and Exports were Rupees 5,216 and 14,704 respectively.

SIND.

The value of the sea borne trade during the year has been Rupees 2,96,65,543, being an increase on that of the preceding year by Rupees 28,29,044, or nearly 10½ per cent. This is exclusive of Government stores.

Customs.	
1860-61.....Rs.	2,68,36,499
1861-62....."	2,96,65,543
Rupees...	28,29,044

REVENUE.

[Bombay]

The value of the Import trade has decreased by Rupees 1,85,507, 1860-61Rs. 1,56,83,052 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the value of the 1861-62 „ 1,54,97,545 Imports of 1860-61. The Imports of Cotton Piece Goods from England shows an increase of Rupees 4,21,112; Coals and Coke, Rupees 1,49,224; Raw and Manufactured Metals, Rupees 78,417.

In the Export trade there has been an increase of Rupees 34,03,774. 1860-61Rs. 1,02,13,468 or 33 per cent., on the trade of the 1861-62 „ 1,36,17,242 preceding year. The articles in which this increase has chiefly taken place are Salt, Wood, Cotton, Indigo, and Hides. Cotton appears now for the second time as an article for export from Sind. The Indigo trade has made great advances during the past year, there having been an increase of no less than 206 per cent. in the exports of this article. From Khyrpoor a superior Indigo has during the year been imported, which has been valued at Rupees 10 a maund more than the best Mooltan Indigo. It is stated to closely resemble good Bengal Indigo, and possesses the metallic hue which characterises that description. As Indigo is indigenous both to Sind and the Punjab, it might, it is stated, be exported to any extent from these Provinces. The past has been the first year in which it has been exported from either of them to England.

Wool again appears as the chief staple of export. It is brought chiefly from Beloochistan and Afghanistan. The value of this article exported during the past year was Rupees 51,71,025, being an increase over 1860-61 of Rupees 18,96,023, or of 58 per cent.

An increase in the exports to Great Britain has taken place in the following items:—

	1861-62.	1860-61.	Increase.
Indigo	Rs. 1,72,499	.....	1,72,499
Cotton	„ 3,84,272	81,560	3,02,712
Wool	„ 1,00,760	70,242	30,518
Hides and Skins	„ 41,864	4,495	37,369

The Customs receipts during the past year have amounted to Rupees 4,03,433 on Imports, and Rupees 1,10,455 on Exports, showing an increase in the former of Rupees 59,010, but a decrease in the latter of Rupees 60,974. This decrease is owing chiefly to diminished exports of grain to Cutch, Muscat, and Kattyaiwar, and of grain and oil seeds to England.

Under the head of Salt excise there has been an increase during the 1860-61Rs. 42,984 13 0 year under report, amounting to Rupees 73,893-15-4. The total quantity 1861-62 „ 1,16,878 12 4

[Bombay]

REVENUE.

of Salt exported was 5,83,848 Indian maunds; of this 3,77,364 Indian maunds were exported free; the rest 2,03,562 maunds paid 12 annas a maund, and the remainder Rupees 1-4-0 a maund.

In addition to the above* items, there are some of a miscellaneous nature, which are usually included in the Customs revenue, but which rather concern the Harbour Department than the Customs. These are as follows:—

Harbour Craft Licenses.....	1,559	15	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,000	6	9
Confiscated Goods	45	12	0
Pilotage	2,890	12	0
Port Dues	20,799	12	3
Towing Charges	12,621	13	6
Fines, Fees, &c.....	10,774	3	0

Total Rupees..... 51,692 10 6

The Abkaree revenues were during the year managed, as in 1860-61, by a system of licenses.

The revenue derived from the sale of Opium and Poisonous Drugs also continues to be managed under the license system introduced in 1860-61. It amounted to Rupees 1,58,705. Permission to export from the Punjab via Kurrachee to Bombay under a system of passes has been granted, but no exports had up to the 30th April been made.

Opium and Drugs.

ADEN.

The following is a Statement of the External trade of Aden during 1861-62, contrasted with that of the previous year:—

Customs.

	Imports.			Exports.		
	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Goods	87,29,327	3,18,852	23,84,088	21,74,273	5,58,895	1,99,808
Treasure	12,38,978	.....	1,35,488	11,16,978	1,06,703	.....
Total...	49,68,305	3,18,852	25,19,576	32,91,251	6,65,098	1,99,808
			8,18,852		1,99,808	
		Decrease...	22,00,724	Increase...	4,65,290	

The decrease in Imports, amounting to Rupees 22,00,724, is mainly attributable to a less quantity of Coal having been imported during the year under report, owing partly to the unusually large stock which remained in the depôt of the Peninsular and Oriental Company at the close of the preceding season, and partly to the fact that by means of the Egyptian Railway, Coal can now be delivered at Suez so cheaply that the demand for it at Aden has very much declined. Formerly Steamers took in little or no coal at Suez, whereas now nearly as much is taken there as at Aden.

Excluding Coal (which can hardly be regarded as an article of regular commerce at Aden) from the account, the gross value of the Imports and Exports at Aden was Rupees 75,05,420, being an increase over the previous year of Rupees 3,58,225.

The value of goods passed into the interior during the year amounted to Rupees 13,20,252, showing a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of Rupees 13,164. Excepting as regards Cotton and Dates, there has, however, been an increase in the amount of every article of merchandise imported into the interior.

Of goods brought from the interior into Aden there were 1,47,285 camel-loads, the estimated value of which was Rupees 16,35,756, or 5½ lakhs more than during the previous year.

The following is a summary of the External and Internal trade:—

Imports by sea	Rs 49,68,305	
Exports by sea	„ 32,91,251	
		82,59,556
Imports by land.....	„ 16,35,756	
Exports by land	„ 13,20,252	
		29,56,008

Total Rupees... 1,12,15,564

This shows a decrease of Rupees 11,96,065, as compared with the previous year; but deducting the item of coal, which, as above observed, cannot be regarded as an article of regular commerce at Aden, the regular trade of the place during the year under review has increased by Rupees 8,97,594.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of Cash Balances at the commencement and close of the year under report were as follows:—

	Balance on the 1st May 1861.	Balance on the 30th April 1862.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay..	*2,73,81,907	2,51,99,154
Sind	26,64,412	24,95,437
Aden	2,82,871	2,36,565
Bushire..	1,60,745	1,67,272
Total..	*3,04,89,935	2,89,98,428
Nagpore	16,58,019	18,23,559
Indore and Nimar	54,802	9,38,079
Baroda	52,394	3,33,006
Grand Total.....	*3,22,55,230	3,11,03,072

The amount of balance on the 1st May 1861 entered opposite "Bombay" includes Mint Bullion for which certificates were outstanding on that date to the extent of Rupees 77,69,285, while the balance on the 30th April 1862 is exclusive of such bullion, which is now treated, under the Paper Currency Act, as a deposit of the Currency Department paid for in Currency Notes.

The four Statements appended to this report show the receipts and charges of the past official year (so far as the information on this point at present extends) of the Bombay Presidency proper, Sind, Nagpoor,† and the Government Treasuries at Indore, Aden, Baroda, Nimar, Bushire, Muscat, and Zanzibar, the accounts of which are prepared by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of this Presidency. It will be seen from these Statements that no extraneous aid was required to meet the charges of this Government during the past year; on the contrary, the Bombay Treasury was drawn upon by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to the extent of 30 lakhs of Rupees.

* Includes Mint Certificates amounting to Rupees 77,69,285.

† The accounts of this Province have, however, been removed from the control of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General of this Presidency from the 30th April 1862.

1859-60.....	2,24,31,500
1860-61.....	1,71,50,475
1861-62.....	6,15,43,035

Silver Bullion received for coinage are given in the margin.

The Silver Coin made over to the General Treasury by the Mint during the year amounted to Rupees 4,05,88,000, or more than double the amount coined during the previous year. The entire time of the Mint having been taken up in working off the unprecedentedly large amount of Silver Bullion tendered for coinage, no small Silver Coin or Copper Coin could be struck during the year, and consequently the issue of the former at the Presidency has had to be restricted. This restriction will shortly be removed on receipt of a supply of that coin to the extent of 8 lakhs, which has been applied for and promised from Madras. There will, however, be no occasion for extraneous assistance in this respect when the arrival of the new machinery expected from England shall have increased the working power of the Mint.

Considerable attention has been bestowed on the subject of increasing the circulation of Government Copper Currency previous to and since the receipt of the recent orders from the Government of India permitting the sale of this coin at a discount, and reports from the District Officers show that Copper Coin is now to be had at par throughout the Presidency, and in some places at a slight discount. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General estimates the amount of the new Government Copper Coin in circulation at the close of the year at Rupees 42,41,071, to which should be added the old dumpy pice still extant, estimated at about 16 lakhs of Rupees.

Pursuant to the provisions of Acts XIX and XXIV of 1861, an agreement was entered into with the Bank of Bombay on the 28th February 1862, whereby the balance and business of Her Majesty's General Treasury

Transfer of the business of the General Treasury to the Bank of Bombay.

The amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation on the
* Coin Rupees 28 Lakhs, and 30th April 1862 was Rupees 150 lakhs, and
Bullion Rupees 122 Lakhs. a corresponding amount* in Silver Coin and
Bullion was in reserve with the Department of Issue on the same date.

POLITICAL.

The attention of Government has been directed during the past year towards ensuring to the Principalities and Chiefships under their political supervision a greater freedom of administrative action in pursuance of the now acknowledged policy of Her Majesty's Government. This policy, so happily inaugurated by the late lamented Viceroy, has already exercised a beneficial influence on the relations of Government with the various chieftains and feudatories of this Presidency. The restoration to His Highness the Raja of Kolapoor, of a share in the administration of his principality, the actual grant of authority to two of his principal Jagheerdars, and the diminution of the direct interference of Government in other States, have contributed to inspire a strong sentiment of attachment to Her Majesty's rule,—a sentiment which the recent recognition of the principle of adoption cannot fail to render stronger and more enduring.

KOLAPOOR.

The present Raja of Kolapoor succeeded to the principality on the death of his father in 1837. He was then an infant, and the administration was assumed by a Council of Regency, headed by the Raja's aunt, a lady called the Dewan Sahib, to the exclusion of the Raja's mother. To avoid all interference in the affairs of Kolapoor, the British Government approved the Dewan's ministry, but the misrule and general mismanagement which prevailed under it, compelled the Government in 1843, after an attempt to reorganise the ministry had failed, to appoint an officer of their own as Minister of the State. This measure was met by open rebellion, and after a contest which lasted for several months, order was at length restored, the Dewan and her faction were banished, and the entire administration of the State was undertaken by Government. Under British superintendence the system of administration was altogether remodelled, the social condition of the State gradually improved, the revenues steadily increased, and a large reduction was effected in the debts due to the British Government on account of insurrectionary charges.

During the disturbances at Kolapoor and in the Southern Muratha Country in 1857-58, the Raja adhered with the utmost constancy to the British cause, while the influence of his half-brother, Chimma Sahib, was thrown into the opposite scale. The loyalty thus displayed by the Raja, his mature age, and the promise afforded by his abilities and disposition, were circumstances which gave

him strong claims to be intrusted with the administration of his principality. Deeming therefore that, after a brief period of probation the Raja would be competent to undertake the duties and responsibilities of his position, measures were adopted during the past year, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, for gradually transferring the administration to the Raja, without unduly sacrificing other important interests. In accordance with this determination, a formal agreement was concluded with the Raja, having the object of securing the financial claims of Government upon the State, and of preserving, in a modified form, the system of administration which has proved so beneficial to the Raja himself. On the 13th October last, the date of the Dussera festival, the first public step was taken towards the transfer of the administration to the Raja, by the public correspondence being conducted in His Highness' name, and he has since been occupied in making arrangements for his new establishment, in selecting a Kharbaroo, to be approved by Government, and in acquiring experience of his new duties under the guidance of the Political Agent prior to the final inauguration of his authority. *

Vishalgur and Borra.—One of the terms of the agreement with the Raja of Kolapoor provides for the retention by the British Government of the supervision which they have hitherto exercised over the principal Jagheerdars of the Kolapoor State. The relations of the Political Agent with them will, in future, be conducted, as far as possible, in co-operation with the Raja's Government, without in any way infringing the seigniorial rights of the Raja, the object of the arrangement being merely to secure good government, and to prevent intestine disputes, which formerly were the frequent cause of disturbance and bloodshed. During the past year, two of these Jagheerdars were invested with the management of their Estates under the most favourable auspices. One of them, the Chief of Vishalgur and Punt Prithineedee, or Vicegerent of the Raja, succeeded to his Estate by adoption under the sanction of the British Government in 1844. The Estate was then heavily encumbered with debt, and suffered still more by a forfeiture of territory on account of the decided part taken by the late Chief in the intrigues which led to the Kolapoor rebellion. During the minority of the present Chief, the Estate was successfully managed by Government Agency, and has now been made over to him free from all liabilities, and with a large cash balance in the Treasury, under a stipulation that he shall contribute Rupees five thousand per annum towards the expenses of the Military Establishments at Kolapoor, and that he shall yield all claim to certain Ghat tolls, which will be formed into a fund for the improvement of the Ghat roads and adjacent communications.

* The selection of Ram Rao Nursew, late Dusterdar to the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, as the Kharbaroo under the new administration, with the approval of Government, has received the approbation of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and the further proceedings which may shortly be adopted for completing the transfer of the administration to the Raja will be noticed in the next Administration Report.

The chief of Bowra also succeeded to his Estate by adoption in 1851. On the introduction of British superintendence, this Estate, like that of Vishalgur, was found to be heavily in debt. Its management was undertaken by Government during the minority of the Chief and was transferred to him in March last freed from a load of liabilities, upon condition of his paying an annual contribution, Rupees three thousand four hundred and twenty, towards the Military Establishment of Kolapoor, in commutation of service.

SAWUNT WAREE.

The condition and prospects of this small Estate engaged the attention of Government during the past year. The inability of the Chief, or Sur Dessace as he is more commonly called, to deal with his more turbulent feudatories, compelled the British Government in 1838, with the Sur Dessace's consent, to assume the management of the State. A desperate effort was made in the following year, and again in 1844, by some of these feudatories to free themselves from the restraint imposed upon their excesses by the British Government. In the insurrection of 1844, the Chief's eldest son, Ana Sahab, then in his 14th year, joined his relative Phond Sawunt, who headed the rebel party. On the suppression of the insurrection, the Government declared that the State would be held at their disposal on the death of the Chief. The conspicuous loyalty displayed by the Waree State in 1857-58, and the good conduct of Ana Sahab during that period, and since the insurrection of 1844, led the Government, in the early part of the year, to recommend to Her Majesty's Government, the propriety of granting a full pardon to Ana Sahab for his youthful error, and of recognising him as the heir apparent of the Sur Dessace. To this recommendation Her Majesty's Government acceded as an act of grace, upon condition that he should only be allowed to succeed to the management of the State on the liquidation of the entire debt due to the British Government on account of insurrectionary charges, and then only on payment of a suitable Nuzzeraua, and on his entering into an agreement which would guarantee the protection of his people, and the continued maintenance of a British Agency.

Since the recognition of Ana Sahab as heir apparent, the balance of the charges due by the Waree State to the British Government, which, on their imposition in 1851, amounted to Rs. 4,72,710, has been entirely liquidated,—a result which may be chiefly ascribed to the improved condition of the revenues of the State under the efficient management of successive Political Superintendents.

SOUTHERN MURATHA COUNTRY.

The Chief of Meeruj, Gungadhur Rao Bala Sahab, died after a lingering illness in December last. He had been permitted in 1859, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, to adopt a son in failure of heirs, as a mark of

favour for his meritorious conduct during the late disturbances. In order to free the Estate from debt before the young Chief closes his minority, the management of its affairs has been placed under the direct control and supervision of the Political Agent. Arrangements have also been made for the education of the young Chief, who is now pursuing his studies at Belgaum.

Moodhole.—The Chief of Moodhole, whose accession to his ancient Estate, under the very favourable circumstances noticed in the report of the previous year, died in March last, from an attack of fever, leaving an only son, a child of about a year old. The untimely death of this young Chief, while earnestly engaged in projects for the moral and material improvement of his Estate, is much to be regretted, as he promised to furnish to the Chiefs of the Southern Muratha Country a laudable example of the benefits accruing from early training and education. The arrangements for the future management of the State are now under consideration.

KHANDESHII.

Allusion was made in the previous year's report to measures devised by the Bombay Government, in concert with the Governor General's Agent in Central India, for restraining the future depredations of the Bheels in the Burwanee districts bordering on Khandesh. Experience had shown that these marauders, when pressed by our Police from the North and South, invariably escaped to a fastness called the Toorun Mull,* one of the highest hills of the Satpura range, situated about 20 miles north of Sooltanpoor. Its height is a little more than 3,300 feet; it is of comparatively easy ascent, is well wooded, and has the advantage of water on its summit, there being an extensive artificial lake about 200 feet below its highest point. This lake, with the remains of some temples, fortified walls, and a rock excavation bearing Jain inscriptions, afford evidence of its former religious importance. Arrangements were made to station two British officers, with a suitable escort, in the country about this hill during the dry season. Lieutenants Hanson and Hall, of the Bombay Army, were selected for the duty, and proceeded to the Toorun Mull for the first time in January 1861. They remained at their post until the setting in of the monsoon, acquiring a knowledge of the surrounding country, and conciliating the wild tribes with whom they came in contact. The success which attended this experiment led to the same officers being again deputed to the Toorun Mull on the opening of the season (1861-62). They had scarcely returned to their post, when the Bhoels to the west and south-west of Burwanee showed symptoms of turbulence, and attacked a detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps stationed in the hills, burned their lines, and succeeded in killing three men and wounding thirteen others. Active measures were immediately adopted by Major Keatinge, the Political Agent in Nimar, for inflicting a signal retribution on the tribes by whom this unprovoked

* A name derived from the *Zizyphus Albigenis*, the Sanscrit *Toorun*, which abounds on the hill.

attack was made. Several expeditions were organised against them under Lieutenants Hanson and Hall, assisted by Lieutenant Cadell, Assistant Political Agent, with a Company of the 19th Bombay Native Infantry. The energetic character of their operations, coupled with a scarcity which then prevailed in the Burwanee districts, exposed the Bheels to the severest privations and sufferings. Many of their followers and cattle were cut off, their families dispersed, and their distress eventually became so extreme, that they were fain to sue for pardon. Their principal leader, Shamjee Naik, fled to the camp of Lieutenant Probyn, the Bheel Agent in Khandesh, and sought his intercession, stating that he was solely influenced by the "Peishwa" in the late attack. Lieutenant Probyn declined to give the Naik any guarantee; but, acting under that Officer's advice, Shamjee

March 1862. surrendered himself unconditionally to Lieutenant Cadell immediately afterwards. An amnesty was then offered to the common followers of the Naik, which speedily led to their submission and the restoration of order.

It is satisfactory to record here that within the Bheel districts of Khandesh order and tranquillity have continued uninterrupted during the past year, under the successful exertions of the officers entrusted with the reclamation and control of these predatory tribes.

While the occurrences above described were in progress, the Naikras, a cognate tribe in the Jhund hills, bordering the Rewa Kanta, assembled in large numbers under their leaders, apparently with hostile intent, instigated by the same agency which influenced the rising in Burwanee. The judicious measures taken by the Political Agent soon had the effect of checking the movement. It then assumed a more subdued form, as one for the settlement of private grievances, which were carefully decided by arbitration with the consent of the leading Naikras, after they had tendered their submission.

These movements on our North-East Frontier were somewhat similar in character to those described in the previous year's report, and, like them, were instigated by a Brahmin styling himself the Agent of the Peishwa. This man, with some of his followers, was captured near Ali Rajpoo by the Political authorities in Nimar soon after the rising of the Burwanee Bheels, and evidence is now being collected to bring him to trial.

THE DANGS.

A disturbance, which was entirely local in its causes and consequences, took place in January last in the Dangs, a forest tract situated at the foot of the Syhadree range, between the British district of Nowapoor and His Highness the Guicowar's district of Loangur. This tract is inhabited by a very wild tribe of Bheels, divided under five principal and two minor chiefships. Their ferocious character, and the natural strength and unhealthiness of their fastnesses, have long enabled them to preserve a rude independence. The country derives

its chief value from its extensive Teak forests, in which the British and Guicowar Governments enjoy mutual rights. The increasing importance of this forest tract led the Government in 1852 to vest the Bheel Agent in Khandesh with political authority over its petty chiefs, in subordination to the Magistrate of the province. This authority is now exercised by an officer of the Forest Department as being the nearest British officer to the spot. The interposition of Government has, however, been hitherto limited to the punishment of flagitious cases of crime and oppression.

On the death of Shreeput, the principal Chief of the Dangs, and of his eldest son, who survived him but a short time, Deveesing, the next heir, was opposed by his younger brother in his succession to the Gadee. They eventually agreed to resign their claims in favour of their uncle, Oodeysing, on whose death, his son, Keeralsing, succeeded. In the mean time (1854), Deveesing grossly misconducted himself, and, having wounded two men, he was apprehended and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Castle of Surat. Soon after he showed symptoms of insanity, and was in consequence removed to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. In April 1860, Deveesing effected his escape from the Asylum, and succeeded in reaching the Dangs. After his return, he resumed his former lawless habits, and having been joined by some followers, they attacked and plundered several villages, which their inhabitants were compelled to abandon for security. On the commencement of these raids, Deveesing sent a warning to Keerulsing, the chief of Garvee, to the effect that one of them must die, and he carried out his threat by seizing Keerulsing in his own house, and shortly after took part in his murder.

On these occurrences being reported to Government, a party of the Bheel Corps was immediately dispatched into the Dangs in pursuit of Deveesing, and a reward was offered for his capture. Being closely pressed, he gave himself up to the Magistrate of Khandesh on the 5th February last, and several of his followers, including his brothers Dowlutsing and Roopder, were shortly afterwards captured. The Magistrate of Khandesh is now about to bring the prisoners to trial, and measures are in progress for ensuring the future peace of the Dangs, and for otherwise improving the condition of this remote Bheel *habitat*.

GUZERAT.

His Highness the Guicowar was invested by the Resident at Baroda, with much ceremony, on the 1st November last, with the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. In receiving the insignia from the Resident, His Highness expressed his deep gratitude for this signal mark of distinction bestowed upon him by Her Majesty.

His Highness has been engaged during the past year in carrying out some important reforms in the several departments of his administration. His efforts

in this direction may be regarded as a new trait in the history of his family, whose rigid adherence to Mahratta tenets and traditions have long proved detrimental to the social and administrative improvement of his dominions.

Among the measures of reform carried out by His Highness may be noticed the re-organization of his Police, with the separation of the Police from the Revenue Departments; the reform of his revenue system by the substitution of a money rent in lieu of the various items which hitherto made up the revenue; the restriction of the power of district officers in inflicting penalties; the reform of 300 of his contingent of horse; and lastly, the execution of some works of public utility, the most important of which may be instanced, the Tramway uniting the town of Dubhooe to the Railway.

Umreilly and Okhamundel.—In December and January last, His Highness, accompanied by the Resident, Colonel Wallace, made a tour of his districts in Kattywar, with the happiest results. These districts had until lately been invariably farmed, and the effect of this system of management led to numerous abuses of the Revenue and Police Departments, as shown in the degradation of the agricultural classes, the discontent of petty landholders, and in the decay of public works of all kinds. The successive insurrections of the Wagheers of Okhamundel during the past three or four years, and their inroads into the adjoining states of Kattywar, had occasioned serious grounds of complaint against the maladministration of His Highness' districts in this quarter. To remedy these evils, His Highness agreed, in February 1861, to the supervision of affairs in his Kattywar possessions being vested in two British officers under the general authority of the Resident. One of these officers, it was arranged, would be employed in raising a Corps of about 300 men from the Wagheer and other cognate tribes for the defence and police of Okhamundel. This important measure was briefly adverted to in the report of the previous year, and it is gratifying to notice that the beneficial results anticipated from it have, under the judicious management and fostering care of Major Johnstone, been in a great degree realised. On the arrival of His Highness at Korinar, a full company of the new Corps was paraded for his inspection by Major Johnstone, and, at the same time, several of the Wagheer leaders paid their respect to His Highness, and were received by him in a very flattering manner. This company was found by the Resident to be a very fair sample of the whole Corps, whose equipment and soldier-like appearance so much pleased His Highness, that he requested the number might be increased to the full complement of a Corps of the line.

The principal measure instituted by His Highness on the occasion of his visit to his Kattywar possessions was the abolition of the old land revenue system, and the substitution of a moderate money rent, in assimilation to the measure introduced into his other districts. He instituted at the same time a land survey, and an establishment of Surveyors has been at work since the beginning of

January in Umreilly, defining village boundaries, measuring holdings, and preparing maps. His Highness has also sanctioned the formation of an efficient body of Police for the Umreilly district, which Major Anderson, the officer in charge, is to organise. He has, moreover, sanctioned the construction of several works of public utility, the principal of which is a fair-weather road through the "Gheer," a tract of forest land separating the Pergunna of Korinar from the rest of His Highness' possessions in Kattywar,—and certain improvements of the harbour of Korinar itself.

KATTYWAR.

The general tranquillity of this province continued undisturbed during the past year, but its social and political condition has continued almost stationary; while the returns of crime show little or no diminution as compared with former years. The petty States of this province are so intermixed with each other, and their rights of jurisdiction and property so divided, that frequent boundary and territorial disputes occur from mutual aggression and encroachment. During the past year six cases of this description were reported, attended with a loss of eight lives and seven persons wounded. Another remarkable feature of crime in this province is presented by the excesses committed by Bahirwuttias, or outlaws, who smarting under oppression, or real or imaginary wrongs, seek satisfaction for their grievances by recourse to a life of brigandage. The number of separate jurisdictions into which the province is split up, affords great facilities for the commission of this offence, while the state of public feeling in the province operates very much as an encouragement to it. In the British districts of Guzerat this offence has wholly disappeared before a regular form of government, while in the districts under our political supervision—the province of Kattywar excepted—it is steadily decreasing. In view of these facts, the Government deemed it necessary during the past year to take some decisive action for the repression of the crime in Kattywar, and, as a preliminary step, issued in May last, in consultation with the Political Agent, a proclamation offering an amnesty to all Bahirwuttias in the province who had committed no heinous offences, provided they returned to the protection of the British Government, and stated their complaints and grievances in two months. Further measures are now under consideration for effectually dealing with this serious evil.

REWA KANTA.

The Punch Mahal districts, situated on the common frontier between Guzerat and Malwa, became British by exchange with the Maharaja Scindia on the 1st May 1861. These districts had been transferred to the management of the Governor General's Agent for Central India in 1853 under a lease of 10 years, and were, during this period, freed from many disorganizing influences. The possession of these districts consolidates the Presidency as regards Eastern Guzerat, the frontier now running in an unbroken line from the Upper Mahee to the Nerbudda.

SURAT AGENCY.

The Raja of Bansda, Maharajul Shree Uneer Sing, died on the 16th June last, without male heirs. His widows sought permission to adopt a son, but Government, after duly considering the customs and practice prevailing among Rajpoots as regards succession in such cases, declined to comply with their request, and conferred the chiefship on Goolabsingjee, a collateral relative and nearest of kin of the late Raja. He was placed on the Gadec with all due honours on the 7th January last. A liberal provision has been made for the widows.

KUTCH.

This province has in a great measure recovered from the effects of the famine of the year 1860, notwithstanding that the fall of rain during the past year was little more than half the average quantity. This assurance is strengthened by the reported return to their homes of a large number of persons who left the province during the famine year.

The state of crime in the province is remarkably low. No case of highway or gang robbery occurred during the year.

His Highness the Rao has carried out several works of public utility since his accession, among which may be instanced a new Hospital and a Jail, and is otherwise evincing a zealous interest for the welfare and improvement of his province.

ADEN.

The administration of this Settlement during the past year forms the subject of an interesting report, which is appended in *extenso* (Appendix A). It is gratifying to notice, from the political occurrences recorded, that the relations of Government with the Arab tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden have been satisfactorily maintained, and that the measures concerted by the Political authorities have been successful in preventing the exportation of slaves from the Somalie ports to the markets on the Arabian coast outside the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. On the other hand, the extension by the Ottoman Government of their possessions on the African coast of the Red Sea has given a fresh impetus to the Slave trade carried on in that quarter. Our Cruisers unfortunately do not possess the right of seizing Slavers sailing under Turkish colours, and the traffic must continue to be carried on with impunity until this right is ceded by the Porte. The subject is engaging the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

MUSCAT AND ZANZIBAR.

The relations of the Bombay Government with the Chiefs of the Persian Gulf and the rulers of Muscat and Zanzibar assumed during the past two years an unusual importance, in connection with events in those quarters affecting our maritime and commercial interests.

The late Imaum of Muscat, Syud Saeed, succeeded his father, with the suffrages of the principal tribes of Oman, in 1807. He early directed his efforts towards extending and consolidating the possessions acquired by his father on the East coast of Africa. During his reign, which lasted over a period of fifty years, the general condition of these possessions underwent a remarkable change. Large numbers of Arabs from Oman settled on the African mainland and the adjacent islands of Zanzibar, Mombassa, and Pemba; agriculture and commerce were rapidly promoted, and Zanzibar, which was described in 1834 as having but an insignificant trade, possessed in 1859, a trade estimated at £1,664,577 sterling. The rising importance of his African possession led Syud Saeed to remove the permanent seat of his Government to Zanzibar in 1840, committing the subordinate rule of Muscat and other provinces in Oman to his sons or relatives. In July 1844 the Imaum addressed a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing his intention of appointing his two elder sons, Khaleel and Thownee, to succeed in the Government of his African and Arabian possessions respectively, and, in accordance with this intention, he vested both these sons with authority to carry on the administration as his deputies in the provinces assigned to them. Prince Khalid died in 1854, and a younger son, Majid, was appointed by the Imaum to be his successor. On the Imaum's death, each son assumed, with the consent of the principal chiefs and tribes included within the limits of their rule, the government which he administered as his father's deputy.

Syud Thownee being thus elected sovereign of Muscat, put forward claims as the *de jure* sovereign of Zanzibar, and sought by negotiation to obtain some recognition of his claims in that character. An Agent was deputed by Syud Thownee to Zanzibar for this purpose, and an agreement was negotiated, in virtue of which Syud Majid was to be left in possession of his father's African possessions on payment to the ruler of Muscat of an annual sum of 40,000 crowns, but whether as tribute or subsidy implying no inferiority on the part of the donor, was afterwards disputed. By one party it was contended that the payment was a gift, charged with certain obligations, and by the other, that it was a tribute to be paid absolutely as such, unfettered by any conditions. Both parties, there was reason to believe, had been deceived by the Agent who negotiated the transaction. Syud Thownee prepared to assert his claims by an appeal to arms, and equipped an imposing force in the early part of 1860, a part of which had actually sailed for Zanzibar when the British Government deemed it expedient to interpose. At Lord Elphinstone's solicitation, Syud Thownee agreed to abandon the expedition, and to refer his claims to the arbitration of the Governor General of India. Syud Majid, at Zanzibar, consented, through the British Agent there, to abide in like manner by the

Viceroy's decision. A Commission, presided over by Brigadier Coghlan, the Political Resident at Aden, was accordingly appointed to inquire into the merits of the dispute between the contending parties. After visiting Muscat and Zanzibar, and collecting a large body of valuable evidence, showing the exact rights of the one party in relation to the other, by religious law, family custom, the force of circumstances, &c., the Commission submitted their final report on the 4th December 1860. The result of these inquiries showed that in the Inaam's family succession depended on election; that on the death of the late Syud Saeed, his son, Majid, was elected by the people of Zanzibar and its African dependencies to be their ruler; that the altered circumstances and condition of those dependencies during the last half century fully entitled them to that privilege, and that they would have been justified in resisting any attempt made by Syud Thowence, the ruler of the parent State, to coerce them into submission. On all these grounds, the Commission arrived at the conclusion that Syud Majid's claim to sovereignty over Zanzibar and its dependencies was superior to any which could be adduced in favour of Syud Thowence. The Government, while concurring in this conclusion, considered the facts that Syud Thowence was prepared to assert his claim by force of arms, and that he relinquished his purpose only in deference to the British Government, as investing him with a claim to compromise when contesting a title which was principally derived from force. In seeking for a basis of compromise, attention was naturally directed to the terms on which Syud Thowence had consented to resign his claims on his father's African possessions, viz. on payment of an indemnity of 40,000 crowns per annum by Zanzibar to Muscat. The various questions at issue having been submitted to the Government of India, the Viceroy declared the following as the terms of his decision :—

1. That His Highness Syud Majid be declared ruler of Zanzibar and the African dominions of his late Highness Syud Saeed.
2. That the ruler of Zanzibar pay annually to the ruler of Muscat a subsidy of 40,000 crowns.
3. That His Highness Syud Majid pay to his Highness Syud Thowence the arrears of subsidy for two years, or 80,000 crowns

This annual payment was not to be understood as a recognition of the dependence of Zanzibar upon Muscat, neither was it to be considered merely personal, but should extend to successors, and be held as a final and permanent arrangement, compensating the ruler of Muscat for the abandonment of all claims upon Zanzibar, and adjusting the inequality between the two inheritances.

The terms of the Viceroy's arbitration were formally communicated to the rival parties in the early part of the year of report, and it is satisfactory to record that they were accepted in a cordial spirit by the rulers themselves as well as by the principal chiefs and tribes concerned.

When Syud Thownee prepared to contest the sovereignty of Zanzibar he resorted to every stratagem to attain his ends, and succeeded in winning over a party at Zanzibar chiefly among the El-harth tribe. After the return of his expedition to Muscat this tribe rose in support of Syud Burgash, one of the younger surviving sons of the late Imaum, but were promptly coerced, with the assistance of a party of British seamen. He was then expelled from Zanzibar, and sought an asylum at Bombay, where he remained for more than a year, a pensioner on the bounty of Government. Having made an abject submission in writing to his offended brother, and afforded strong assurances of amendment for the future, he was permitted, at the recommendation of Government, to return to Zanzibar in August last.

Syud Majid was equally active in fomenting intrigues in Oman to thwart the schemes of his brother and antagonist. Syud Toorkee, another of the late Imaum's sons, Governor of a petty dependency of Muscat, instigated by Syud Majid's Agents, made several attempts to form a coalition in Oman with the view of undermining the sovereign authority, and establishing his own independence. These attempts more than once led to the suspension of the stipend which he received from the treasury at Muscat. In the meantime serious complaints of misrule at Sohar, attended in some instances by the oppression of British subjects there, reached the Acting British Agent at Muscat, and advice and admonition freely tendered by him to Syud Toorkee proved of no avail in remedying these evils. On the recognition of Syud Thownee by the Government of India as the paramount Sovereign of Oman, it was deemed expedient that his recognition in that character should be formally announced to Syud Toorkee, with a friendly injunction that by timely submission he would avert mischief to himself and secure the good will of his sovereign. The British Agent at Muscat was at the same time instructed to employ his best offices in effecting a reconciliation between the brothers. These pacific endeavours having proved futile, and fresh complaints having been daily received by the Sultan of the continued misgovernment at Sohar, he determined to proceed to extremities, and, by force of arms, to reduce his brother to submission. Lieutenant Pengelley, the British Agent, sought, by mediation and advice, to prevent a resort to hostilities, which would involve the tribes of Oman in a civil war, and eventually obtained the consent of the Sultan to an interview with his brother. It was arranged that the meeting would take place at Seeb, a town on the coast, about 25 miles from Muscat. Syud Toorkee had agreed to meet his brother at this place under an "Aman" or

pledge of security for his safe return to Sohar. This Aman was granted by Lieutenant Pongelley in the following words :—"The British Agent agreed to be responsible for the safe custody of His Highness Syud Toorkee from Sohar to Seeb, and during such time as might be necessary in attending a conference with the British Agent." The Sultan promised to treat this pledge with the same respect as if emanating from himself. Syud Toorkee accordingly proceeded to Seeb in a native vessel, and presented himself to the British Agent. He had nothing to say in extenuation of his conduct, and begged that the British Government would recommend him to the clemency of his brother. In returning on board Syud Toorkee promised to be present when required by Lieutenant Pongelley to meet his brother. On the following day the Sultan arrived at Seeb escorted by a force of cavalry and artillery, but at the hour appointed for the proposed conference, Syud Toorkee failed to make his appearance, excusing himself on the score of indisposition. Lieutenant Pongelley having ascertained that Syud Toorkee designed sailing for Sohar during the night, sent him a message to the effect that his duty as a mediator had terminated. The Sultan having been at the same time informed that the "Aman" no longer protected his brother, took immediate steps for arresting him and removing him to Muscat. The British Agent's proceedings in this matter were severely condemned by the Government of India, who regarded them as involving a breach of faith, and deemed it necessary, for the vindication of the British name, that Lieutenant Pongelley should be removed from his appointment, and that immediate steps should be taken to effect Syud Toorkee's release, with a guarantee for a suitable allowance towards his future maintenance so long as he remained quiet.

Syud Toorkee's arrest had been followed by an insurrection among the tribes on the coast of Batinah, near Muscat, and the disturbances threatened to extend to the neighbouring tribes of the Persian Gulf.

These conjunctures, viewed in connection with the growing importance of our trade with Oman, and the prospect of a line of telegraph being shortly carried through the Sultan's possessions, impressed on Government the necessity of appointing an officer who would adequately represent British interests at Muscat. With this view, the status of the Agency at Muscat was raised to an equality with that of Zanzibar, and Major Malcolm Green, an officer whose valuable services on the frontiers of Sind had given him strong claims on the consideration of Government, was selected for the appointment in December last. Major M. Green arrived at Muscat on the 11th February following, and took an early opportunity of communicating to the Sultan the views of the Government of India regarding Syud Toorkee. His Highness at first evinced some hesitation to the course proposed to him, but the remonstrances of Major

Green speedily had the effect of obtaining from His Highness a full compliance with the demands of the British Government. The affairs of Oman are now in a fair way of pacification.

PERSIAN GULF.

For a series of years past the island of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, has been the centre of intrigues, which have occasioned various maritime irregularities in the Gulf.

This state of things had its origin in the expulsion of a ruling branch of the Uttobee tribe some twenty years ago from Bahrein. A representative of this branch has, since the death of his father, Abdoolah bin Ahmed, been a persistent claimant to the chieftainship of the island, supported throughout by the Wahabee ruler of Kejd.

On every occasion that Bahrein has been threatened by this pretender, the British Government have tendered their friendly advice and mediation, but these temporising measures proving of no avail, Government resorted in 1860 to the severe expedient of expelling him from his asylum in the neighbouring port of Dernaum.

The ruling Chief of Bahrein, Mahomed bin Kaleefa, has, however, evinced very little appreciation of the efforts of the British Government to preserve his possessions from maritime disorder, and has been guilty of repeated acts of tyranny towards British subjects residing at Bahrein. He has also been guilty of late years of several acts of maritime aggression on tribes under British protection. His want of principle and stability of character has been unmistakeably manifested during the past two years by his behaviour in receiving the overtures of Foreign powers, and even going so far as to declare his dependence first on Persia and then on Turkey. These proceedings elicited from Her Majesty's Government in 1860-61 the declaration that Bahrein should be regarded as independent, and subject neither to Persia nor to Turkey. Notwithstanding this decision, and the repeated warnings of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, Mahomed bin Kaleefa at the beginning of the present year of report blockaded the Wahabee ports in contravention of his treaty engagements. The Resident therefore found it necessary in May last to make a demonstration with the Persian Gulf Squadron before Bahrein. On arrival at the island, the Chief was invited to a friendly meeting for the purpose of adjusting differences, but he neglected even to send a reply. The Squadron, without firing a shot, then took possession of two of Shiek Mahomed's finest war vessels. This proceeding immediately re-called the Chief to a sense of his rashness, and he pleaded for pardon, and subsequently at the Resident's

request, re-called the blockading vessels from the Wahabee ports. As a security against future aggression, the Resident entered into a provisional treaty with the Chief of Bahrein "having for its object the advancement of trade and the security of all classes of people navigating or residing upon the coast of this sea."

This convention was approved by the Government of India, and ratified by the Government of Bombay on the 25th February last.

SIND.

His Highness the Khan of Khelat continues to testify an earnest desire to act in accordance with the wishes of the British Government. He deputed a confidential servant to accompany Major Goldsmid while that officer was surveying the proposed line of Electric Telegraph along the Mekran coast; and both the Khan and his feudatories, the Jam of Beyla and the Naib of Kedge, whose territories include the proposed route from the Hubb river to Gwader, have undertaken to use every means in their power to further the construction and maintenance of the line of Telegraph.

The caravan route through the Khan's territory to Shikarpoor has been well protected throughout the year.

The Murree and Bhoogetee tribes have become somewhat restless. The Sind Frontier has been untouched; but two raids are reported to have been committed near Asnee, on the Punjab Frontier, at the end of February. The Murrees, by whom the outrage was committed, are nominally the subjects of the Khan of Khelat, but they care little or nothing for his authority, and it is to be feared that he has no power to assert it. For the present we must trust to our own vigilance to guard us against the predatory incursions of these wild tribes; in process of time it may be hoped that they will be won over to more peaceful pursuits. A good augury is afforded by the progress of the Belooch colonies within our own border; not twenty years ago they were as savage as any of the frontier tribes at the present time; the Political Superintendent now speaks of them in the following terms:—

"The progress of these colonies has been satisfactory. As their means increase, they add to their landed property, which binds them to the place. Near this out-post, whence this Report is dated, the Jakranes and Doombkees lately took up several thousand beegas of land on long leases. These they watered by canals 10 or 12 miles in length, excavated last year by themselves, and taken from the new canal, Muksaedawah, near Kusmore. This morning we passed through several miles of Jowaree cultivation, which six years ago was a thing almost unknown in these parts, and nearly the whole of it the work of

these reclaimed marauders. Such a state of things cannot fail to have an excellent effect on the generation coming on, as also on the neighbouring tribes beyond the border. A few of these latter, as it is, come over, assist the Jakra-nees and Doombkees in cultivation, and going back to the hills with the proceeds of their labour, take away not only food, but ideas and tales of peace and plenty, which must influence their hearers for good, and make them wish for equal benefits."

The survey of the boundary line between Sind and Khelat has been completed by Captain Macaulay, of the Sind Horse, who has performed a duty attended with no ordinary difficulties, in a manner which has earned for him the acknowledgments of Government.

His Highness Meer Ali Morad has remained during the year within his own territories. He has evinced his wish to promote the health of his subjects by agreeing to place hakeems or native physicians for instruction under Dr. Martin, the Vaccinator in Sind. He has also expressed his readiness to co-operate in the system of River conservancy organized during the past year.

In October last, two rebels, named Mogul Beg and Gooljar, accused of complicity in the atrocities committed at Delhi in May 1857, were apprehended at Khyrpoor, in His Highness Meer Ali Morad's territory, and, having been identified by an approver, were sent to Delhi, where Mogul Beg was convicted and executed.

The definition of the southern boundary of His Highness Meer Ali Morad's territory has been completed.

Mahomed Khawajee, Envoy from the Ruler of Kokan, with his son, and three attendants, arrived in Kurrachee in November last en route to Constantinople. He was hospitably entertained at the expense of Government during his stay of a fortnight, and was provided with a free passage to Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Bombay Public Works Budget for 1861-62 was submitted to the Government of India in February 1861, in the six following parts:—

Part I.—Original works, the Estimates for, which required either the approval of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, amount Rs. 5,30,000.

Part II., Section A.—New original works, the Estimates for, which were sanctioned by the Local Government, amount Rs. 4,39,859.

Part II., Section B.—Projects previously sanctioned by all authorities and which were in course of execution, amount Rs. 16,13,679.

Part III.—Original works on general or approximate Estimates, amount Rs. 2,40,000.

Part IV.—Repairs on approximate Estimate, amount Rs. 15,52,388.

Part V.—Estimated charges for Establishments and Contingencies amount Rs. 11,67,088.

Part VI.—General abstract of the five preceding parts, amount Rs. 55,43,014.

In passing orders on the Budget, the Government of India observed that there was a very great preponderance of Military demand over works of other descriptions; the proposed Expenditure in construction on the former amounted to Rs. 15,55,332 irrespective of the amount required for Military repairs. They therefore ordered a reduction of Rs. 10,89,994 on Military works and repairs; this reduction included the family quarters at Kirkee and subsidiary buildings for the Khundalla Barracks, which were subsequently sanctioned in consequence of their urgency. A reduction of Rs. 24,368 was, at the same time, ordered in Civil Expenditure. The Budget thus re-cast amounted to Rs. 44,28,652. This amount was increased by the Government of India by the following allotments to works of Public Improvement:—

Additional amount for the Agra road	Rs.	70,000
Ditto ditto Mitrow Canal	„	60,000
Roads in Dharwar or elsewhere as the Government of Bombay might select	„	1,50,000
Total, Rs. .		2,80,000

The Reserve Fund was raised from Rs. 2,40,000 to Rs. 2,91,348. Thus the total Budget allotment for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind. amounted to fifty lacs.

On the representations of the Government of Bombay pointing out the inadequacy of the means placed at their disposal for expenditure on Public works during 1861-62, and previous years, the Government of India in Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Yule's letter No. 3122, of the 29th August 1861, made an additional grant of Rs. two and a-half lacs. This was distributed in the following manner:—

Military Works at Aden.....	Rs.	75,000
Portion of the Hooblee and Sedasheughur road	„	14,668
Malligaum and Munmar road	„	12,000
Gogo and Ahmedabad road	„	25,000
Khandesh Division of the Bombay and Agra road	„	50,000
Kondabharce Ghaut road	„	10,000
Purchase of Land at Kotree	„	12,000
Burial Ground at Khundalla	„	2,000
Alterations and additions to the Military buildings at Ahmednuggur.....	„	5,600
Repairs to the Cathedral, Bombay.....	„	5,000
Postal road from Nassick to Bulsar	„	14,122
Repairs generally.....	„	24,610

Total, Rs.. 2,50,000

Subsequently, in the month of October 1861, the Government of India announced their intention of assigning a further grant of Rs. 3½ lacs to be chiefly devoted to increasing the facilities for the export trade of the country, and more especially for the export of cotton; and called for a brief statement of the objects on which this Government proposed to expend the extra grant. The statement was accordingly submitted with Government letter No. 5980, of the 4th November 1861. All the proposals therein enumerated were approved of, except that for reclaiming a portion of Apollo Bay, for expenditure on which, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was proposed; and on a further representation that was also sanctioned, to be defrayed from the one per cent. Income Tax.

Thus the total sum of Imperial assignment for expenditure on Public Works during 1861-62, amounted to Rs. 55,25,000.

The sanction conveyed in the Government of India's Circular No. 5, of 18th January 1862, to an expenditure of eight lacs, on account of the proceeds

of the one per cent Income Tax was received too late in the official year under report, to admit of any considerable expenditure being incurred; detailed returns of this expenditure have not yet been submitted. The accompanying classified abstract of expenditure shows an outlay of Rs. 52,80,781, in 1861-62, debitable to Imperial assignments, against fifty-five and a quarter lacs of Rupees sanctioned. The fact of Rs. 2,44,219 less than the amount sanctioned having been expended, is to be accounted for, principally, by the inability of Executive Officers to expend the amounts placed at their disposal, from deficiency of labour or other local causes, and also in a great measure to their not having brought the same to notice in sufficient time to admit of transfers to works in other districts where labour was comparatively abundant; the low rates upon which Estimates are framed by the Public Works Department, and the stringent orders to keep within sanctioned estimates, preclude officers from attempting to import labour to any great extent. In this year, however, when a larger annual expenditure than heretofore on Public Works has been sanctioned, measures have been taken by relaxing the existing contract rules, and by impressing upon Executive Officers the necessity of profitably expending the amounts placed at their disposal even at the expense of exceeding estimates, and temporarily increasing the rates of labour; and it is hoped that by these means the expenditure of 1862-63, will be more nearly commensurate with the sum sanctioned for that year.

The cost of Establishment in 1861-62, excluding "direction," is equivalent to 22·4 per cent. of the expenditure on Imperial assignments; returns of entire expenditure, including local funds, private contributions, and proceeds from Income Tax, have not yet been received.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1861-62.

A 1.—Fortifications.

The following Extracts from the Annual Report of Lieutenant Colonel DeLisle, the Superintendent of the Bombay Harbour Defences, show the progress which has been made in those works in the year under report:—

"Oyster Rock Battery.

The masonry has been brought up to a level 6·2 feet below high water mark all round; at the north-east and south-west angles it stands about a foot higher. The filling in is up to the same level except at the south-west angle, where, owing to the scarcity of workmen at Cross Island, we could not deliver a sufficient quantity of rubble. A large quantity of dressed stone is ready for next season's work.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Cross Island Battery.

The removal of the upper portion of the rock for the platform of the Battery was nearly finished on the 1st May last.

The Battery at Malabar Point is complete and in good order with its armament. It requires very little attention.

*Reclamation.**

This has been completed, and tramways have been laid to facilitate the removal of heavy stones. A pier has been commenced into deeper water to enable the barges to load at all tides, both neaps and springs. The sea-walls of drystone have suffered during the heavy gale at the setting in of this monsoon, but no serious damage has been done.

Boats.

Another wooden barge was received from the Dockyard, and has been very useful. Two iron barges, of about 48 tons each, were purchased from Messrs. Bates and Company. No hired boats have been employed this year, owing to want of funds and the high rates demanded during the last two months of the season.

Middle Ground Battery.

Two iron Saddle-back Barges were ordered down from Kurrachee to commence this work but were lost at sea, and nothing has been done in consequence.

The expenditure for the year has been on

Oyster Rock Battery	Rs. 1,48,846	9	9
Cross Island Battery	„ 31,588	11	9
Malabar Point Battery	„ 3,034	15	9
Butcher's Island Battery.....	„ 3,800	2	10
Pan Pir Quarry	„ 8,150	11	7
Reclamation	„ 31,576	8	0
Ditto Pier.....	„ 1,259	0	7

Total, Rs. . 2,28,256 12 3"

* The reclamation was indispensable to afford space for cutting and storing the stones for the Oyster Rock Battery and the pier to allow of the convenient shipment of the same; the space reclaimed will be fully worth the money expended, which will be credited to the Harbour defences on the conclusion of the work.

A 3.—*Accommodation for Troops.*

Staff Serjeants' Quarters at Khundalla completed. Expended in the year Rs. 9,954. Additions and alterations have been made Bombay and Khundalla. to European Hospital at Colaba. Expended in the year Rs. 8,025.

The Officers' Quarters in the Town Barracks, Bombay, have been altered, to adapt them for Government Offices. Expended Rs. 6,413.

Military Buildings in Fort George, Bombay, adapted for temporary use as European General Hospital, at a cost of Rs. 6,065.

Accommodation at Front Bay for 2 Companies of European Infantry, with Hospital Family Quarters, &c. provided. Expended in the year Rs. 20,591.

Hospital for Native Infantry, Artillery, and Sappers, in progress. Expended in the year Rs. 35,594.

A sum of Rs. 5,898 expended on the Barracks on Ras Tarslyne.

Additions and alterations, costing Rs. 10,789, to the European General Hospital, Steamer Point.

Rs. 22,735 expended upon the Artillery Barracks in Front Bay.

A Plunge Bath and Well for European Regiments completed, and now Belgann. in use. Expended in the year Rs. 1,953.

Permanent Privies for Native Infantry, without roofs, completed.

These Privies are stated to be of a very substantial nature, and afford accommodation for 60 males, and 32 females. Expended Rs. 4,082.

Four permanent Barracks for European Infantry, to accommodate 25 men Sattara. each, completed. Expended in the year Rs. 4,161.

Six permanent upper-storied Barracks at Wanowree were completed prior to 1st May 1861. A sum of Rs. 24,738 has been expended in 1861-62 on account of final payments to Contractors, and for timber.

Of the five new ranges of Family Quarters, the first range was completed in Kirkee Cantonment. July 1861, the second in December 1861, and the third and fourth are now (June 1862) under construction. Expended Rs. 20,890.

Three inexpensive detached Urinal Sheds constructed at the Ghorepoorie Barracks as an experiment. Expended Rs. 161.
Poona Cantonment.

A reading-room for soldiers commenced. Expended Rs. 439.
Poorundhur.

Two solitary Cells nearly completed. Expended Rs. 925.

Improvement to the roof of, and additions and alterations in, the Hospital, completed. Expended Rs. 11,563.

The enlargement of the Female ward of the Cavalry Hospital, commenced in Ahmednuggur. 1860-61, has been completed. Expended Rs. 1,378.

Three of the temporary Barracks in the south lines were re-roofed and made ready for the troops by the rains of 1861; the cost of this work amounted to Rs. 3,485; finished on the 27th August 1861.
Mhow.

An Hospital at Mahidpoor for the use of the Native troops, constructed from the ruins of one of the Bungalows burnt by the mutineers in 1857, cost Rs. 4,360, and was ready for occupation on the 19th June 1861.

Barracks for a complete Regiment of Infantry were wholly completed on the 30th April 1862, they were sufficiently so to allow the Regiment to occupy them before the rains 1860-61; these Barracks were designed to fit the iron work sent from England for Bengal, and transferred to the Bombay Presidency; the cost has amounted to Rs. 4,20,942, exclusive of the iron framing for the floors, stairs, and roofs.

The temporary Barracks were prepared at a cost of Rs. 1,037, for the accommodation of a Regiment of Dragoons ordered to Mhow, in the month of December. Completed on the 31st March last.

An expenditure of Rs. 4,246 was incurred during the year in completing the Native Infantry lines, finished on the 30th June 1861; total cost, Rs. 15,015: these lines are stated to be of a very superior description.
Augur.

Subsidiary buildings for the Detachment of Artillery at Indore, completed on the 30th April last, cost Rs. 7,915. The buildings comprise Gun Shed for Carriages, Shed for shoeing horses, for Stores, a Magazine, Cells, Quarter Guard, Dry-room, and Harness-room.
Indore.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Two Barracks have been erected, the wood work of which was originally intended for Barracks for Europeans in Persia. They accommodate 100 men each, and are commodious, lofty, and well ventilated; cost Rs. 54,984 for both; commenced in April 1861, and completed in March 1862.

Ahmedabad. Two large and two markers Butts for Rifle practice constructed. Expended Rs. 1,191.
Deesa.*

A Wash-house, Privy, with covered passage, to the European Artillery Hospital, completed. Expended Rs. 1,821.
Nusserabad.

Plunge Baths and Wells for the European Infantry and Artillery, completed. Expended in the year Rs. 1,425.
Neemuch.

Solitary Cells for European Infantry, completed. Expended Rs. 6,324.

A 4.—*Ordnance.*

Bombay. The following works at the Gun-Carriage Manufactory completed:—

- (1). Upper-storied Store-room. Expended Rs. 18,150.
- (2). Six sky-lights in the roof of the Turners' Shed. Expended Rs. 1,031.
- (3). Wooden beams, cast-iron columns, and teak-wood transverse beam in the new Turners' Shed, to support the driving shaft. Expended Rs. 1,218.

The following works at the Gun-Carriage Factory were nearly completed at the close of the official year:—

- (1). New Turners' and Smiths' Shed. Expended Rs. 8,324.
- (2). Foundation for Steam-Engine, and also for Steam-Hammer flues for 28 Forges. Expended Rs. 4,835.

A second story to the Laboratory in the Grand Arsenal, completed. Expended in the year Rs. 5,164.

Laying on Vehar water to the Gunpowder Works at Mazagon. Expended Rs. 2,180.

* This should not be a Public Works charge, although the sandy nature of the soil threw the construction on the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The additions and alterations to the Belgaum Arsenal, commenced in 1858-59, were completed at the commencement of the official year. Expended in the year Rs. 302.

Belgaum.

A 5.—*Commissariat.*

The Condensers at Isthmus and Steamer Point were completed in 1860-61, but the accounts of the work were not closed till after 1st May 1861. Expended in the year Rs. 5,604.

Aden.

The conversion of a Porter Shed in the Commissariat yard, Poona, into a range for Ovens, commenced in February 1862. Expended in the year Rs. 850.

Poona.

A 7.—*Staff.*

Additions and alterations to the Staff Buildings, to adapt them as Public offices, completed. Expended in the year Rs. 6,877. The same to the south Wing, and centre of the Town Barracks for the same purpose. Expended Rs. 30,096.

Bombay.

Additions and alterations to the north Wing of the same Barracks, are in progress. Expended Rs. 5,000.

B.—*NAVAL.*

The Naval Hospital at Butcher's Island half completed. Expended in the year Rs. 17,990.

Bombay.

C 5.—*Post Office.*

A new Post Office constructed on the standard plan for a District Post Office. Expended in the year Rs. 2,431.

Belgaum.

A Post Office and residence for Post Master, under one roof, constructed. Expended in the year Rs. 2,525.

Sholapoor.

A Post Office built at Neemuch. Expended Rs. 2,422.

Neemuch.

D 1.—*Government Houses and Residencies.*

The roof of the Residency at Aden, reconstructed, cost Rs. 1,980.

Aden.

D 4—*Charitable Institution.*

A Lunatic Asylum commenced. Design, a centre upper-storied room with 4 radiating wings. Expended in the year
Ahmedabad. Rs. 6,301.

A sum of Rs. 26,594 expended upon the Hospital at Surat, building by the Public Works Department, on funds supplied by Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esquire.

D 6—*Miscellaneous.* •

The enlargement of the Mint in progress, and two-thirds completed.
Bombay. Expended in the year Rs. 29,998.

E.—*Churches and other Buildings.*

Repairs to St. Thomas' Cathedral, effected at a cost of Rs. 5,170
Bombay. in the year.

St. Annes Church at Indore re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 2,556, of which amount Rs. 2,039 were expended during the year 1861-62. The roof is of cut teak-wood king-post trusses to replace the collar beam truss roof which failed, completed on the 30th October 1861.

G 3.—*Jails.*

The Hospital, House of Correction, enlarged. Privy accommodation
Bombay. improved. Expended Rs. 3,411.

An upper-storied building for the Turnkeys completed, in the County Jail. Expended Rs. 6,877.

H 5.—*Water Supply.*

Captain Pym, Executive Engineer, Aden, reports concerning the Tanks
Aden. in the Taweela Valley :—

“ Coghlan Tank completed; masonry pool below Coghlan Tank finished.

No. 1.—Shield Bund plastered on water-side, pipe and cocks fixed.

No. 2.—Shield Bund ditto do. do.

No. 3.—Shield Bund nearly finished last year, completed.

No. 4, 5, and 6.—Bunds commenced and completed this year.

The shoot below Coghlan Tank, to prevent damage to the water-course by waste water flowing over pool below Coghlan Tank, completed. The works are now complete as far as pool below Coghlan Tank.”

11.—*Harbours and Navigation.*

Widening the Apollo Pier to double its former width, nearly completed.
 Expended Rs. 64,189.

A portion of Apollo Bay reclaimed. Expended, Rs. 10,050.

Aden. A new Quay has been built at Steamer Point, cost
 Rs. 8,383.

A new Sea-wall to replace the old one destroyed, commenced. Rs.
 Vingorla. 2,474 expended in the year under report.

A Wharf-wall at Gowul Kote, the terminus of the extension of the road
 from the Khoombharlee Ghaut to Chiploon, commenced.
 Southern Concan. Expended Rs. 10,091.

A Hard at Randier, in the Surat Collectorate, constructed. Expended in
 Surat. the year Rs. 1,821.

The works at the Quarries at Hands-hill were in a sufficiently forward
 Kurrachee Harbour state to supply stone by Rail, to the works at the end of
 Works. July, when one train consisting of (56) fifty-six tons was
 daily sent down. The arrangements for commencing the Kearnaree Groin
 were completed, and a branch line of rail laid down to it by the end of Novem-
 ber, since which time the Groin has made good progress. For some time past
 the Quarries have furnished three train loads daily, each containing (107) one
 hundred and seven tons of stone. The length of the Groin on 30th April 1862
 was (1,759) one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine feet, nearly one-fourth of
 its proposed length, and contained (22,299) twenty-two thousand two hundred
 and ninety-nine tons of stone from the Hands-hill Quarries, and (1,998) one
 thousand nine hundred and eight from Munora. Convict labour has been
 tried at the Quarries, and has proved satisfactory: (150) one hundred and fifty
 men have been employed, and it is now proposed to increase the number to
 (500) five hundred. Some progress has been made in opening a Quarry at
 Munora.

The screwing in of the piles for the Napier Mole Bridge was commenced
 in the middle of July 1861, and up to 30th April (36) thirty-six piles had been
 screwed to the proper depth. This has been a laborious and tedious operation
 and the failure of the Capstans sent from England which proved unfit for the
 purpose, caused much delay.

The great delay in the receipt of the Deodar Timber from the Punjaub,
 which, though applied for in August 1860, reached Kotree only on the 30th

April last, has prevented any effective progress in the construction of the masonry abutments of the Bridge, and the southern face of the Native Jetty.

About (1,100) one thousand one hundred feet of Wharf-wall have been built, one-half of which, near the Napier Obelisk, has been an useful addition to the accommodation for native boats.

The new channel has been excavated to the proper level for (4,000) four thousand feet in length and (150) one hundred and fifty in width, and a further length of (1,500) one thousand five hundred feet is about half finished. The work has been chiefly done by the Steam Dredges. It was found impracticable to tow the mud boats outside the harbour as originally intended, and nearly the whole of the spoil has been landed on Kearnaree, and deposited in low ground adjoining the Dockyard: the ground thus filled in will prove very valuable. About (52,800) fifty-two thousand eight hundred tons of mud have thus been removed.

The two 150-ton Saddle-back Barges received from England for depositing stone on the site of the Groin, were put together during the year. They were quite unsuited for the use for which they were intended, as they drew too much water; and orders were received for their transfer to the Harbour Defences at Bombay. Both vessels foundered at sea when being towed by Her Majesty's Steamers "Auckland" and "Berenice."

The two small Locomotive Engines have been put together, and one has been brought into use on the Groin. The workshop engine and machinery, including Mortar mills, have been completed.

There were five fatal accidents on the works during the year.

I. 2.—*Light Houses and Beacons.*

A Light Beacon, constructed at Oomersaree, at the mouth of the Par river.
Sarat. Expended Rs. 345.

A large quantity of material collected, and a part of Beitkul Cove reclaimed, prior to the construction of a Pier and Wharfage at Beitkul. Expended in the year Rs. 22,008.
North Canara.

K 1.—*Irrigation Canals.*

Captain Playfair, the Executive Engineer, reports concerning the irrigational Canal at Misreccote:—"The dam, a good piece of masonry, has been finished; its length of over fall is 256 feet, and extreme height 15 feet, flanked by substantial masonry towers: a

regulating sluice lets the water into the Canal at a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ below the crest of the dam, this sluice is nearly ready. The Canal runs in cutting at an extreme depth of 17', and average of about 10', until it comes out on the surface of the country about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head; on this course it is carried over a masonry aqueduct of some height, necessitated by a nullah which crosses the line; two rough road bridges are also in progress. It is expected that the water may be let out on the lands to be irrigated by the 20th June, after which there will only remain the continuation of the Canal, and the building irrigating sluices."

Several small Bundaras have been in progress. A masonry Dam has been built across the River Ban Gunga, at a cost of Rs. Nassick, 8,639; the other irrigational works in the Nassick Collectorate are of minor importance.

No irrigational works of importance have been undertaken, or in progress Khandesh, during the year.

Improvements to the irrigation from the Kharee river commenced; the Ahmedabad, river deepened; and sluices constructed at four adjacent villages. Expended in the year Rs. 11,455.

This work has been extended from the 29th to the 42nd mile. No means Mittrow Canal, Sind, having been adopted to regulate the use of the water by the Cultivators during the last Khurreef season, much waste took place, especially on the first ten miles of the Canal.

The Canal Clearance Expenditure for the year amounts to Rs. three Canal Clearances, Sind, lacs, eighty five thousand, six hundred and fifty-three (3,85,653).

K 2.—*Tanks.*

The Executive Engineer, Captain Playfair, reports on the restoration of the Mudduck Tank:—"The Tunnel below the old native sluice is well advanced, out of 870 feet a little more than 100 feet only remains to be finished; this portion is in hard rock, and sad delay is caused by the difficulty of cutting it. As blasting, owing to the fear of the old native work above coming down, cannot be resorted to, I hope that by the end of August the water can be let off, when the difficulties of the scheme will be at an end, and irrigation after the lapse of centuries that the Tank has been idle, recommenced."

A tank at Torna has been deepened, and a retaining wall 540 feet in length built. Expended Rs. 2,532.

K 3.—*Dykes.*

A dam at Dumul has been commenced. The Executive Engineer, Captain Playfair, reports :—" This is a new work, but on the site of an old Native weir that failed from faults of execution ; the old masonry has been removed, and the new dam is rising, and will probably stand well, as its predecessor's errors of bad foundation and too great height have been avoided, the one, by carrying all down to a hard bed never minding the depth of excavation consequent thereon ; the other, by inserting planks for the upper 2 feet, which can be removed and afford a freer passage for floods."

Extensive repairs to the Government Khar at Bhainder, in the Tanna Northern Concan. Collectorate, undertaken : earthen embankment to the length of 6 miles re-erected, and new sluice gates provided. Expended in the year Rs. 3,555.

L 1.—*Metalled Roads.*

A sum of Rs. 14,400 has been expended on the Tenai Ghaut road : the work has been suspended in consequence of a difficulty raised by the Goanese Government about the boundary of Portuguese and British Territory.

The new road from Belgaum to Vingorka, *via* the Parpoollee Ghaut, which was suspended soon after its commencement in 1857, was resumed in the year under report, and a sum of Rs. 36,344 has been expended.

The following, taken from the report of Captain Merriman, Executive Engineer, shows the present state of the work :—" A considerable amount of work has been executed on the Ghaut portion ; most of the earth-work is completed, and as much of the rock as could possibly be taken in hand has been got out. The present state of the Ghaut is as follows : Upwards of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles is out to its full breadth of 25 feet, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to 18 feet, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles to 16 feet, and about 3 miles to 10 feet. There has been a bullock track down this Ghaut for some years past, following the gauge path generally, except along the scarps and difficult places, where it was cut into the hill-side, without reference to gradient, to effect an immediate communication. Little or no masonry has been attempted this year. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Belgaum approach near Ambolee and Kanoor have been constructed. A great portion of this is embanked road over rice land, and was constructed in order that it might get the benefit of the approaching monsoon."

The work of embanking and laying moorum on the road from Sattara to the Warna river has been nearly completed. The only streams between Sattara and Kurrar, a distance of 29 miles, the bridging of which has not been completed, are those at Oomoororec and Tarla; the portion of road between Kurrar and the Warna river is not so far advanced as that north of Kurrar, but is progressing rapidly. Expended in the year on road work Rs. 49,203.

A road from Barsee to the Barsee road Railway station has been commenced, and 1½ miles of the earthwork were completed to a width of 12 feet on the 30th April; the necessity of reference for permission to proceed with that portion of the road which lies in the territory of his Highness the Nizam is the cause of this work being delayed. No reply has yet been received from the Political Department.

A new line over the Bhugawaree Ghaut, on the high road between Belgaum and Dharwar, commenced. This is a small work estimated to cost Rs. 5,695, of which Rs. 1,245 have been expended in the year.

A sum of Rs. 14,554 has been expended in the year in breaking and collecting metal for the road from Ahmednugger to the foot of the Lunampoor Ghaut.

A Causeway from Chemboor to Kerole, in the Tanna Collectorate, is being constructed by the Public Works Department, at the cost of the widow of the late Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cania; the Causeway is 8,600 feet in length, and 20 feet broad. Expended in the year Rs. 8,915.

A metalled road from Deolalee (Railway Station) to Nassick, 4½ miles in length, nearly completed. Expended in the year Rs. 11,544. This is a portion of Poona and Nassick Road.

A quantity of metal for the road between Gogo and Vertej stacked. Convicts have been employed embanking that part of the Gogo and Ahmedabad road which lies near Chumardee. Expended on the road, including eleven bridges, in the year Rs. 40,680.

A portion of the road between Ahmedabad and Surkej, 5 miles in length, raised about 4 feet above its former level, and additional cross drains provided. Expended Rs. 10,194.

A sum of Rs. 36,660 expended in the year on the Kyga Ghaut road, which has been opened to 12 feet to Kourypett, on the bank of the Kallee Nudce.
North Canara.

L 2—Unmetalled Roads.

The following extracts from the report of Captain Playfair, Executive Engineer, shows the progress which has been made in the Dharwar Districts in constructing unmetalled roads:—

“The great work of the year has been the Hooblee and Sedashewghur road as far as it lies in the Dharwar Districts, 28 miles: it was commenced on the 2nd May, and is finished (drained and gravelled complete), with the exception of three bridges not included in the original programme of work. The road will be ready for the earliest traffic after the monsoon, and carts get along very well now partly on the old, partly on the new road. Expended in the year, including bridges, Rs. 1,43,313.

“*The Hooblee and Anigeri road.*—This is a continuation of the Sedashewghur road into the Cottonplains; it runs entirely through black soil, and therefore requires embanking all the way. The rough embankment is completed, and several drains have been built; others are in progress; the top of the bank is being brought to a proper barrel, and the gravelling to the surface has been commenced. Strenuous endeavours will be made to have it open by the end of the Christian year 1862.

“*Betigery to Kittoor.*—This is merely a roughly cleared line: it was commenced many years ago, and then stopped; it has now been finished. Expended in the year Rs. 4,226.

“*Dharwar to Lingumutt.*—With a small sanction, rough drains have been executed for the whole distance of 21 miles.

“*Goonjee to Inglepit.*—This was one of the roads ordered to be made some years ago, principally for Military communication in the country about the Ghauts and Goa frontier at the time a party of outlaws were in arms against Government”: it has been completed.

Road from Bunkapoor to Moondagode.—This will be a first class, gravelled road to unite the important cotton mart of Bunkapoor with Sedashewghur: the earthworks and many of the drains are completed; the gravelling will now be taken in hand, and it is to be hoped that it will be open to traffic this year.

Road from Kode to Hurrihur.—A roughly cleared line to connect the system of roads in North Canara with those in the Madras Presidency, terminating at

Hurrihur : it has been cleared throughout its whole length, and the balance of the sanction is being expended in embanking bad places, gravelling the surface, and making a few drains.

Road from Guduck to Hesroor is divided into nearly equal parts by the town of Dumbul ; the line between Guduck and Dumbul only has been undertaken for the present ; it has been cleared throughout, and a great many substantial masonry drains built. This part of the line runs principally in black soil, and the grant of Rs. 300 a mile has been found so insufficient, that a proposal (which will doubtless be acceded to) has been made to confine the whole grant to the aforesaid division, and not to attempt that part lying between Dumbul and Hesroor (which does not present much difficulty to traffic) until a further sum is available.

The improvement of the road between Kurar and Beejapoor commenced in 1860-61, completed in the year under report, during which a sum of Rs. 3,354 has been expended.

Belgaum.

A new road from Baramuttee, *via* Deeksal (Railway Station) to the Bheema river, 21½ miles in length, has been commenced. Expended in the year Rs. 3,569.

Poona District.

A fair-weather road from Ahmednuggur to Patus (Railway Station), 40 miles, has been nearly completed by Convict labour. Expended Rs. 14,340.

Ahmednuggur.

A fair-weather road from the foot of the Imamipoor Ghaut to Pyton, 38½ miles, has been completed. Expended in the year Rs. 8,366.

A sum of Rs. 13,332 has been expended in constructing a moorum road from Baboolsur to Yeola, which forms part of the Ahmednuggur and Malligaum road.

The approaches to the Godavery river at Toka have been improved. Expended in the year, Rs. 2,894.

Of that portion of the Bombay and Agra road which lies in the Khandesh Collectorate, the piece between Nildana and the river Taptee, 5 miles in length, has been completed, and is open for traffic. In consequence of an unusually unhealthy season, the portion North of the Taptee has not progressed very rapidly, but a width of 12 feet will, it is hoped, be available for traffic during the rains of 1862.

Khandeish.

Collectorate, the piece between Nildana and the river Taptee, 5 miles in length, has been completed, and is

open for traffic. In consequence of an unusually unhealthy season, the portion North of the Taptee has not progressed very rapidly, but a width of 12 feet will, it is hoped, be available for traffic during the rains of 1862.

On account of sickness, the work at the Kondabharee Ghaut, on the road from Dhoolia to Surat, has not progressed rapidly. The road from Malligaum to

Munmar (Railway Station), 24 miles in length, has been under construction by convict labour. The Executive Engineer reports that this measure has led to a saving of about Rs. 10,000.

Total expenditure on unmetalled roads in the Khandesh Collectorate in the year, Rs. 1,05,355.

The whole length of the section between Indore and Dewas boundary, with the exception of about two miles, including two deviations in all, has now been embanked to 30 in width, besides several heavy fillings made for approaches to bridges, culverts, &c. 290,434 cubic feet of moorum have been spread, and 5,55,050 cubic feet stacked. Three bridges of 15 span nearly completed; 26 culverts and slab drains completed; 8 in progress, and 5 have been commenced. Actual expenditure Rs. 52,182-13-7.

Of the section between Bhoreshpur and Mhow, 55½ miles completed by clearing out old Gutters, or excavating fresh ones, as required; spreading a new coating of moorum 2½ thickness; 2½ miles remain without moorum; the Gutters having been completed, several heavy cuttings and fillings, the latter more particularly, for approaches to culverts and drains have been made; 15,27,198 cubic feet moorum have been excavated, carted, and stacked; 77 culverts and drains from 10' to 1' span built, 9 in progress, and 3 commenced. Actual expenditure Rs. 68,367-12.

This section of road, 82 miles in length, has, during the year under report, been made a separate executive charge. A sum of Rs. 19,404 expended almost entirely upon embanking and excavation of moorum. This section, which has been liberally provided for in the Budget 1862-63, is being pushed on with vigour.

Dewas and Benara division, Bombay and Agra Road.

A sum of Rs. 11,684 has been expended in constructing a road from Surat. Bulda Pardee to Cheerwul.

A road from the Cotton Factory to the Railway Station at Broach has been undertaken, and Rs. 4,550, obtained from local funds and grants by the Municipality, expended in the year.

1. 2.—Unmetalled Roads.

A line of road from Tintolee to Nerad (Railway Station) has been partly Ahmedabad. laid out at a cost, in the year, of Rs. 965.

The Hullial and Unshy road opened to 12 feet throughout, with the exception of 2 miles on the Unshy Ghaut. Expended in the year Rs. 28,091.

North Canara.

L 3.—Bridges.

A bridge of 1 centre arch 50 feet span, and 2 side arches 30 feet span; also one of 2-20 feet arches, and one of 1-20 feet arch, all on the Hooblee and Sedasheewghur, have been built up to the level of the arch springings.

Two timber bridges, the one of 15 openings, the other of 12, each 16 feet span, are in progress over the Benihal Nullah, at Nowlgoond, and its tributary the Tapree Nullah, near Nurgoond; they are being built partly by subscription, partly from the proceeds of the 1 per cent. Income tax: the Nowlgoond bridge is nearly completed; that near Nurgoond has been only recently commenced; some of the Piers are ready, and the rest in rapid progress; both bridges, it is stated, will be finished during the present rains.

Five of eight large bridges on the road from Sattara to the Warna river have been completed; the remaining three are in progress. Expended in the year Rs. 69,553.

A bridge causeway across the Wasilhtree river, at Chiploon, commenced, and Rs. 4,537 expended on it in the year.

Two bridges on the road from Sholapoor to Hyderabad (Deccan) have been undertaken: one across the Hurnee stream at Tantolwaree, consisting of 8 arches of 30 feet span, on piers 20 feet high, the other at Boramuuce, consisting of 9 arches of 15 feet span, on piers 7 feet high; 3 piers of the former were 9 feet high on the 30th April, and the latter work was carried up to within 9 inches of the springing on the same date.

Bridges at Nimbgaum and Wuddala, on the Poona and Aurungabad road, nearly completed; they are built on the same design, 5 arches of 30 feet span. Expended in the year Rs. 7,681.

At Waghary, on the Bombay and Agra road, a bridge of 58 feet span has been substituted for one of 3 arches of 25 feet. Expended Rs. 3,999, the water way having been found insufficient.

Two bridges at Kotumbee and Kurumjalee, on the Nassick and Peint, and the Nassick and Bulsar road respectively, have been nearly completed; they each consist of 2 elliptical arches 30 feet span, and 8 feet rise. Expended in the year Rs. 5,172.

Two bridges at Munglia and Tillowlee, on this portion of the Agra road, Mhow Division, Agra have been nearly completed. Expended in the year Rs. 6,476.
Road.

Twelve bridges on the road between Gogo and Dundookha, commenced ; the largest 9 arches of 30 feet span each, and the smallest one arch of 20 feet span.

Rs. 3,789 expended on bridges on the Gairsoppa Ghaut which are in North Canara. progress.

L 4.—*Boat Bridges and Ferries.*

Two boats for the Ferry at Hingungaum, on the Poona and Sholapoor Poona Collectorate. road, completed. Expended in the year Rs. 10,28.

A new raft for the Ferry at Koregaum, on the Poona and Ahmednuggur road, built at Tanna, has been completed. Expended Rs. 2,127.

A flying bridge constructed across the Godavery at Kopergaum, on the Ahmednuggur. Ahmednuggur and Malligaum road, and the boat formerly in use at Seroor, transferred to Kopergaum. Expended in the year Rs. 4,192.

Two pontoons, one for the Gorebunder and one for the Datwra Ferry, Northern Concan. constructed. Expended in the year Rs. 4,230.

L 7.—*Accommodation for Travellers.*

Travellers Bungalows at Beitkul, Pallah, and Gairsoppa Ghaut commenced ; the foundations of the first laid, the second nearly finished, North Canara. and the third only commenced on the 30th April 1862. Expended in the year Rs. 1,331.

WALTER SCOTT, Major General,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 1st August 1862.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Operations for 1861-62.

1. The additional length of the G. I. P. Railway opened for public traffic during the year under report was 87 miles, all on the North-Eastern line, making a total of 438 miles of open line.

2. Of this total, the portion between Bombay and Callian Junction, 33½ miles, is common to each of the lines of this Company.

3. From Callian Junction the South-Eastern line, intended eventually to meet the Madras Railway, and thereby connect Bombay with Madras, has been completed to Sholapoor,--a distance of 276½ miles from Bombay. The further progress of this line is at present suspended owing to delays in the extension of the Madras Railway.

4. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has authorised surveys being made by the G. I. P. Railway Company, with a view to carrying the extension of the line beyond Sholapoor considerably to the East of the line formerly selected, as it is believed that a more favourable junction can thus be formed with the Madras Railway; at the same time that the rich districts adjoining Hyderabad would furnish a local traffic to an extent which could not be expected from the country traversed by the line originally contemplated.

5. The only unfinished portion of the line between Bombay and Sholapoor is the Bhore Ghaut Incline, situated about 68 miles from Bombay, and this, it is hoped, may be opened for traffic towards the commencement of 1863. Of the works on this Incline, the viaducts are completed, headings have been driven through all the tunnels; while many of the tunnels have been cleared out to their full width and height; rails have been laid along nearly one half of the Incline, and the execution of the remaining work is in active progress. In fact, it is only the forced suspension of most of the works during the approaching monsoon which prevents an earlier opening of this Incline than that already assigned as the probable date, viz. the commencement of 1863.

6. Some idea of the vigour with which the works on this Incline of 13 miles have been carried on may be formed from the fact of the average daily

number of labourers employed having been 24,000, of whom a large proportion were skilled artizans; while the total value of work completed during the past 12 months has amounted to nearly 25 lacs of Rupees.

7. The North-Eastern line, leaving Callian Junction, is intended to meet the East Indian Railway at Jubbulpoor, and thereby connect Bombay with the valley of the Ganges.

8. With the exception of an unfinished portion of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the Thull Ghaut Incline, this North-Eastern line is now completed to Chalisgaum,—a distance of $193\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bombay; while the expected opening, in August next, of a further length of 57 miles will complete about 5-12th, of the entire distance between Bombay and Jubbulpoor.

9. On the remaining portions of this main line a large amount of work has been completed, and the arrangements of the Contractors for accelerating their progress are such as to satisfy the Acting Chief Resident Engineer. The value of work executed during the past year has been only 6 lacs of Rupees, but the ratio of progress will increase rapidly as the preliminary arrangements of the Contractors, which in all large works occupy much time and make but little show, begin to bear their fruits.

10. At Bhosawul, a point on the North-Eastern line, distance $274\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bombay, a branch is thrown off in a direction nearly due East, to traverse the cotton district of Berar, and connect Nagpoor with the main line. The works on the portions next Bhosawul are so far advanced as to render probable the early completion of several sections there. On the other portions also good progress has been made; while along the entire length the works are being carried on satisfactorily, with the exception of the masonry in certain sections where the alleged difficulty of procuring stone or making bricks has induced the Company's Chief Resident Engineer to urge a revision of the contract rates, so as to assist the Contractors in their difficulties.

11. The total value of work executed on the Nagpoor branch during the past year has been nearly 21 lacs of Rupees.

12. Returning to the break on the North-Eastern line caused by the unfinished state of the Thull Ghaut Incline, it is satisfactory to know that the works of this incline have made, and continue to make, rapid progress.

13. On an average 15,000 labourers are daily employed on it, while the value of work executed during the past year has amounted to upwards of 11 lacs of Rupees. This Incline may possibly be completed towards the commencement of 1864.

14. The works intended to replace the viaduct over the Goolbun ravine, immediately on the Bombay side of the Thull Ghaut Incline, which gave way in July last, have progressed so far as to warrant a probability of their being soon available for traffic, which has in the mean while been worked over the break by bullock carts.

15. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has recently arranged for the immediate construction of the portion of the E. I. Railway between Allahabad and the terminus of the G. I. P. Railway at Jubbulpoor. The importance of the completion of this link in the Railway communication between the East and West sides of India is great to Government, to the public, and both the Railway Companies. The benefits to be derived from this communication have been fully set forth by those to whom the merits of its conception is due.

16. The experience already derived from such portions of the G. I. P. Railway as have been opened for traffic, and these, too, subject to interruptions at the Ghauts, warrants a belief in those benefits being realised to the fullest extent.

17. For the goods terminus of the G. I. P. Railway at Bombay, a large and convenient space of ground is now being reclaimed from the sea on the harbour side of the Island.

18. The reclamation is being effected by a Company who, in recompense, have obtained from Government concessions enabling them to reclaim other adjoining portions of the shore.

19. The necessity for a commodious station ground becomes daily more apparent, especially during the season when consignments of cotton continue to pour along the line to Bombay. The value of land, and the difficulty of procuring storage room in the Island, tend to keep the terminus choked with goods, the consignees of which prefer paying demurrage fees to taking immediate delivery when such may be inconvenient to them.

20. By the G. I. P. Railway 32,748 Tons of cotton have been brought to Bombay for shipment during the past 12 months.

21. This quantity, moreover, does not represent the entire amount offered for conveyance, but simply the amount for which the Company could engage to provide transport over the breaks of communication at the Bhore and Thull Ghauts. The limited amount and enormous cost of animal transport procurable at these Ghauts prevent the lines being worked to their fullest extent.

22. So long as the Inclines by which these Ghauts are to be surmounted remain unfinished, any additional section of line opened for traffic causes the ratio of impediment and cost arising from working the breaks by animal power to be increased.

23. The amount expended in India on the Capital account of the G. I. P. Railway during the year ending 30th April 1862, was £1,275,477 sterling.

24. The total expenditure on this line up to 15th April 1862, as collected from available statistics, was £8,274,368 sterling.

25. The extent of the traffic operations of this line during the past year has been satisfactory, considering the breaks in the through communication already referred to.

26. The gross receipts per mile open were Rs. 7,333 during the calendar year ending 31st December 1861, which is selected as the period best suited for examination.

27. The working expenses however were exceedingly high, forming a proportion of 74 per cent. of gross receipts for the first six months, and of 78.11 per cent. for the last six months of that period. Much of this high cost of working expenses is due to the breaks at the Ghauts. It is however necessary that every effort should be used by the Company to reduce the present rate of expenditure.

28. The dividend on the capital expended on the open portions of line was, for the first six months, £2-2-8 per cent. per annum, and for the last six months £1-5-6 per cent. per annum.

29. The total number of passengers of all classes conveyed by the G. I. P. Railway during the year was 2,399,673, of which the various classes contributed the following proportions :—

1st	Class	88 per cent.
2nd	„	6.73 „
3rd and 4th	„	92.39 „

the 3rd and 4th classes having been amalgamated are here treated of together.

30. 211,189 Tons of merchandize and 50,690 Tons of Railway material were conveyed during that period.

31. The gross earnings of the line during the year were Rs. 26,78,872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.*Operations for 1861-62.*

1. During the Official year 1861-62, considerable progress has been made towards the completion of the Bombay, Boroda, and Central India Railway between Bombay and Ahmedabad, 310 miles in length. At the commencement of that year 99½ miles, from Sucheen (9½ miles south of Surat) to Dhoolia (90¼ miles north of Surat) were open to traffic. The Nerbudda viaduct was opened on the 22nd June 1861. On the 20th May 9½ miles from Sucheen to Nowsaree (18½ miles south of Surat), and on the 2nd September a further portion of 22½ miles, from Nowsaree to Bulsar (42½ miles south of Surat) were opened, so that, on the 30th April 1862, 132½ miles from Bulsar to Dhoolia were open to traffic.

2. Starting from Bombay no progress is visible until we reach Mahim (157 miles from Surat), a distance of 9 miles. Here a causeway of stone across the Mahim creek, 3,500 feet in length, in which are two iron bridges, one of three and the other of four 60-feet spans commenced during the monsoon of 1860, was nearly completed.

3. Between Mahim and Bassein (136 miles from Surat), a distance of 21 miles, the earthworks have been nearly completed. Ballast and permanent way have also been laid down on about six miles of this length, on which, there are no works of importance.

4. Over the Bassein creek two important iron screw pile bridges were in course of construction during the past year, that over the south channel having 66 spans, and that over the north 25 spans of 60 feet each (Warren's patent girders). The first pile was screwed in on the 26th May 1861, and on the 30th April 1862, thirty eight spans were completed in the south, and seventeen spans in the north channels, for one line of rails, in addition to which, ten other piers had been screwed in for the two bridges. The Bassein viaduct, which is the longest, is also one of the most difficult on the Line, owing to the depth of water in the creek which rendered necessary the erection of temporary staging 50 feet in height at the deepest part. This important work appears to have progressed without mishap and in the most satisfactory manner.

5. Between Bassein and the Vyturnee river (122 miles from Surat), a distance of 14 miles, good progress has been made. The greater portion by far of the earthwork, now almost finished, has been thrown up in the past year. The masonry works do not appear to have been touched; however they are unimportant and can be speedily executed.

6. Over the south and north channels of the Vyturnee river, hollow screw pile bridges of 20 and 23 sixty-foot spans (Warren's patent girders) respectively, are in course of construction. Altogether 15 spans have been completed for a single track, and piles for 18 others have been screwed in, showing good progress.

7. From Vyturnee river to Capasee (117½ miles from Surat), a distance of 4½ miles, the earthworks in which but little progress had been made in former years were nearly completed; the masonry bridges which are small works can also show considerable progress.

8. Between Capasee and Dahnoo (90 miles from Surat), a distance of 27½ miles, but little progress has been made. The earthworks have been carried forward and some small masonry bridges built. It is most important that the embankment over the Dahnoo swamp, and all the remaining earthworks on the line should be completed before the monsoon of 1863, in order that at its close they may be found well consolidated by the rain, and ready for use.

9. From the Dahnoo to the Damaun river (60 miles from Surat), a distance of 30 miles, the earth and masonry works are in a forward state. About ten miles of rails have been delivered on this portion. A large quantity of dressed stone has also been prepared for the masonry piers and abutments of the Damaun bridge, of 14 spans of 60 feet each.

10. From the Damaun to the Par river (48 miles from Surat), a distance of 12 miles, the permanent way is linked in except at the Koluck bridge which is completed with the exception of the longitudinal stringers, the timber provided for which, of Kauri pine, is altogether unsuitable. The fencing on this portion of teakwood posts and rails is finished, and some progress has been made with the ballasting.

11. The Par river bridge, of 10 sixty-foot spans, which was in progress during the year 1860-61, is a most difficult work, owing to the depth of water and mud lying over the rock which has to be cut into to admit the piles, but still some progress was effected during the past year, as at present only two piers are wanting for the completion of the bridge.

12. Between the Par river and Bulsar (42½ miles from Surat), a distance of 5½ miles, the earth works, fencing, and permanent way have been completed, but a large amount of ballasting has still to be done. The line between Bulsar and Damaun, 18 miles, may be opened before the monsoon of 1863, if the difficulties at the Par river can be overcome.

13. We now reach the open line, 132½ miles in length, from Bulsar to Dhoolia, which has been maintained in fair order during the past year. Between Broach and Baroda where the line might have been raised with advantage higher over the black soil plains, ballast is still required, and many of the small brick bridges to the building of which sufficient attention was not originally paid, require constant repairs and watchfulness.

14. The line from Dhoolia to Mehmoodabad, 35 miles in length, may be opened for traffic as soon as the improvements ordered to be effected in the Mhye Bridge, are completed. This portion of the road has been brought into very good order during the past year, and especially is the work done in the Mhye viaduct worthy of notice. This is the loftiest viaduct on the line, consisting of 27 spans of 60 feet each; the rails being as much as 83 feet above the sandy bed of the river. Very little indeed was executed until after the monsoon of 1861, and yet on the 28th April 1862, it was tested with two heavy 40 ton Engines, showing the great rapidity with which iron screw bridges may be erected by energetic Engineers. The work done is most satisfactory, and the bridge when strengthened as proposed, will be a very fine specimen of its class.

15. Between Mehmoodabad and Ahmedabad, a distance of 17 miles, the earthworks are completed, and a large quantity of ballast laid down. To the bridges, of 10 spans and 7 spans respectively, over the Watruck and Meswo rivers, little was done during the past year; but these works can, without any difficulty, now that material is available be speedily finished. There is reason to hope that the line into Ahmedabad may be opened for traffic soon after the monsoon of 1862.

16. The permanent workshops which are to be erected at Bulsar have not yet been commenced. It is to be hoped that the plans for these buildings will soon be received. Permanent Station buildings are in course of erection at Surat, and plans are being prepared for similar buildings at Baroda Ahmedabad, and other stations on the line.

17. To sum up the account of the line and its prospects—

Bombay Extension.	{	132½ Miles are likely to be open in June 1863 for traffic.
		18. " from Bulsar to Damaun are likely to be open in June 1863.
		107 " " Damaun to Bombay, date of completion uncertain.
Ahmeda- bad Line.	{	35 " " Dhoolia to Mehmoodabad likely to be open in September 1862.
		17 " " Mehmoodabad to Ahmedabad likely to be open in November 1862.

18. The Indian expenditure on Capital account during the past year has been Rs. 60,52,650. During the present year probably an equal sum will be required if the Line into Bombay be carried on, but until the location of this line is decided any estimate for this and future years must necessarily be vague. Since the commencement to the first May £1,726,576 have been spent in India, and £1,460,130 in England, up to the same date. Payments however in shares have only amounted to £2,247,452. Government having advanced the remainder.

19. A return of the Rolling stock is appended. Considerable additions have been made during the year, but as yet it is insufficient to carry a large trade.

20. Return of the Traffic Receipts is also appended. More favourable results may be confidently anticipated when the line is opened to Ahmedabad, as it will be after the monsoon, for Guzerat will then be placed in easy communication with the ports of Broach and Surat, considered by some as the natural outlets for its trade. Much might be done to promote the prosperity of the Railway, by clearing roads through the country to the stations, and thus giving every facility to the inhabitants of this province for availing themselves of the advantages offered by the railway.

SIND RAILWAY.

Operations for 1861-62.

1. The Sind Railway was opened for public traffic on the 13th May 1861. The length of the main line from Kurrachee Station to Kotree is 105 miles; of the Ghizree branch 3 miles, and of the Bunder Head branch 1 mile. With the exception of interruptions in July and August of that year, caused by the action of heavy floods on embankments which had not been consolidated owing to the scanty rainfall of previous years and the unfinished state of the drainage arrangements, the line has been worked in a satisfactory manner

2. The opening of the line being an object of importance was sanctioned as early as the works absolutely required for immediate purposes were ready.

3. After the opening and during the past year side drains, extra ballasting, the planking of girder bridges, the provision of additional Station accommodation and works of minor importance have been carried out.

4. The arrangements for drainage require great attention, as the flatness of the surface in some districts prevents the natural drainage from being well defined, at the same time that the flood waters rapidly cut away the soft, friable soil which there prevails.

5. At Kotree an extensive system of Sidings, carried along the rivetted bank of the Indus, enables the interchange of traffic between the River and the Railway to be effected with great facility.

6. On the up-stream side of the Company's station ground at Kotree, works have been constructed for protecting the bank from the effects of the annual floods of the Indus.

7. At Kurrachee the construction of the causeway, intended to carry the line from the main land to the Port of Kccamarce, remains suspended. Portions of the iron bridge work, designed to afford waterway through the causeway, for which the progress of the work was delayed, have lately been received.

8. The short branch line constructed by the Company from a point near Kurrachee to Ghizree—a port on one of the creeks connecting the sea with one of the mouths of the Indus—has not yet been brought into use.

9. Station buildings of a rough but serviceable description have been erected at the terminus as described in the last report: at Joongshai Station, in the middle of the line, good accommodation for the public as well as the Company's servants is being provided; at other minor Stations platforms and ticket offices have been furnished, and are sufficient for the local traffic.

10. The total estimated expenditure on the Sind Railway up to the 15th April 1862 was £125,242 sterling; so that, when Station buildings to the full extent that may hereafter be required have been provided, and the causeway to Kccamarce and other minor works completed, the cost per mile, including branches and Steam Ferry at Kotree, is likely to be somewhat less than £14,000 sterling.

11. In examining the traffic operations of the Sind Railway, it must be borne in mind that the original object of the line, viz. that of securing for itself the through traffic between the sea and the Punjaub by superseding the inconvenient navigation at the mouths of the Indus, could only be attained by the river borne traffic being stopped at Kotree. As this traffic was carried on in boats belonging to the upper Indus and the Punjaub, it was natural that some time should elapse before the old course of trade could be diverted.

12. In fact, the project could never be thoroughly realised until a special river service were established in connection with the Railway, having Kotree as the down stream limit of its operations.

13. This service it is the purpose of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company to furnish, but hitherto their operations have been too limited to feed the Sind Railway with any considerable amount of traffic; although the steamers lately obtained by the Flotilla company are likely to be the source of future profit to the Railway.

14. In the meantime, the number of Native boats from the upper Indus which stop at Kotree on their down stream voyages and use it as a point of departure on their return trips, continues to increase, and, consequently, the traffic of the Sind Railway.

15. During the month of May, June, July, and August, the mouths of the Indus are closed as regards Navigation, and this forces the Railway to be employed, and its merits to be made known.

16. The interruptions of communication which were caused by the heavy rains of July and August, for the time, weakened the confidence of Native traders in the Sind Railway, and injuriously affected its traffic.

17. To this disturbing cause may be added others, most of which have since been removed but which for long influenced the traffic to a serious extent, viz. a deficiency of Rolling stock, an absence of arrangements for facilitating the interchange of rail and river traffic at Kotree, and a want of a competent Establishment to work and develop both the through traffic and the local traffic.

18. The want of that Establishment and subsequent death of the Company's Agent have hitherto prevented accounts of the Revenue operations being prepared with reliable accuracy.

19. There seems, however, reason to believe that, after effecting certain adjustments on account of materials of the Company's Engineer's Departments conveyed by the line, the receipts from traffic for the half year ending 31st December 1861 will as nearly as possible balance the working expenses for that period.

20. If this result be obtained, as will shortly be proved when the corrected accounts have been rendered, it must be regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances already mentioned.

21. The gross earnings from traffic have been steadily swelling, and now average about Rs. 10,000 per week; those for goods showing a four-fold increase

compared with those of the corresponding week of last year, and a three-fold increase over those of six months ago. That this rate of increase will continue is probable, seeing the extent of country whose trade must seek the Indus as its outlet.

22. The quantity of seeds conveyed by the Sind Railway is large, and promises of itself to form an extensive down-trade.

23. The late demand for cotton has been the means of bringing 2,000 tons on to the Sind Railway within the last six months.

24. For the up-trade, in addition to articles of import, such as piece goods, &c., the annual supplies of porter and other stores forwarded on account of Government to the Punjaub afford a considerable amount of traffic, to which must be added the materials imported for the use of the Punjaub Railway. The materials for the proposed line from Lahore to Delhi also will probably be conveyed by this route.

25. The Sind Railway, as already mentioned, depends on through traffic between the sea and the districts of the upper Indus; and, as will be apparent from its position, this must be almost entirely confined to goods. The passenger traffic is chiefly a through one as regards the Railway, but is local in so far that 3rd class passengers, who represent the section of travellers most profitable to Indian Railways, are principally residents of Hyderabad and Kurrachee, or the neighbouring districts.

26. The average number of all classes conveyed each week is rather less than 2,000.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.

Operations for 1861-62.

1. At the present time the Indus Steam Flotilla Company have four passenger Steamers on the line between Kotree and Mooltan; a fifth, now undergoing some slight repairs, will be ready in the middle of June.

2. Of the above number, four have been transferred to the Company from Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla. These are good vessels.

3. The remaining one, the "Stanley," after extensive modifications and renewals of various parts of the original design, is pronounced a serviceable boat, although in no way answering the expectations originally formed of her. She has made two trips over the line.

4. Twenty-one barges, of various sizes, are also available for traffic.
5. Of six passenger Steamers to be provided by the Company's Contractors, Messrs. Richardson and Duck, one is completed as regards construction, but has hitherto failed to meet the obligations of the Contract, viz. of proving a good and efficient vessel, suitable in every way for the navigation of the Indus.
6. Her defects, which are numerous, are at present the subject of a discussion between the Company's Agent in India and the Contractors, the former of whom urges that the original contract specification has not been adhered to, while the latter plead that such deviations as have been undertaken were authorised by the Company's Engineer in England. The matter has been referred for the disposal of the London Board, acting under the authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.
7. It may be well to mention that the most serious defect in this vessel of the Contractors, and consequently of the remaining five which are now nearly completed on a precisely similar model, is the arrangement of the boilers, which, even fired with coal fuel, are unable to feed the engines adequately with steam. If wood, the only fuel procurable on the future course of these vessels, were burned, and the steamer made to contend against the rapid but shallow stream of the Indus, instead of in the still deep and more buoyant waters of Kurrachee Harbour, where previous trials have been made, the results would be still more unsatisfactory than those already obtained.
8. It can only be hoped that some means may yet be devised to render these Steamers serviceable.
9. Of six small Tug Steamers sent out in pieces from England for re-erection in India, two have been put together; one on the original design, which proved a failure, and one on a modified design recommended by the Company's Engineer, which was also a failure. Neither of these have ever plied on the proper line of the Company between Kotree and Mooltan. Such work as they have been engaged upon as been confined to towing barges and materials between Kurrachee and Kotree, and points on the intervening creeks at the mouth of the Indus.
10. Latterly one of them has been used as a Ferry boat between Kotree and the opposite bank of the Indus, with a prospect of success in a commercial point of view, and certainly with advantage to the interests of the local public.
11. The erection of the other Tug Steamers has been suspended in consequence of the failure of those above mentioned.

12. This class of boats is built of weak material, rivetted together on a bad principle, upon a model quite unsuited for the Indus. These vessels possess neither strength, speed, power, nor good steering qualities; while they entail an expenditure for crews and Engineers, and a consumption of fuel utterly disproportionate to their dimensions.

13. The traffic operations of the Company have hitherto been so limited, that no reliable results can be deduced therefrom. A statement of the first trip of the Steamer "Stanley" will be found in an appendix, which shows that the receipts from traffic exceeded the actual expenses of the vessel during that trip by about 10 per cent.; this result, however, is independent of interest on outlay, proportion of shore expenses, and many other important and considerable items chargeable against receipts.

14. The vessels available for traffic now possessed by the Company will enable that traffic to be worked on a somewhat larger scale, but it is doubtful whether their present limited number be sufficient to keep up a bi-monthly service between Kotree and Moolam in connection with the arrivals at, and departures from, Kurrachee, of the Steamers communicating at Bombay with the English Mail Packets. The contingencies attending the navigation of the Indus entail frequent repairs on the vessels there employed, which, for the time, have to be taken off the line. In calculating for such a service, it is therefore prudent to assume that a certain proportion will probably be at all times under repairs.

15. The amount of traffic pouring along the Indus is already large, and continues to increase. That a large portion of this traffic can be induced to adopt a somewhat more expensive but more rapid and safe transport afforded by Steamers compared with native boats has been established by the results of the late operations of Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla carried on under a system suggested by the long experience and appreciation of the requirements of the traffic possessed by its Commander, Captain Balfour, of Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

16. The only question to be determined is whether a commercial undertaking, in whose balance sheet no considerations beyond those of actual money receipts can be taken into account, can work profitably a traffic requiring vessels of so exceptional and expensive a description as those necessary for the Indus,—requiring, too, large and highly paid Establishments, and involving heavy charges for working expenses, and frequent repairs and renewals. In a Government undertaking, such as that of Her Majesty's Indus Flotilla, the importance of the communication afforded in a Military and Political point of view, would naturally be regarded as a set-off against a large proportion of its annual cost.

17. The larger the scale within reasonable limits on which the Flotilla Company's operations are carried out, the less heavy will certain charges fall on each trip of each vessel, and the greater will be the prospect of success. At the same time, it is by no means advisable that any proposals to provide additional vessels from England should be entertained, until some experience has been obtained of these now available, nor should any orders be given for constructing such vessels until the proposed design shall have been submitted for the opinion of the Company's Officers in India who have a practical acquaintance with the navigation of the Indus. A similar precaution would have prevented the occurrence of the glaring defects visible in every vessel which the Company have yet sent out from England.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE Report of last year mentioned that the Transport Train between Bombay and Mhow had been reduced to a small Establishment. That Establishment has since been discontinued, involving the entire abolition of the Transport Train.

Measures have been adopted with the view to improve the quality of the Gunpowder manufactured at this Presidency by the introduction of improved Machinery. In furtherance of this object, Mr. Rustumjee Merwanjee, the Head Powder Maker, was deputed to England to acquire a knowledge of the mode of manufacture carried on at Waltham Abbey. The completion of the introduction of new Machinery is, however, deferred, it being in contemplation to remove the Manufactory to the Deccan.

In furtherance of the measures adopted to furnish the European Soldiers with suitable recreation and employment, the Bombay Government issued a General Order, on the 16th of August 1861, sanctioning the issue of Gardening Tools for the use of Barrack and Regimental Gardens, and the supply of a certain quantity of seed.

This Government has also adopted the scheme introduced under the Bengal Presidency for the establishment of work-shops in H. M.'s Regiments to enable European Soldiers to carry on, in their leisure hours, the trades and occupations by which they gained their living before enlisting, and to afford opportunities to Soldiers and their children to acquire a knowledge of such trades.

The European Force under this Presidency has been reduced by sending to England three Batteries, viz. the 5th, 6th, and 7th of the 13th Brigade Royal Artillery. These left Bombay in 1862.

During the past year the question as to the expediency of removing the Ramparts on the landward side of the Fort of Bombay, was considered and discussed at length, but a final decision was not arrived at until after the close of the Official year. The subject, therefore, falls to be noticed in the year 1862-63.

For the same reason, the subject of the re-organization of the Cavalry is left to be taken up in the report of the year 1862-63.

Much has been done by the Bombay Government during the past year to diminish Military Expenditure. The measures adopted to this end, and their effects, are best shown in a tabulated form. This information is given in the annexed statement.

The strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks excepting European Commissioned Officers, and excluding Troops in China, was—

		On 1st May 1861.		On 1st May 1862.	
Artillery	{ European ..	2,560		1,749	
	{ Native	1,604		1,544	
		<hr/>	4,164	<hr/>	3,293
Cavalry	{ European ..	1,349		1,252	
	{ Native	4,672		4,600	
		<hr/>	6,021	<hr/>	5,852
Sappers ...	{ European ..	50		88	
	{ Native	566		580	
		<hr/>	616	<hr/>	668
Infantry	{ European ..	8,773		8,820	
	{ Native	25,349	34,122	21,631	30,451
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			44,923		40,264

EDUCATION.

The points chiefly noticeable in the results of the Educational Administration for the year 1861-62, in the Bombay Presidency, are the following:—

- I.—Progress of the Bombay University and the institutions connected with it.
- II.—Introduction of the Budget system into the Educational Department, and the drawing up of the first Educational Budget.
- III.—Extension of Vernacular Education.
- IV.—Successful introduction of an increased School fee in the Central Division.
- V.—Progress of Education in Sind.

The University.

The Bombay University may be said now for the first time to have come into full working. It has held during the past official year six examinations, namely, 1 First Examination in Arts (or Little-Gio) for under-graduates who matriculated in 1859, 1 Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts for those under-graduates who passed the above examination, 1 First Examination in Arts for under-graduates who matriculated in 1860, 1 Matriculation Examination, 1 First Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, and 1 Final Examination for the same Degree.

The University, at a convocation held on the 28th April 1862, conferred Degrees for the first time, viz., 4 Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and 4 Degrees of Licentiate of Medicine, upon under-graduates who had been successful in their respective Final Examinations.

The following is a synopsis of the numbers who passed and failed at the several University Examinations:—

First Examination in Arts for under-graduates who matriculated in 1859.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Candidates from Elphinstone College...	6	4	10
Ditto Poona College	0	3	3
Who had studied in both the above	1	0	1
Who had studied privately	0	1	1
	7	8	15

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EDUCATION.

Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts for under-graduates who had passed the above.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Candidates from Elphinstone College.....	3	2	5
Ditto Elphinstone and Poona Colleges	1	0	1
	4	2	6

First Examination in Arts for under-graduates who matriculated in 1860 (or 1859).

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Candidates from Elphinstone College.....	5	3	8
Candidates who had studied privately.....	0	1	1
	5	4	9

Matriculation Examination held in March 1862.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Candidates from the Elphinstone College.....	15	24	39
Ditto Poona College	6	21	27
Ditto Grant Medical College	2	3	5
Ditto Elphinstone School	3	25	28
Ditto Kurrachee and Elphinstone Schools.....	1	0	1
Ditto Hyderabad and Elphinstone Do.	1	1	2
Ditto Parsee High School at Bombay	1	5	6
Ditto Private School, Poona	1	0	1
Ditto Poona College School	0	9	9
Ditto Poona Engineering Do.	0	2	2
Ditto Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay	0	4	4
Ditto Ditto Poona	0	2	2
Ditto Fort Proprietary School, Bombay.....	0	4	4
Ditto Robert Money School Ditto	0	2	2
Ditto Sirdars' School, Belgaum	0	1	1
Ditto Anglo-Vernacular School, Dhoolia	0	1	1
	30	104	134

First Examination for Licentiate of Medicine.—March 1862.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Candidates from the Grant Medical College	3	4	7
	3	4	7

Final Examination for L. M. Degree of Students who had passed the First Examination in 1861.

	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Candidates from the Grant Medical College	4	0	4
	4	0	4

The above tables (especially those relating to the Arts Examinations) are alone sufficient to show the value of the University as furnishing an independent test of the Colleges and English Schools throughout the Presidency. It is to be noted that of all Educational Establishments the Elphinstone College alone has succeeded in bringing up students to the standard of the higher University Examinations, and that while there is evidently a wide-spread desire among the scholars of Anglo-Vernacular Schools to pass the Matriculation Examination, the teachers have almost universally failed in bringing their pupils up to the mark. The large failure of matriculation candidates in the recent examination appears to have resulted from inability to answer the paper on English Grammar and idiom with sufficient correctness. There is no reason to believe that the University Matriculation standard is too high. The condition of the higher schools has been repeatedly said to be the weak point of the Department, and until by renewed exertions these schools are improved, the Colleges must continue to be placed at a disadvantage for want of qualified pupils.

Among other operations, the University during the past year has affiliated the Free General Assembly's Institution of Bombay, though it will be observed that this Institution has not succeeded this year in bringing any of its pupils up to the matriculation standard.

Other previously affiliated Colleges are the Elphinstone College, the Poona College, and the Grant Medical College.

Elphinstone College

On the 30th April 1862, the number of students on the rolls was 69, this being an increase of 6 upon the numbers as they stood on the 30th April 1861. Of these 69, during the past year, 3 have passed the University Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, 11 have passed the Little-Go, and 15 the Matriculation Examination. In point of quality, the work of the students has been creditable. One student, Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranaday, attracted marked attention from the University Examiners. The numbers of the College are still too low, but for an increase we must be entirely dependent on an improved condition of the English Schools. The College has recently been moved into a large and suitable house, and arrangements have been made for affording lodgings to students. Towards the necessary expenses 4 native gentlemen have liberally contributed. On the 29th April the Principal, Dr. Harkness, retired after 22 years' service. He was succeeded by Sir A. Grant.

Poona College.

The number of students in this College has been increased from 40 to 60 by the admission of a number of Mofussil students, who were it is true for the most part below the College standard, but who appear to have made fair progress since their admission. Of the members of the College, 6 have during the past year passed the Matriculation Examination, and one, not a student but a Dukshina Fellow and tutor of the College, has passed the B. A. Examination. The Sanscrit studies under Dr. Haug continue to prosper, and the interest shown in them is even pleaded as an excuse for the comparative neglect of English and the consequent failure of students to pass the University Matriculation test. Probably greater diligence on the part of the Professors might have obviated this result. A complete change will now take place in the staff of the College authorities owing to the promotion of Mr. Russell, late Principal, to be Inspector Central Division (*vice* Mr. Coke retired), and owing to the superannuation of Mr. McDougall, late Professor of Mathematics. The new Principal is Mr. Wordsworth (B. A. of Oxford, First Class in Modern History). The Mathematical chair will be filled by Professor Draper, and it is expected that much aid will be given by two Assistant Professors (natives) who have passed the B. A. Degree.

Grant Medical College.

The number of Students of all classes stands as follows :—

Students	35
Student-Apprentices	43
Vernacular Class	10
	—
Total.....	88

The most noticeable feature of the year consists in the substitution of University Examinations for those formerly held in the College. The results of the University Examinations for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine have been mentioned above. Entrance Examinations to the Grant Medical College are now abolished, and none but matriculated students of the University are henceforth to be admitted.

English Schools.

The remarks on the University Examinations will have shown sufficiently that the High Schools of the Presidency have a good deal of work before them. The appointment of 4 superior Schoolmasters having been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, the Elphinstone Central School has already received a Principal. Mr. Baker, late Deputy Inspector in the Southern Division, has been appointed Head Master of the High School at Belgaum, but was obliged to absent himself on sick leave immediately after his appointment. Two qualified persons have arrived from England for the Schools of Poona and Rutnagherry. The statistics of the numbers under English Education as compared with the previous year are as follows :—

English Schools.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division	9	1,737	9	1,854	..	117	..	..
Northern Do.	7	984	7	1,088	..	104	..	..
Southern Do.	5	434	5	478	..	44	..	..
Sind Do.	5	307	5	193	..	..	..	14
Total ...	26	3,462	26	3,713	..	265	..	14

The Educational Budget.

It is needless to dwell upon the advantages which this innovation will con-

* Mr. T. C. Hope, Private Secretary to His Excellency Sir G. Clerk.
Mr. H. Coke, M. A., Educational Inspector, Central Division, and
Mr. J. Christie, First Assistant, Accountant General's Office.

fer. It will give a definiteness hitherto wanting with regard to the ends to be aimed at, and the means to be used in all Educational operations. The Budget was ably drawn up by the combined labours of the Gentlemen named in the margin.*

It may be remarked here that the arrangements sanctioned by Government in March 1860, for the re-distribution of funds have been carried forward

with advantage during the past year, and it is expected that they will soon be completed.

Extension of Vernacular Education.

A large increase of the pupils in Government Vernacular Schools (amounting to no less than 5,895) took place in the year 1860-61. It has now to be reported that in the year 1861-62, without any additional expenditure, an increase amounting to 5,544 has taken place. This increase is distributed as follows among the several Educational Divisions:—

Central Division.....	1,615
Northern Division.....	1,967
Southern Division.....	1,611
Sind Division.....	351
Total..	5,544

During the previous year there was a falling off in Sind, and the numbers in Guzerat were stationary, but now there has been a recovery in Sind and a marked increase in Guzerat.

The following table shows the general progress of Vernacular Education in this Presidency:—

Vernacular Schools.

	1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Central Division.....	239	11,087	247	12,702	8	1,615	..	..
Northern Do.	139	8,514	141	10,481	5	1,967	..	..
Southern Do.	197	11,086	198	12,691	1	1,611	..	..
Sind Do.	56	1,841	57	2,192	1	351	..	..
Total....	631	32,522	645	38,066	15	5,544	..	..

General progress of Education.

The above results show an increase of English and Vernacular Schools and Scholars taken together as follows:—

Increase of Schools	{ English
	{ Vernacular 15. 15.
Ditto of Scholars	{ English 251.
	{ Vernacular 5,544. 5,795.

School Fees.

Nothing is more noticeable among recent Educational events than the successful imposition of a higher school fee in the Central Division. This measure was adopted by the Acting Director of Public Instruction in the month of August last. Mr. Coke, finding that it was difficult to collect money from the people in the shape of voluntary contributions, abolished the "partially self-supporting system," and doubled the fees in all vernacular schools. A fee of two annas was universally imposed, and instead of the number of scholars being diminished, it was found that they were considerably increased under the new system. Mr. Coke's experiment appears to bear out his opinion (in which Mr. Curtis, Inspector of the Northern Division, coincides) that a tolerably high school fee is the method of levying "the people's contribution" most acceptable to the people themselves.

Progress of Education in Sind.

The most encouraging facts with regard to Education in Sind are :—

(1.) Ready and valuable assistance rendered to Major Goldsmid, the zealous Officiating Inspector, by persons holding influential positions under Government, especially Captains Lionel Dunsterville and Widdicombe, Mr. Middleton, Captain Phillips, and Mr. Worthington.

(2.) Raising of a fund independent of Government or municipal aid, to support Sindee pupils desirous of matriculating in the Bombay University. Five Sindee students have in the past year come down to Bombay for this purpose, of whom two have been successful in passing the Matriculation Examination.

(3.) Foundation and maintenance of an English school by the community of Sukkur, without any assistance whatever from Government.

School Book Department.

In every respect the operations of this branch of the Educational Department have been much extended. In the first place, there has been an increase of subordinate Book Depôts to the number of 158 beyond those previously established; secondly, there has been a considerable increase in the sale of books. In consequence of the non-receipt of annual returns from the subordinate Depôt keepers, it is not yet possible to state the total number of books sold during the year. But the following is a statement of the actual amounts received in the Central Depôt on account of sales effected in 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62 :—

EDUCATION.

Years.	Amount received.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1859-60.	30,651	3	..
1860-61.	38,743	2	1
1861-62.	51,136	10	7

The number of volumes printed for the Department and of those purchased either in India or in England during the past year, with their cost, is as follows :—

	Volumes.	Cost.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Books of various kinds printed	2,51,650	64,963	3	5
Do. purchased in India	58,198	19,832	..	3
Do. do. in England	21,085	11,282	13	11
Total. . .	3,30,933	99,077	1	7

Among works printed for the Department may be specially noticed an edition of Milton's *Samson Agonistes*, with notes, adapted for Native students, by Professor Hughlings, and Maps of the Tanna and Poona Collectorates, drawn creditably by P. Woomajee Lingojee, under the superintendence of Mr. Coke.

Educational Periodicals.

During the past year the "Elphinstone School Paper" having been edited by Professor Hughlings has quite changed its character, and has become very useful and popular. It is now taken in at the principal schools, and is made a medium for issuing orders to schoolmasters.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Acting Secretary.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Little change has taken place in the Medical Institutions of the Bombay Presidency during the past year. No new Dispensary or Civil Hospital has been opened. A Dispensary however is about to be opened at Allyar-katanda, in Sind, and an excellent building has been erected by the Municipality of Kurrachee for the Dispensary which has been in existence there for some time. A Lunatic Asylum, capable of containing 90 patients, has also been opened at Larkana, and another is being erected at Ahmedabad. A new Civil Hospital, and a Hospital for Native Troops at Aden, as well as substantial out-houses for the accommodation of the 2nd Class Servants attached to the European General Hospital at that station, are also being erected.

2. The Barracks at Poona are approaching completion, while those at Sattara have been finished, and occupied for some months. Two excellent Barracks, to accommodate 50 men in each, were commenced at Asseerghur: one has been completed and is occupied, but the building of the second was suspended in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the State.

3. Several improvements have been made in some of the Hospitals in different parts of the Presidency, as regards Urinals and Latrines. In the House of Correction, in Bombay, Vehar water has been introduced into the building, which is not only a great boon to the inmates, but is important in a sanitary point of view, as the drains can now be flushed and kept clean.

4. The number of patients treated in the Civil, Police, and Jail Hospitals, and in the Dispensaries, during the past year, is as follows:—

	Hospitals.	Dispensaries.	Total.
Presidency Division	9,240	34,081	43,321
Poona "	4,226	24,942	29,168
Northern "	5,867	34,056	39,925
Southern "	3,642	14,809	18,451
Sind "	7,695	24,271	31,966
Aden	1,042	....	1,024
Total..	31,694	1,32,161	1,63,855

This shows a decrease of 2,720 in Hospital cases, and an increase of 12,002 in Dispensary patients. There is an increase in the total number treated, of 9,282.

Civil Hospitals.

The following Table shows the number of admissions and deaths in the Civil Hospitals of the Presidency:—

	Remain- ed.	Admit- ted	Total.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing	Total.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division	32	881	913	843	22	48	913	2.4
Poona "	100	1,447	1,547	1,288	180	79	1,547	11.6
Northern "	146	2,362	1,508	1,286	100	122	1,508	6.6
Southern "	36	554	590	534	33	23	590	5.5
Sind "	108	3,625	3,733	3,396	185	152	3,733	4.9
Aden "	32	757	789	693	30	66	789	3.8
Total ..	454	9,626	9,080	8,040	550	490	9,080	6.0
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.....	239	5,057	5,296	4,121	941	234	5,296	17.7
European General Hos- pital, Bombay	104	1,378	1,482	1,267	104	111	1,482	7.0
Total ..	797	16,061	15,858	13,428	1,595	835	15,858	10.0

The per centage of deaths to treated was 8.2 in 1860-61, and 10.0 in 1861-62. During the past year there were fewer cases treated in the Bombay European General Hospital than in the year 1860-61; while in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital the number treated was 505 greater in the latter than in the former year.

Police Hospitals.

	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent.		
									Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division.	2,791	14	678	692	672	12	8	692	24.7	0.4	1.7
Poona "	3,424	50	1,056	1,106	1,049	14	43	1,106	32.3	0.4	1.2
Northern "	3,295	94	2,888	2,982	2,904	18	60	2,982	90.5	0.5	0.6
Southern "	2,527	16	1,190	1,206	1,162	5	39	1,206	47.7	0.2	0.4
Sind "	3,284	59	1,851	1,910	1,847	27	36	1,910	58.1	0.8	1.4
Aden	144	1	41	42	41	1	1	42	29.1	..	..
Total ..	15,465	234	7,704	7,938	7,675	76	187	7,938	51.3	0.4	0.9

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

[Bombay]

The strength of the Police is upwards of 4,000 less than last year: there is a decrease of nearly 3,000 in the number of cases treated. In 1860-61 the per centage of deaths to treated was 0·8, while in 1861-62 it was 0·9.

Jail Hospitals.

	Strength.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	Ratio per cent.		
									Treated. to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency Division.	803	24	833	857	801	27	29	857	106·7	3·3	3·1
Poona "	1,105	59	1,514	1,573	1,467	65	41	1,573	142·3	5·8	4·1
Northern "	851	34	1,343	1,377	1,291	52	34	1,377	161·8	6·1	3·7
Southern "	1,048	22	1,824	1,846	1,683	124	39	1,846	176·1	11·8	6·7
Sind "	1,739	81	1,971	2,052	1,934	51	67	2,052	117·9	2·9	2·4
Aden "	137	6	187	193	184	2	7	193	140·8	1·4	1·0
Total..	5,683	226	7,672	7,898	7,360	321	217	7,898	138·9	5·6	4·0

The number of Prisoners during the year was 368 less than in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of cases treated, of 468, and an increase of 104 deaths. The per centage of deaths to treated was 2·5 in 1860-61, and 4·0 in 1861-62.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dispensaries.

Divisions.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Daily average number of sick.	Sex.				Caste.				
								Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Christians.	Hindoo.	Musaulmans.	Parsees.	Other Castes.
Presidency ..	617	31,544	32,161	31,393	31	737	322.6	18,730	6,205	7,226	32,161	5,909	11,479	9,618	4,586	569
Poona	304	24,638	24,942	24,506	42	394	213.6	13,422	4,189	7,331	24,942	1,064	19,327	3,750	521	280
Northern	541	33,517	34,058	33,463	106	490	611.3	17,928	6,980	9,150	34,058	464	23,166	6,003	4,096	330
Southern	227	14,582	14,809	14,506	31	272	270.5	9,021	2,510	3,278	14,809	691	11,550	2,497	69	2
Sind	455	23,816	24,271	23,513	213	545	575.2	15,918	3,820	4,533	24,271	376	7,999	15,773	119	4
Total...	2,144	1,28,097	1,30,241	1,27,380	423	2,438	1893.2	75,019	23,704	31,518	1,30,241	8,504	73,521	37,641	9,390	1,185
Eye Infirmary.	139	1,781	1,920	1,802	1	117	98.6	1,213	707	..	1,920	95	801	750	206	68
Total...	2,283	1,29,878	1,32,161	1,29,182	424	2,555	1988.2	76,232	24,411	31,518	1,32,161	8,599	74,322	38,391	9,596	1,253

This table, as compared with that in last year's report, shows an increase in the number of patients treated at the Dispensaries, of 11,993. The number of deaths in 1860-61 was 454, while this year, amongst almost 12,000 more cases, the deaths were 30 less.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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Vaccination.

The following Table shows the number vaccinated during the year and the results :—

	Sex.		Caste					Age		Result.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muslimans.	Parvats.	Other Castes.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	
Presidency Division.	4,435	3,115	770	5,048	1,198	442	92	3,403	4,087	5,877	870	803	7,550
Poona	25,947	23,824	1,149	43,898	2,617	7	2,100	9,837	39,034	45,506	1,880	2,385	49,771
Northern	49,839	42,307	12	77,736	10,018	154	3,736	42,001	49,555	81,608	6,087	3,951	91,646
Southern	25,350	22,714	322	43,031	3,870	..	841	10,911	37,153	43,914	2,591	1,559	48,064
Sind	29,530	22,691	69	7,919	42,483	47	1,703	17,147	55,074	50,355	771	1,193	52,221
Aden	580	344	11	44	664	3	302	116	808	622	185	117	924
Total.	1,35,181	1,14,995	2,333	1,77,668	60,850	653	8,074	83,565	1,06,611	2,27,782	12,344	10,012	50,176

CONSERVANCY.

The Municipal management of the Town of Belgaum was placed in the hands of a more efficient body of Commissioners, selected in lieu of the former non-official body, the removal of all of whom, except one, by Government from the Commission, was found to be indispensably necessary owing to their utter indifference to, and neglect of, the sanitary requirements of their town.

The Municipal Act has, during the year, been introduced into the 12 towns in Sind, noted in the margin, and is now in force in 39 towns in that Province. The affairs of the Kurrachee Municipality continue in a satisfactory state. The resolution of the Municipal Commissioners, referred to in the Administration Report of 1860-61, to devote two-fifths of their income to improvements in the Cantonment of Kurrachee, in consideration of the share contributed by the inhabitants of the Camp towards the Municipal Revenues, has worked well, and has proved of great benefit to the Camp.

During the year, the Municipal Act was introduced in the towns of Kippra, Deepla, and Veerawow, in the Thurr and Parkur Districts.

Vchar Water Works.—The experience of 1860 was conclusive as to the insufficiency as well as inefficiency for public supply of the stand pipes sent out from England, and fixed at different stations in the street; and it became evident that, apart from the special defects in the stand pipes, dipping wells, or shallow reservoirs, from which a number of persons at a time could fill their vessels for domestic use, were much better suited to the local habits and requirements of the people.

The twenty-five dipping wells constructed during 1860, were in constant use during the year 1861, and further experience confirms their advantages, in comparison with stand pipes. The dipping wells are chiefly old wells, adapted to receive Vchar water, and are liable to no exceptional causes of stoppage or accident. Several of them, however, owing to original defective construction, leak considerably and cause a serious waste, which, in the aggregate, must have a very prejudicial effect on the general discharging power (for house supply, &c.) of the mains which are already found to be too small for their purpose.

The extension of Vehar water for house service during the year has been very considerable. Against 177 connections made up to the 1st January 1861, there were 850 connections on the 31st December, showing an increase of 673. The water rates due during the year amount to Rs. 20,855-6-8, but this amount is far from fairly representing the money which should have been received on account of Water supply by the Municipal Fund. Many, perhaps most of the more important connections, have been made to houses having extensive stables, large gardens, or perhaps one or more fountains, and there can be no doubt that, practically, however much the practice may be denied, large quantities of water are, in these cases, used for irrigation, ornamental fountains, and other purposes; and that the assessment rated on the rental, although fair enough when applied to the strictly domestic consumption of a house, is far from representing the value of the water used by a large number of the consumers.

To utilize the Vehar water for the working of the public roads in the Island, 40 watering posts were erected in different parts of the town, at a total cost (including all charges) of Rs. 6,791-2. The work was performed by the Water Works Officer, and the charges were defrayed from the Municipal Fund. These posts have answered the purpose for which they were intended.

Towards the end of the year, Vehar water was freely used for flushing the open gutters in the Dhobee Talao, and Cummatteepoorra districts, as well as, to a less degree, in other parts of the town. During the severe attack of epidemic Cholera in December 1861, the work was carried on without intermission, and with good effect.

Scavenging and Watering the Roads.—Reforms have been effected in the scavenging and watering of the public roads, whereby Rs. 81,858 were saved during the year, as compared with the expenditure of the previous year, by the adoption of a departmental system of carrying out these operations strictly supervised by selected members of the Police force.

Public Markets and Slaughter Houses.—The supervision, cleansing, and repairs of the public markets, form a considerable annual charge on the funds of the Municipality. In 1861 the Municipal Commissioners, therefore, determined to endeavour to make these markets, &c. pay their own expenses, by levying an occupation fee on each stall in each market, and a capitation fee on every animal slaughtered. But having found considerable resistance to the levy of the market fees from the various occupants, they deemed it expedient not to press their demand of them in the case of the older markets. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Commissioners considered that certain improvements which they had projected in the various markets should still be carried out, and accordingly caused the whole of the markets to be fitted with proper

stalls, reserving accommodation for the free and unobstructed passage of purchasers. These arrangements have proved of great convenience, both to the tradesmen and the general public.

Working of the Building Clauses of Act XIV. of 1856.—In 1861, the defective state of the building Clauses of the Act was strongly forced on the notice of the Commissioners, in consequence of which they came to the determination of forwarding to Government, for submission to the Legislative Council of India, draft of a Building Act, but other important matters have prevented them from carrying out their intention. The Commissioners, however, propose to take up the subject again shortly.

Annual Repairs.—The annual repairs to Roads were of the usual description, and cost Rs. 1,09,795-12-10.

Annual Accounts.—Appendix A contains the annual account of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

New Works Executed.—The following are the more important of the new Works which have been executed during the year:—

Renewal of the Gates and Gate-frames to the outfall sluice at Warlee,
cost Rs. 5,948.

Making certain improvements to Pallow Street, in the new Town,
cost Rs. 2,895.

Paving an open passage called Rope Walk Lane, cost Rs. 5,250.

A new Slaughter-house and Cattle Pen at Mahim, cost Rs. 1,958.

Making certain improvements in Cummatteepoora Centre Street,
cost Rs. 5,402.

Making certain improvements in Cummatteepoora Bazar Street,
cost Rs. 4,720.

Making certain improvements to the open, unmade gutter or drain
on the South side of the Bellasis Road, cost Rs. 4,063.

Rebuilding the Slope at the Sonapoor Public Necessary, cost
Rs. 3,127.

Certain improvements in Punchayet Wady Lane, cost Rs. 3,340.

SURVEY.

REVENUE.

Northern Division. The Revenue Survey operations have progressed satisfactorily.

In Guzerat, the Superintendent of the Survey was engaged during the season in the completion of the settlement of Ahmedabad before commencing the revision of assessment in the Kaira Collectorate, and in the rectification of errors in the work carried on during the incumbency of his predecessor.

In Tanna, the new rates were introduced into two more Districts, and the measurements in this Collectorate have been entirely completed.

Nandoorbar and Songier. In Khandesh, two Districts were also brought under the revised assessment.

Southern Division. Revised rates of assessment have been introduced into 297 villages of the Sattara Collectorate.

In the Kurrachee Collectorate, field measurements in 14 villages, and boundary surveys in 46 villages, have been completed. The classification of the Kotree Talooka has also been brought to a close.

The progress of the Survey operations in the Hyderabad Collectorate is shown in a statement furnished by the Commissioner in Sind, and which forms Appendix A.

In the Shikarpoor Collectorate the operations were carried on simultaneously on both banks of the Indus, in the Roree, and Mehar Deputy Collectorates. Boundary Surveys have been completed in 162 villages, and Boundary Pillars erected in 237 villages. The field survey of 65 villages has also been completed, and an extensive tract of waste land in the Larkhana District, measuring 1,22,859 beegas, has been surveyed and plotted, in view to being brought under cultivation. The prevalence of Cholera is stated to have materially interfered with the progress of survey operations in the Roree District.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

There were two parties engaged during the year in the Topographical survey of the province of Sind, one on the right and the other on the left bank of the Indus. The second party was organized during the previous year. The operations of this survey appear to be efficiently carried on, but it is estimated that it will yet occupy 4 or 5 years to complete it.

FORESTS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The aggregate receipts and disbursements on account of the Forest Department, excluding Sind, during the year 1861-62, are as follows:—

		<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Disbursements.</i>	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Net including supplies sent to Bombay Depot.	By the Conservator of Forests . . .	2,15,183	11 9	49,082	3 8
	By the Deputy Conservator, Calicut. . .	38,161	7 5	61,351	7 0
	By the First Assistant, Gazerat. . .	11,225	11 7	28,377	3 1
	By the First Assistant, Bombay . . .	1,04,151	1 6	11,660	15 0
Total, Rs. . .		4,02,325	0 3	1,53,171	13 0

The expenses of the Timber Agencies and Depôts having been found to exceed their receipts, a Committee was appointed to consider and report upon the question of the supply of timber to the Public Departments, and the Agencies and Depôts have, at their recommendation, been abolished.

The transfer of the district of North Canara to this Presidency has added to it an important tract of Forests.

SIND.

The revenues of the Sind Forests during the past year show, after deducting all expenses on account of Establishment, a net surplus of Rs. 61,243-12-11, being Rs. 1836-2-1 in excess of the profit shown during the preceding year.

This surplus would have been larger but for a decrease (Rs. 3,832) in the Revenue derived from the grazing fees. This is attributable to the unusual deficiency in the rain-fall during the past three or four years, in consequence of which, these portions of the older forests which are on ground too high to be

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FORESTS.

flooded by the ordinary inundations have been left dry. Owing to this continued drought, many of the older trees on the high lands referred to, are said to have died, or to have suffered very much.

The claims of Landholders and Zemindars in the Shikarpoor Collector to compensation for land included within the Forest limits in 1854-55, were finally inquired into and settled.

* By this settlement a large amount of arable land has been restored to cultivation.

Similar claims in the Hyderabad Collectorate are in course of settlement by the Forest Ranger and Collector.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population in Khandesh is so sparse, that proposals have from time to time been submitted for attracting settlers to the Province; and although favourable terms were offered to the over-crowded population of the Rutnagherry districts in 1853 to migrate to it, none were found willing to accept the terms.

The reduction in the native army, which took place during the year, was however considered to offer a good opportunity of attracting settlers, by holding out to the discharged and pensioned sepoys inducements to colonize in Khandesh, by allowing them to take up land for cultivation on easy terms for a period of years, and by granting them other facilities for establishing themselves as agriculturists in the Province.

The result was that about 100 families of pensioned sepoys agreed to settle, and have been formed into a small Colony under the superintendence of Captain P. Dodds.

The locality selected is in the vicinity of the Railway station at Challisgaum; and it has both good soil and is well supplied with water.

The Colony is reported to be thriving, and promises to do well.

During the year the territorial division of several talookas in the Northern Division was revised, and the whole of the District establishments were re-organised and placed on an efficient footing. This revision resulted in a net saving to the state of about Rs. 90,000 per annum.

The Hoozoor Establishments of the several Collectors of the Southern Division (excepting Sattara) were also re-organised during the year, the result of which was a further saving of Rs. 13,395 per annum.

A revision of the District stipendiary establishments of the Collectorates of the Southern Division, named in the margin, has, in addition, been effected and sanctioned by Government; the results of which, when fully carried out, will effect a still further saving to the Public of about Rs. 43,000 per annum.

Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Sattara.

STATIONERY.

During the year a Committee was appointed to inquire whether the Stationery charges of this Presidency were not capable of reduction, the result of their proceedings was, that by substituting in some cases less expensive materials, and by revising the existing standard allowances of stationery of public Offices, a saving of Rs. 35,000 per annum might, it was estimated, be effected.

AGRICULTURE.

Rewards were offered by Government during the year for improvements in the cultivation of Cotton, the results of which will be noticed in the next year's report. The attention of Government was also directed to the clearing of fair-weather roads for the purpose of facilitating the transport of this staple to the sea board.

In the Hyderabad Collectorate, the experiments in the cultivation of Imphee were continued during the year with success; the quantity sown was, however, small. The Collector states :—"The Nowshera Zemindars are not disposed to continue the cultivation of it. Captain Cowpar's Reports on it were very flourishing, but the Zemindars say that the extraction of the Goor does not pay, and that the Jowaree already grown in the districts is equal, if not superior, to Imphee. In the latter opinion, I am much inclined to coincide, for I never saw such fine Jowaree any where. The Nowshera Zemindars are men of intelligence; they have capital at command, and they would not throw away a chance of making money. Their opinion as to Imphee must, therefore, be of considerable weight."

The cultivation of Indigo in Upper Sind is described as likely to prove successful. The area under cultivation in 1861-62 is shown at 6,600 beegahs, against 6,459 during the previous year. The selling price of the manufactured article being from Rs. 70 to 80 per maund. A beegah is reported to produce from 15 to 18 seers of Indigo. The Collector of Shikarpoor, Captain Phillips, is of opinion that this branch of agriculture might, with some capital and enterprise, be developed to a very great extent in his districts.

The Returns of Cotton cultivation for the past year show a decrease in cultivation of 4,915 beegahs, as compared with 1860-61. The gross extent of land cultivated with this staple during the year, was 85,576 beegahs.

EMIGRATION.

The following Statement shows the Ships which have been despatched with Emigrants from Bombay to Mauritius, from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

Name of Vessels.	Name of Masters or Commanders.	Date of Departure.	Total number of Adults.	Total number of Souls.
Boyne.	Samuel Kemp.	13th May.	298	312
Erance.	Henry Swinscow	1st August.	306½	325
Colgrün.	William Gardiner.	14th September.	291½	309
Boyne.	Samuel Kemp.	25th October.	311½	331
Hyderee.	H. R. Miles.	19th December.	337	356
Euphemus.	Robert Sheppard.	11th February.	299½	321
Total.			1,844	1,954

MISCELLANEOUS.

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APPENDIX A.

CIVIL.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January
Instituted during the year	28	32	37	9	7
Total....	28	32	37	9	7
Decided on merits	28	32	37	9	6
Dismissed on default .....	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .....	..	..	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	28	32	37	9	6
Depending 31st December .....	..	..	..	..	1

No. 2.—VILLAGE MOONSIFFS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January
Instituted during the year
Total....
Decided on merits
Dismissed on default
Adjusted or withdrawn
Otherwise disposed of.....
Total....
Depending 31st December

There are no Village Moonsiffs under this Presidency.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 3.—DISTRICT MOONSIFFS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January	25,587	18,384	21,950	34,639	17,364
Instituted during the year	76,327	98,432	1,14,487	74,813	2,54,129
Received by transfer	4,525	5,290	3,621	1,565	5,288
Total....	1,06,439	1,22,106	1,40,058	1,11,017	2,76,781
Decided on merits	65,374	68,084	71,811	68,143	98,662
Dismissed on default	2,882	3,092	3,349	4,661	4,033
Adjusted or withdrawn	15,234	23,730	24,313	19,482	44,161
Otherwise disposed of.....	4,565	5,250	3,946	1,367	3,914
Total....	88,055	1,00,156	1,05,419	93,653	1,50,770
Depending 31st December.....	18,384	21,950	34,639	17,364	1,26,011

No. 4.—SUDDER AMEENS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January	4,335	3,313	3,916	6,873	2,765
Instituted during the year	13,061	14,951	18,747	10,888	40,841
Received by transfer	851	677	535	428	152
Total....	18,247	18,941	23,198	18,189	43,758
Decided on merits	11,012	10,791	11,729	11,031	16,444
Dismissed on default	1,092	1,027	976	834	780
Adjusted or withdrawn	1,995	2,983	3,530	2,924	5,886
Otherwise disposed of.....	855	224	90	635	2,531
Total....	14,954	15,025	16,325	15,424	25,641
Depending 31st December	3,313	3,916	6,873	2,765	18,117

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 5.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	2,405	146	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	..	1,582	27
Instituted during the year ..	7,832	38	10,989	15	10,563	7	5,535	2	17,016	..
Received by transfer	638	692	391	566	217	208	249	100	501	175
Total....	10,875	876	14,032	780	13,516	256	9,511	102	19,099	202
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5,690	218	6,958	160	6,024	56	5,019	20	6,348	21
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	677	321	811	294	1,001	88	894	29	850	60
Remanded .....	..	101	..	61	..	14	..	2	..	5
Dismissed on default	515	8	681	5	576	..	370	2	277	1
Adjusted or withdrawn	1,062	10	2,200	4	2,141	..	1,598	1	3,084	..
Otherwise disposed of	278	19	560	215	47	98	48	21	179	113
Total....	8,225	677	11,301	739	9,789	256	7,929	75	10,738	200
Depending 31st December ..	2,652	199	2,731	41	3,727	..	1,582	27	8,361	2

No. 6.—ASSISTANT JUDGES.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January....	99	1,123	86	1,026	99	768	79	894	41	907
Instituted during the year ..	26	1,388	51	1,705	56	1,466	37	923	36	719
Received by transfer	49	1,928	46	1,343	28	971	17	1,249	36	1,123
Total....	174	4,439	183	4,075	183	3,205	133	3,066	113	2,749
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	20	777	15	634	35	509	16	559	19	540
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	28	1,661	19	1,395	47	1,122	40	1,284	22	956
Remanded .....	..	498	..	428	..	309	..	199	..	101
Dismissed on default	9	202	11	110	4	35	12	39	1	45
Adjusted or withdrawn	13	62	17	77	13	25	15	24	9	..
Otherwise disposed of	18	213	22	663	5	311	9	74	1	292
Total....	88	3,413	84	3,307	104	2,311	92	2,159	52	1,934
Depending 31st December ..	86	1,026	99	768	79	894	41	907	61	815

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 7.—SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	676	..	..	32	849	..	..	..	..
Instituted during the year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Received by transfer	32	1,638	21	921	3	206	..	..
Total.....	..	676	32	1,639	53	1,770	3	206	..	..
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	159	7	272	..	56	..	..
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	440	14	745	1	76	..	..
Remanded	150	..	142	..	15	..	..
Dismissed on default	16	1	9	..	2	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn	24	5	13	1	2	..	..
Otherwise disposed of	676	..	1	26	589	1	55	..	..
Total.....	..	676	..	790	53	1,770	3	206	..	..
Depending 31st December	32	849	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 8.—DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	28	2,046	42	1,858	19	724	34	942	16	991
Instituted during the year ..	53	3,324	34	3,228	37	3,244	26	2,868	51	2,500
Received by transfer	19	509	4	161	44	664	8	159	12	406
Total.....	100	5,879	80	5,247	100	4,632	68	3,969	79	3,897
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	12	416	6	360	8	472	11	399	17	521
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	2	1,061	4	1,003	7	1,142	1	883	3	946
Remanded .....	..	280	..	268	..	296	..	130	..	133
Dismissed on default	8	105	4	93	9	36	3	40	2	34
Adjusted or withdrawn	5	56	7	58	9	41	4	35	9	..
Otherwise disposed of	31	2,163	40	2,739	33	1,763	24	1,491	34	1,297
Total.....	58	4,021	61	4,523	66	3,690	52	2,978	65	2,931
Depending 31st December ..	42	1,858	19	724	34	942	16	991	14	966

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 9.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January	13	328	4	44	12	59	7	81	14	102
Admitted during the year . .	4	121	16	142	7	136	8	139	10	510
Total	17	449	20	186	19	195	15	220	24	612
Dismissed on default	4	36	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn . . .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmed	4	155	3	40	4	38	1	44	9	39
Amended	1	38	..	14	4	12	..	15	2	4
Reversed	3	82	3	51	1	49	..	23	..	18
Remanded	1	92	..	20	3	15	..	36	..	18
Total	13	405	8	127	12	114	1	118	11	79
Depending 31st December . .	4	44	12	59	7	81	14	102	13	533

No. 10.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January	32,454	24,477	28,747	45,352	21,768
Instituted during the year	97,327	1,24,489	1,43,932	91,308	3,12,080
Total	1,29,781	1,48,966	1,72,679	1,36,660	3,33,848
Decided on merits	82,843	86,720	90,720	85,174	1,22,371
Dismissed on default	4,506	4,815	4,915	5,880	5,093
Adjusted or withdrawn	18,310	29,028	32,011	24,024	53,149
Depending 31st December	24,477	28,747	45,352	21,768	1,52,565
Decided by European Judges	97	83	159	113	82
Ditto Native ditto	1,05,534	1,20,448	1,27,450	1,14,956	1,80,525
Ditto Punchayets . . . . .	..	32	37	9	6
Total decided	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078	1,80,613

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appellate from	DISTRICT AND CITY JUDGES.						SUBORDINATE AND ADDITIONAL JUDGES.						ASSISTANT JUDGES.						PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMERES.					
	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861		1857	1858	1859	1860	1861		1857	1858	1859	1860	1861		1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	
Suits appeal, No.	4,147	4,130	4,104	4,125	4,145		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Appeals depending on ...	4,147	4,130	4,104	4,125	4,145		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
1st January ...	4,147	4,130	4,104	4,125	4,145		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,147	4,130	4,104	4,125	4,145		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Admitted	84	3	17	4	14		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Admitted	84	3	17	4	14		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Remitted	3	2	1	1	1		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Remitted	3	2	1	1	1		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Dismissed on default ..	1	20	7	5	6		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	1	1	1	1	1		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	100	4	5112	44		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Depositing 31st Dec. 4	1612	20	3	24	9		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...

A.—The difference of one appeal is explained in the foot-note A affixed to the Supplement to No. 11.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A continued.

Supplement to No. 11.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appals from	SUDDER AMENAS.			MOONIFFS.			JAMHEERDARS.			PUNJWATERS.			REVENUE COURTS.		
	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
Subs applicable	10 12	1070	1172	1103	1644	5371	6884	7181	15143	94002	23	101	320	112	102
Appeals	673	671	625	576	579	3794	3893	3182	2701	2405	9	10	10	17	9
Appals depending on 1st January	775	502A	354	310	579	2749	1319A	1019	1318	1349	6	12	5	8	18
Total	1440	1195	1149	886	673	6973	5617	5661	4684	3845	15	22	15	25	20
Affirmed	452	501	352	402	275	2278	2120	2123	1667	1329	2	7	5	4	14
Modified	191	84	22	41	69	367	363	371	253	358	..	2	..	..	3
Reversed	118	131	89	47	18	693	675	584	297	102	..	2	1	..	3
Dismissed	21	40	11	11	19	108	119	40	61	49	..	8	2	..	1
Adjusted or withdrawn	29	23	11	12	..	72	107	59	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	945	859	615	504	175	4298	4051	3850	2602	2294	3	17	7	7	17
Deposited 31st December	324	310	296	200	..	1010A	1019	1260	1340	1353	12	5	8	18	2
Total	1269	1169	911	704	175	5308	5061	5120	4942	4647	15	22	15	25	20

A.—The difference between these numbers is thus explained by the Judge of Ahmedabad:—"The 968 appeals shown as undisposed of on the 31st December 1857 in last year's statement are correct in number, but a mistake appears to have crept into the number inserted in the inner column. Instead of 161 appeals which appear against the name of the Principal Sudder Amen, there were 65 appeals withdrawn on the 31st December 1857; and instead of 97 appeals against the decision of the Sudder Amen, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 93; and instead of 200 appeals against the decisions of the Mooniffs, inserted as being undisposed of, there were 203. These mistakes have therefore been rectified in the present statement."

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 12.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Connected with Land Rent	238	184	150	107	89
Otherwise connected with Land	2,816	3,131	3,218	2,908	2,655
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	1,00,584	1,15,082	1,22,030	1,10,476	1,75,284
Ditto Cast, Religion, &c.	245	145	136	112	47
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	1,776	2,021	2,122	1,475	2,538
Total.....	1,05,659	1,20,563	1,27,646	1,15,078	1,80,613

No. 13.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
1,12,275	10,096
A	

A.—These include only those suits which are decided on their merits.

No. 14.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1857			1858			1859			1860			1861		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut...	2	1	20	..	5	16	..	5	27	..	7	29	..	8	14
District and City Judges ..	1	2	20	1	..	17	..	6	27	..	7	6	..	8	24
Subordinate and additional Judges .....	..	..	..	..	10	29	1	8	19	3	..	12	..	..	..
Assistant Judges	1	6	..	..	9	24	..	6	10	..	11	2	..	11	25
Principal Sudder Ameens...	..	4	6	..	3	10	..	3	24	..	4	9	..	4	9
Sudder Ameens .....	..	3	16	..	2	26	..	3	12	..	3	5	..	4	4
Moonsiffs .....	..	3	9	..	2	23	..	2	19	..	2	24	..	4	2

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 15.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Before Sudder Adawlut	1,45,781	1,65,899	98,833	3,25,960	6,59,300
Before other Courts Original	30,15,866	32,44,911	36,94,468	23,72,757	1,33,53,723
Ditto ditto Appeals	10,49,858	8,03,072	5,96,075	7,56,177	5,11,938
Total....	42,11,505	42,13,882	43,89,376	34,54,894	1,45,24,961

No. 16.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
At the instance of Individuals.	872	60,450 11 8	852	58,947 7 6	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 0 10	556	90,660 6 2
At the instance of Government.	1	954 3 0	1	969 0 3	..	.....	..	.....	1	14 13 5
Total number in Jail	873	61,404 14 8	853	59,916 7 9	698	75,387 4 11	561	66,474 0 10	557	90,675 3 7

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

AGENTS' COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYET.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January	1
Instituted during the year	11	..	5	..
Total....	..	11	..	5	1
Decided on merits	11	..	4	1
Dismissed on default
Adjusted or withdrawn
Otherwise disposed of
Total....	..	11	..	4	1
Depending 31st December	1	..

No. 2.—JAILAGEERDARS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January	132	148	184	145	145
Instituted during the year	451	458	489	333	1,827
Received by transfer	51	13	5	3	..
Total....	634	619	678	481	1,972
Decided on merits	300	297	369	218	545
Dismissed on default	24	7	18	7	16
Adjusted or withdrawn	122	127	143	110	263
Otherwise disposed of	36	4	3	1	36
Total....	486	435	533	336	860
Depending 31st December	148	184	145	145	1,112

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 3.—ASSISTANT, AGENT.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January	45	34	48	36	29
Instituted during the year	13	28	29	29	92
Received by transfer .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	58	62	77	65	121
Decided on merits	15	13	37	26	80
Dismissed on default	9	1	2	6	1
Adjusted or withdrawn .....	..	..	2	4	8
Otherwise disposed of .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	24	14	41	36	89
Depending 31st December.....	34	48	36	29	32

No. 4.—AGENTS.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Original.	Appeal	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January	10	1	10	8	6	2	6	7	5	4
Instituted during the year	7	6	2	5	4	16	10	10	37	18
Received by transfer	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	19	10	12	13	10	18	16	17	42	22
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5	..	4	4	1	1	4	8	5	11
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	3	1	1	5	3	7	..	4	..	6
Remanded .....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Dismissed on default	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	6	..
Otherwise disposed of .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	9	2	6	11	4	11	11	13	11	19
Depending 31st December..	10	8	6	2	6	7	5	4	31	3

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January.	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted during the year	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Total....	3	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	2
Dismissed on default ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Confirmed	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Amended. ....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Reversed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Depending 31st Dec ...	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January	187	192	238	187	140
Instituted during the year	471	499	522	377	1,956
Total....	658	691	760	564	2,136
Decided on merits	323	326	410	252	631
Dismissed on default	38	9	20	14	17
Adjusted or withdrawn	122	127	145	120	277
Depending 31st December	192	238	187	180	1,175
Decided by European Judges	33	20	45	47	100
Ditto Native ditto	450	431	530	335	824
Ditto Panchayets .....	..	11	..	4	1
Total decided....	483	462	575	386	925

APPENDIX A—continued

No 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appeals from	AGENTS										JUDGES						PUNJABIS								
	1877					1878					1879					1880					1881				
	Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Regular	Special	Regular	Special	Regular	Special
Suits appealable	1	6	1	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appealed	1	6	1	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appeals depending on 1st January	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	13	3	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affirmed	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reversed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dismissed on default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adjourned or withdrawn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depending 31st December	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Connected with Land Rent	4	1	4	2	5
Otherwise connected with Land	5	8	20	13	5
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.	474	453	549	371	915
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c. ....	..	..	1	..	..
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ....	..	..	1	..	..
Total....	483	462	575	386	925

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
595	36
A	

A.—These include only those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

		1857			1858			1859			1860			1861		
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder	Dewaner	2	3	27	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adawlut	Agents	1	6	15	2	5	17	1	..	6	1	8	2	..	8	1
Assistant Agents	.....	2	3	16	1	11	12	1	11	25	..	11	10	..	3	10
Jehageerdars	.....	..	4	26	..	4	8	..	9	6	..	5	26	..	4	24

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Before Sudder Adawlut.....	.....	1,764	.....	.....	14,776
Before other Courts Original	2,04,875	1,45,438	1,16,024	1,70,161	3,12,892
Ditto ditto Appeals	753	48	1,064	2,760	662
Total.....	2,05,628	1,47,250	1,17,088	1,72,921	3,28,330

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
At the instance of Individuals
At the instance of Government.....
Total number in Jail

APPENDIX A—(continued).

REVENUE COURTS.

No. 1.—PUNCHAYETS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January
Instituted during the year	1	..	4 ^A
Total.....	1	..	4
Decided on merits	1	..	4
Dismissed on default
Adjusted or withdrawn
Otherwise disposed of
Total.....	1	..	4
Depending 31st December.....

^A.—These suits were transferred by the Mamlutdar of Rutnagherry, and they are not therefore included in Statement 10 under the heading "instituted."

No. 2.—MAMLUUDARS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January	475	484	351	672 ^A	457
Instituted during the year	1,415	1,565	2,179	1,859	3,836
Received by transfer	175	67	106	41	33
Total.....	2,065	2,116	2,636	2,572	4,326
Decided on merits	890	1,007	1,218	1,372	1,652
Dismissed on default	269	320	253	235	270
Adjusted or withdrawn	380	427	459	498	857
Otherwise disposed of	42	11	35	10	140
Total.....	1,581	1,765	1,965	2,115	2,919
Depending 31st December	484	351	671 ^A	457	1,407

^A.—The difference of one between these numbers is thus explained by the Collector of Kaira:—"In the Return for 1859, 38 suits are shown as depending on 31st December 1859. This is owing to a suit which was re-admitted on the file in that year, having inadvertently not been taken into account. The error is now rectified."

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 3.—ASSISTANT COLLECTORS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January.....	2	1	....	1	....
Instituted during the year	6	2	1	....	4
Received by transfer.....	....	....	....	2	4
Total....	8	3	1	3	8
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant	5	....	....	2	....
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent	1	1	....	....	....
Remanded .....	....	....	....	....	....
Dismissed on default.....	....	1	....	....	....
Adjusted or withdrawn.....	1	1	....	....	....
Otherwise disposed of .....	....	....	....	1	1
Total....	7A	3	....	3	1
Depending 31st December	1	....	1	....	7

A.—These include 6 suits decided by the Deputy Collector of Kaira.

No. 4.—COLLECTORS.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.
Depending 1st January ..	4	214	3	192	2	154	1	198A	1	226
Instituted during the year ..	1	211	1	180	..	241	..	208	12	215
Received by transfer....	..	..	..	57	..	39	1	47	..	106
Total....	5	425	4	429	2	434	2	453	13	547
Decreed for Plaintiff or Appellant .....	..	12	..	43	1	66	..	63	2	59
Decreed for Defendant or Respondent ..	..	121	1	107	..	99	..	68	2	98
Remanded .....	..	48	..	40	..	20	..	28	..	18
Dismissed on default ..	2	19	..	20	..	6	..	11	1	14
Adjusted or withdrawn ..	..	..	1	7	..	9	..	4	..	2
Otherwise disposed of ..	..	3	..	58	..	37	1	53	2	110
Total....	2	233	2	275	1	237	1	227	7	301
Depending 31st Dec....	3	192	2	154	1	197A	1	226	6	246

A.—The Colaba Sub-Collector's Return for 1859 was closed with 14 appeals in arrears, and instead of the Return for 1860 being opened with that number, it commences with 15; and he explains the cause of the difference to have arisen from an error in entering the number instituted during the former year, which should have been 38, not 37.

This Statement includes the work of the Sub-Collectors of Colaba and Broach, and the number of appeals disposed of by the Assistant Collectors of Tanna, Rutnagherry, and Ahmednuggur.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 5.—SUDDER DEWANEЕ ADAWLUT.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Depending 1st January...	2	17	..	2	..	2	1	3	1	4
Admitted during the year	..	3	..	6	1	4	..	5	..	29
Total....	2	20	..	8	1	6	1	8	1	33
Dismissed on default....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjusted or withdrawn....	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..
Confirmed.....	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Amended.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Reversed.....	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remanded.....	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total....	2	18	..	6	..	3	..	4	1	..
Depending 31st Dec....	..	2	..	2	1	3	1	4	..	33

No. 6.—AGGREGATE OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending 1st January	481	488	353	674A	458
Instituted during the year	1,422	1,568	2,181	1,859	3,852
Total....	1,903	2,056	2,534	2,533	4,310
Decided on merits	896	1,009	1,229	1,374	1,660
Dismissed on default	271	321	253	235	271
Adjusted or withdrawn	381	429	459	498	857
Depending 31st December	488	353	673A	458	1,420
Decided by European Judges	3	5	1	2	5
Ditto Native ditto	1,545	1,754	1,930	2,105	2,779
Ditto Panchayets.....	..	..	1	..	4
Total decided....	1,548	1,759	1,932	2,107	2,788

A.—The difference of one between these numbers is explained in Note A at the foot of Statement No. 2.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 7.—AGGREGATE OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Appals from	REVENUE JUDGES OF BOMBAY.						COLLECTORS.						AGGREGATE COLLECTION.						MANUFACTURERS.						PURCHASERS.					
	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866
Setts appraisable	103	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192	200	208	216	224	232	240	248	256	264	272	280	288	296	304	312	320	328	336
Appals depending on 1st Jan.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Total	115	125	134	143	152	161	170	179	188	197	206	215	224	233	242	251	260	269	278	287	296	305	314	323	332	341	350	359	368	377
Affirmed	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Modified	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Remitted	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dismissed on default	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Advised or withdrawn	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Total	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Depositing 31st December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

A.— Vide Note A to Statement No. 4.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 8.—DESCRIPTION OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Connected with Land Rent	1,407	1,685	1,854	2,081	2,757
Otherwise connected with Land		74	78	26	31
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c.					
Ditto Caste, Religion, &c.					
Ditto Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.					
Total....	1,648	1,759	1,932	2,107	2,788

No. 9.—RESULT OF ORIGINAL SUITS.

In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant.
1,333	327

A

A.—These include only those suits that are decided on their merits.

No. 10.—AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.

	1857			1858			1859			1860			1861		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee															
Adawlut.	1	10	15	..	5	11	..	3	22	..	8	2	..	10	27
Collector .....	..	9	10	..	7	17	..	9	11	..	7	3	..	6	25
Assistant Collectors..	..	4	1	4	..	24	..	5	28	..	9	28	..	7	11
Manildars .....	..	4	22	..	3	25	..	3	6	..	3	1	..	2	25

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A—(continued).

No. 11.—TOTAL VALUE OF SUITS DEPENDING.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Before Sudder Adawlut	33	118	809	1,363	2,570
Before other Courts Original	13,061	10,612	23,689	19,731	65,349
Ditto ditto Appeals	6,902	5,763	6,084	7,958	9,853
Total....	19,996	16,493	30,582	29,052	77,772

No. 12.—DEBTORS IN JAIL.

	1857		1858		1859		1860		1861	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
At the instance of Individuals	23	518 2 11	13	263 2 2	10	351 12 2	8	596 4 10	10	351 3 8
At the instance of Government	14	3,133 15 0	9	913 1 9	1	57 10 0	0	....	..	....
Total number in Jail	37	3,652 1 11	22	1,176 3 11	11	409 6 2	8	596 4 10	10	351 3 8

APPENDIX A—(continued).

22 . . . STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under the Presidency during the year 1861, and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each.

NAMES OF THE JUDGES.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.				REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A. B. Warden, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge ..	From 1st January to 24th April 1861.	23	..	20	939	3,500
								In addition to this, Mr. Warden reviewed 11 cases upon Petitions from Convicts, and 14 referred by the Senior Assistant and Assistant Sessions Judges for sanction to the Government. Mr. Warden also investigated 18 claims to certificates of benevolence, and 1 to see or defend in <i>forced penance</i> . Mr. Warden presided over the District Court 443 to 845 in the year 1861.
	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge.	From 18th May to 31st December 1861.	284	..	74	2,562 1/2	5,721
								A.—This includes 3 Criminal Cases decided by the Acting Session Judge on circuit at Kaira.
	A. Bouasquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 4th to 6th February 1861.	..	..	..	37	100
								Orders issued by the Acting Session Judge on circuit at Kaira.
	J. King, Esq.	Principal Sudder Ameer in charge, Adawlat.	From 25th April to 17th May 1861.	..	..	..	69	779
								In addition to this, the Acting Session Judge reviewed 49 cases sent from the District Court and 9 on Warrants for and referred by the Senior Assistant and Assistant Session Judges for consideration.
	Jaggewandas Khoondas, Esq.	Honour Deputy Magistrate in charge, Jail.	From 25th April to 19th May 1861.	..	..	..	125	..
								In addition to this, the Acting Judge investigated 33 claims to certificates of benevolence, and 1 to see or defend in <i>forced penance</i> .
	A. K. Naras, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge.	From 20th to 22nd July, and from 11th to 17th November 1861.	..	..	..	63	137
	A. Bouasquet, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 24th April 1861.	18	..	104	16	166
								The Acting Session Judge was on circuit from 20th to 22nd July, and from 11th to 17th November 1861.

ANNEKADAD

AMMENDABAD	A. K. Narve, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session From 22nd June to 20th December 1861.	45	3	41	135	1,097	In addition to this, the Assistant Session Judge decided 3 cases of Perfidious of Recognizances and Security Bond.
KAIRA	The Honorable G. A. He- bert.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	50	..	85	1,820	7,440	M.—Times include 46 Criminal Cases, 11 Civil Miscellaneous Orders passed by the Officers in charge during the absence of the Senior Assistant Judge from the Session Station.
								The Senior Assistant Judge was in the District from 2nd to 15th, and from 14th to 16th January, and from 17th to 18th January, 1861.
								The Senior Assistant Judge investigated 50 claims to certificate of hardship.
	A. K. Forbes, Esq.	Acting Judge and Session Judge. From 1st January to 15th March 1861.	0	..	34	464	1,357	H.—Includes 16 appeals against the decisions of the Senior Assistant Judge at Surat and the Senior Assistant Session Judge at Broach, and 3 cases for contribution received from inmates.
		*						P.—Includes 3 applications for certificates, and 5 to use in <i>formed passports</i> .
	A. B. Warden, Esq.	Ditto	50	1	101	1,018	4,310	O.—Includes 11 Criminal Cases decided by the Senior Judge at two Sessions at Broach.
SUMAT	R. H. Pinhey, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge. From 1st to 20th January, and from 20th to 22nd February 1861.	4	14	7	34	222	H.—Includes 4 appeals against the decisions of the Assistant Session Judge at Surat and the Senior Assistant Session Judge at Broach.
	W. Sandelish, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge. From 14th February to 10th June 1861.	13	5	21	258	1,131	T.—Includes 2 vols. of certificates
	W. R. Pratt, Esq.	Assistant Collector in Charge. From 21st June to 3rd July 1861.	..	..	..	78	220	
	Khan Bahadur Framjee Hozoor Nusserwanjee.	Deputy Collector in Charge. From 31st October to 4th November, and 15th to 20th November 1861.	..	..	..	43	120	
	R. F. Macleir, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. From 1st to 27th January 1861.	..	1	15	47	50	Besides the Criminal Cases entered in column 5, the Senior Judge at Surat.
BRACH	A. H. Pinhey, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge in charge. From 20th January to 8th February 1861.	..	..	..	14	45	Among the Civil Miscellaneous Cases decided by the Assistant Session Judge at Broach, 1 to one in <i>formed passports</i> .
	R. White, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge. From 9th February to 17th May 1861.	2	1	56	180	156	

APPENDIX A—(continued).
STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under this Presidency during the year 1861, and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each—(continued).

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.					REMARKS.
				Criminal Cases.	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Miscellaneous Orders.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BROACH	J. E. Oliphant, Esq.	Collector and Magistrate in charge, Adawlat.	From 18th May to 3rd June, 1861.	25	..	The Judge was on leave from 16th October to 14th November; 5-10 cases were tried at Ratnagorry.
	W. Sandwith, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 4th June to 31st December 1861.	7	3	61	157	354	
	C. Forbes, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	56½	..	157	2,649	4,749	
	M. McNeill, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 11th May, and from 4th December 1861 to 31st December.	25	5	169	712	3,608	
TANNA	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 13th to 23rd May 1861.	7	98	
	W. H. Newham, Esq.	Acting Judge.	From 15th June to 5th December 1861.	27	8	76	750	3,408	
	C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Senior Assistant Judge ..	From 1st January to 23rd April 1861.	6	1	80	484	2,557	
	R. White, Esq.	Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 11th June to 31st December 1861.	22	..	155	1,344	4,608	
RATNAGORY	Khan Sahib Goolam Mo- minwallah Abdool Kadir.	Senior Assistant Judge in charge, Sudar Station.	From 1st to 31st January 1861.	1,851	
	Ditto	Ditto in charge, Adawlat.	From 24th April to 10th June 1861.	..	..	..	10	..
	C. M. Hogg, Esq.	3rd Assistant Magistrate ..	From 1st to 3rd January 1861.	..	..	..	520	..
	A. W. Hughes, Esq.	Deputy Magistrate	From 4th to 31st January, and 24th April to 10th June 1861.	..	..	..	2,182	6,889
POONA	T. C. Longham, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge ..	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	40	2	365	
	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 25th January 1861.	2	..	..	112	590
	C. Gosse, Esq.	Ditto	From 4th February to 25th May 1861.	10	1	43	459	2,220	
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	Ditto	From 26th May to 31st December 1861.	27	1	167	702	5,254	
RATNAGORY	T. C. Longham	Agent	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	..	9	19	..	1,948	
	R. White, Esq.	Assistant Agent	From 1st to 25th January 1861.	..	..	..	..	27

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

POONA.....	C. Gomer, Esq.	Ditto	From 4th February to 25th May 1861.	..	41	283	The Judge was on circuit from 1st to 25th February, and from 25th February to 1st April, and on leave of absence from 5th October to 4th November 1861. In addition to this, the Session Judge reviewed 19 cases upon appeal from the District Criminal Jail which had been tried by the Assistant Session Judge and the Magisterial Department, and 16 referred by the Assistant Session Judge for consideration of the District Court from the Magisterial Department upon the Warrant of a Convict. The Principal Sudder Ameen Khan Bahadur Burjeejee Bhiljeejee was in charge of the Station from 1st to 15th December 1861, and from 15th December 1861 issued 108 miscellaneous orders on the Criminal side, and 1018 in the Civil side.
	G. W. Elliot, Esq.	Ditto	From 25th May to 31st December 1861.	..	43	..	..	473
SHOLAPOOR ..	T. A. Compton, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge ..	From 7th January to 4th April, and from 12th April to 3rd May, and from 4th June to 31st December 1861.	45	1	373	2,330	9,307	In addition to the number of Criminal Cases shown as disposed of in this Return, 5 cases decided by the District Judge, and two cases a Joint witnesses who denied and forfeited the recognizance bonds executed by them before the Police Officers binded to attend the Session Court to give evidence. The Session Judge decided 18 cases of disputes regarding removal of attachments. He also wrote 89 Warrants and English Correspondence, 1151 Affidavits, 100 Endowments, and 410 Periodical Returns, Bills, &c.
	C. M. Harrison, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge ..	From 1st January to 31st December 1861.	31	..	103	423	4,450	
	C. Gomer, Esq.	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st to 31st January 1861.	3	..	14	57	350	
AHMEDNAG- ER.	R. H. Finby, Esq.	Ditto ditto	From 15th March to 12th November 1861.	30	1	237	1,970	13,344	
	M. Melvil, Esq.	Acting ditto ditto ..	From 20th to 20th November 1861.	4	..	..	21	284
	W. H. Newnham, Esq.	Ditto ditto	From 16th to 31st December 1861.	5	..	..	114	1,641
KHARADUR ..	A. St. John Richardson, Esq.	Judge and Session Judge ..	From 1st January to 10th September, and from 10th November to 31st December 1861.	98	25	130	1,430	5,190	

The Judge was on circuit from 20th December 1860 to 7th January 1861, and from the 4th to 12th April 1861.

Was on circuit from 1st to 29th February, and from 29th November to 31st December 1861; and on leave of absence from 5th October to 1st November 1861. In addition to this, the Session Judge referred 19 cases upon Petitions from Convicts in the Criminal Jail, which had been referred to him by the District Judge and the Magistral Department, and 16 referred by the Assistant Session Judge for consideration as well as 1 called for from the District Court, and 1 upon the Verdict of a Comptee. The Principal Soldier Amren Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Bhojle, when in charge Sudder Station (from 1st to 31st December) and from 1st to 15th December 1861), issued 108 miscellaneous orders on the Criminal side, and 1018 on the Civil side.

In addition to the number of Criminal Cases shown as disposed of in this return, 6 cases decided by the Magistral Court, and 1 by the Session Judge who tried two cases against witnesses who denied and forfeited the recognisances issued by them before the Police Court, and 11 bringing them to attend the Session Court to give evidence, and decided 13 cases of disputes regarding rents and attachments, 11 cases of appeals from the English Correspondence, 113 Letters (including Memoranda and Endorsements), and 419 Periodical Returns, Bills, &c.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

25 • STATEMENT showing what EUROPEAN OFFICERS presided over the CIVIL and CRIMINAL COURTS under the Presidency during the year 1861, and what was the PROPORTION of BUSINESS disposed of by each—(continued).

NAMES OF THE JUDGES.	Names of the European Officers.	Designation.	Period of holding Office.	DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.					REMARKS.
				Criminal (Circuit).	Original Suits.	Appeals.	Criminal Appeals.	Civil Miscellaneous Orders.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DUANWAR ...	(F. Lloyd, Esq.)	Judge and Session Judge.	From 28th January to 9th November, and from 3rd to 31st December 1861.	67	2	208	3,100	8,020	The Principal Sudder Ameen, when in charge Sudder Station, issued 200 miscellaneous orders on the Criminal side, and 150 on the Civil side. These are not included in the amount of Miscellaneous Civil and Criminal business.
	(R. West, Esq.)	Assistant Judge and Session Judge.	From 1st January to 9th February, and from 12th April to 26th December 1861.	54	7	339	333	738	These do not include 34 cases disposed on appeal and 7 submitted for confirmation by the Assistant Sudder Judge. These do not include enquiries into a petition of a person claiming to sue as a pauper, and 38 cases of persons claiming to be declared heirs or executors of persons deceased.
BRIGADIER ...	(L. H. B. Tucker, Esq.)	Acting Political Agent for Southern Maratha Country.	From 1st January to 15th July 1861.	..	..	..	..	17	These include investigations in 1 pauper suit, and 33 claims for certificate of heirship, and opinions thereon forwarded to the Judge.
	(Major G. S. A. Anderson.)	Ditto ditto	From 16th July to 15th September 1861.	..	1	..	..	5	
	(L. H. B. Tucker, Esq.)	Ditto ditto	From 16th September to 31st December 1861.	..	1	..	..	26	
			Total.....	873	182	3,895	41,550	1,009,007	

(Signed) ROBERT HILL PINHEY,
Acting Registrar.

Bombay, Sudder Adawlat, 12th March 1862.

APPENDIX A—(continued).

• STATEMENT showing the Number of ORIGINAL SUITS of different value decided by the PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS, and MOONSIFFS of the Bombay Presidency in the Year 1861.

	Above 10,000 Rupees.	From 5,000 to 10,000 Rs.	From 2,500 to 5,000 Rs.	From 1,000 to 2,500 Rs.	From 500 to 1,000 Rs.	From 300 to 500 Rs.	From 100 to 300 Rs.	From 50 to 100 Rs.	From 10 to 50 Rs.	No. exceeding 10 Rs.	Remarks.
Principal Sudder Ameens	19	12	16	65	103	114	779	812	4,121	1,157	
Sudder Ameens .....	..	17	21	56	141	148	1,372	1,910	9,511	3,268	
Moonsiffs .....	..	..	63	229	582	901	6,849	10,044	61,214	18,740	

Bombay, Sudder Decanee Adawlat, 12th March 1862.

(Signed) ROBERT HILL PINHEY,
Acting Registrar.

APPENDIX B.

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January .....	..	..	..	..	..
Summoned during the year	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591	1,103
Total....	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591	1,103
Discharged without trial	584	577	562	359	305
Acquitted after investigation	354	396	474	375	186
Convicted and punished	911	982	1,058	857	612
Under trial on 31st December .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	1,849	1,955	2,094	1,591	1,103

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January	178	148	50	74	88
Summoned during the year	56,967	57,711	52,445	52,895	51,307 ^A
Total....	57,145	57,859	52,495	52,969	51,395
Discharged without trial	5,033	4,852	5,713	4,664	4,660
Acquitted after investigation	10,924	9,642	8,671	8,930	8,791
Convicted and punished	33,019	34,008	28,708	30,693	28,888 ^B
Referred to higher Courts	8,031	9,307	8,329	8,594	8,975
Under trial on 31st December	148	50	74	88	80

A.—Of these, one died before trial.

B.—These include 209 discharged on Security.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX B—(continued).

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS,
AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January
Referred during the year
Total
Discharged without trial
Acquitted
Convicted
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges	16	11	15	30	68
Otherwise disposed of
Under trial on 31st December

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January	33	41	55	23	86
Apprehended or referred during the year	4,543	4,214	3,858	3,843	4,742
Total	4,576	4,255	3,913	3,866	4,828
Discharged without trial	314	230	296	261	375
Acquitted	771	775	634	596	828
Convicted	2,905	2,658	2,535	2,492	3,075
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges	410	180	332	374	420
Otherwise disposed of	135	79	93	57	74
Under trial on 31st December	41	53	23	86	56

a.—These include four prisoners transferred by the Magistrate of Sholapur, for disposal by the Deputy Magistrate, and exclude two acquitted by the Joint Magistrate of Colaba, who ordered their names to be erased from the Register.

b.—Of these, one prisoner was twice committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Magistrate of Rutuggherry.

c.—The whole of these were discharged on Security.

APPENDIX B—(continued).

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES, JOINT MAGISTRATES, AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January.....	46	159	113 ^A	129	124
Apprehended during the year.....	470	641	578	569	434
Received by transfer	5,195	6,688	5,782	5,895	5,647
Total....	5,711	7,488	6,473	6,593	6,205
Discharged without trial.....	637	861	692	745	795
Acquitted.....	1,590	1,486	1,426	1,577	1,385
Convicted.....	2,117	3,754	3,040	2,947	2,666
Committed to Session Judges.....	1,112	1,120	1,048	1,034	1,098
Otherwise disposed of.....	96	151	138	166	131 ⁿ
Under trial on 31st December	159	116	129	124	130

^A—These exclude 4 transferred to the file of the Deputy Magistrate of Sholapoor (*vide* note A to Statement No. 4), and include 1 on the file of the Magistrate of Bhownuggur, which was erroneously omitted.

ⁿ.—Of these, 129 were discharged on Security, one died before trial, and 2 surrendered to the Gaikwar's Government.

APPENDIX B—(continued).

No. 6.—SESSION JUDGES.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January.....	46	153	48	61	94
Committed during the year.....	1,549 ^a	1,555	1,403	1,446 ^c	1,586
Received by transfer	1	3	..	4	5
Total.....	1,596	1,711	1,451	1,511	1,685
Discharged without trial.....	5	7	8	12	4
Acquitted.....	510	626	562	609	674
Convicted.....	762 ^b	863	733	665 ^d	811
Referred to Nizamut or Foujdaree Court	150	127	72	125	127
Otherwise disposed of.....	16	40	15	6	15 ^e
Under trial 31st December.....	153	48	61	94	94

a.—These include 11 persons committed in 1856.

b.—Against 2 of these prisoners there were two separate cases, in which they were convicted and sentenced separately; they therefore appear twice in No. 10, and twice in No. 13.

c.—These do not show one prisoner twice committed to the Sessions Court by the Deputy Magistrate of Rutnagherry (*vide* Note b to Statement No. 4), but include one prisoner committed by the Session Judge of Khairat and 8 by the Assistant Magistrate and Superintendent of the Dhoolia Jail.

d.—Against one of these prisoners there were three separate cases: he was sentenced in two and acquitted in one—he therefore appears twice in Nos. 10 and 13.

e.—Of these, 7 were discharged on Security, and 8 having absconded and not having made their appearance within 12 months of the receipt of their cases, the cases are struck off the files, under instructions from the Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

APPENDIX B—(continued).

No. 7.—NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January.....	57	44	29	16	33
Committed or referred during the year.....	150	127	72	125	137 ^a
Proceeding called for	152	148	158	249	376
Total.....	359	319	259	390	546
Released unconditionally.....	56	58	64	109	226 ^b
Ditto on Security.....	..	..	1	2	..
Convicted	231	231	176	247	304 ^c
Otherwise disposed of	1	1	2	2	2 ^d
Depending on 31st December.....	44	29	16	33	14

a.—Of these, 10 were referred by the Commissioner appointed by Government under date the 7th May 1861, No. 1749, to try a case of Treason, and the remaining 127 by Session Judges.

b.—Of these, 39 are from cases referred during the year, and are included in Statement 13, under the column "Acquitted."

c.—Of these, 121 are from cases referred, and are included in Statement No. 13 as "Convicted."

d.—These are Insane, and have been transferred to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba.—They are shown in Statement 13.

(Nos. 8 and 9 are omitted as inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency).

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX B

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS
DURING THE YEAR 1961

By Nizamut or Fouqdar	Purchased on condition	Finest	1722-3	Imprisoned more than once	Prisoners 1 Month and not exceeding 3 Years	Prisoners 3 Years and not exceeding 5 Years	Prisoners 5 Years and not exceeding 7 Years	Prisoners 7 Years and not exceeding 9 Years	Prisoners 9 Years and not exceeding 11 Years	Prisoners 11 Years and not exceeding 13 Years	Prisoners 13 Years and not exceeding 15 Years	Prisoners 15 Years and not exceeding 17 Years	Prisoners 17 Years and not exceeding 19 Years	Prisoners 19 Years and not exceeding 21 Years	Imprisonment for Life	Temperature	Death
Adawlat	7	1	35	9	6	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	29
Sessions Judge	7	57	35	125	138	7	118	11	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	55	29
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates	128	1089	41	258	982	201	7	11	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	55	29
Deputy Magistrates	71	224	65	146	550	95	7	11	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	55	29
Principal Foulidar Ameen, Sub-der Ameen, and Law Officers	269	2037	14	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	55	29
Distric Police	269	2037	14	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	55	29
Village Police	269	2037	14	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	928	55	29
Total	418	2,39,794	118	35,333	1,06,632	1,91,118	8,538	11	11	15	1	1	1	1	1	55	29

APPENDIX B—(continued)

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO THE NIZAMUT OR FOUDAREE ADALAT.

Years	From Appearance to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Appearance to Sentence.
1857	19 days	28 days	25 days	11 days	83 days
1858	25 "	35 "	24 "	10 "	104 "
1859	16 "	19 "	25 "	10 "	70 "
1860	27 "	38 "	23 "	17 "	105 "
1861	20 "	20 "	19 "	15 "	74 "

No. 12—PRISONERS IN JAIL.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Imprisonment for Life with labour	277	226	209	235	250
with remission	39	81	58	98	64
Do. above 14 years	198	241	156	136	114
Do. from 10 to 14 years	308	286	265	322	294
Do. from 7 to 10 years	2,071	2,325	2,175	1,966	1,833
Do. for less than 7 years	356	351	269	208	156
Total on 31st December	3,249	3,720	3,072	2,995	2,721
Deaths in the year	146	146	178	187	207

[Bombay]

APPENDIX B

ABSTRACT STATEMENT, showing the Number of Criminal Cases referred on appeal to the Sudder Foujdare Adalat, inclusive of Cases disposed of by the Judges and Judicial Commissioners, during the year 1-61, and of the Orders passed thereon.

Case reported to the Commission									
Case No. 123456789									
Date of report 12/15/1918									
Name of person reported 123456789									
Address of person reported 123456789									
Occupation of person reported 123456789									
Reason for report 123456789									
Name of person making report 123456789									
Address of person making report 123456789									
Occupation of person making report 123456789									
Date of arrest 12/15/1918									
Place of arrest 123456789									
Name of person arrested 123456789									
Address of person arrested 123456789									
Occupation of person arrested 123456789									
Reason for arrest 123456789									
Name of person making arrest 123456789									
Address of person making arrest 123456789									
Occupation of person making arrest 123456789									
Date of conviction 12/15/1918									
Place of conviction 123456789									
Name of person convicted 123456789									
Address of person convicted 123456789									
Occupation of person convicted 123456789									
Reason for conviction 123456789									
Name of person making conviction 123456789									
Address of person making conviction 123456789									
Occupation of person making conviction 123456789									
Date of discharge 12/15/1918									
Place of discharge 123456789									
Name of person discharged 123456789									
Address of person discharged 123456789									
Occupation of person discharged 123456789									
Reason for discharge 123456789									
Name of person making discharge 123456789									
Address of person making discharge 123456789									
Occupation of person making discharge 123456789									
Date of release 12/15/1918									
Place of release 123456789									
Name of person released 123456789									
Address of person released 123456789									
Occupation of person released 123456789									
Reason for release 123456789									
Name of person making release 123456789									
Address of person making release 123456789									
Occupation of person making release 123456789									
Date of conviction 12/15/1918									
Place of conviction 123456789									
Name of person convicted 123456789									
Address of person convicted 123456789									
Occupation of person convicted 123456789									
Reason for conviction 123456789									
Name of person making conviction 123456789									
Address of person making conviction 123456789									
Occupation of person making conviction 123456789									
Date of discharge 12/15/1918									
Place of discharge 123456789									
Name of person discharged 123456789									
Address of person discharged 123456789									
Occupation of person discharged 123456789									
Reason for discharge 123456789									
Name of person making discharge 123456789									
Address of person making discharge 123456789									
Occupation of person making discharge 123456789									
Date of release 12/15/1918									
Place of release 123456789									
Name of person released 123456789									
Address of person released 123456789									
Occupation of person released 123456789									
Reason for release 123456789									
Name of person making release 123456789									
Address of person making release 123456789									
Occupation of person making release 123456789									

Comparative Abstract.

[illegible]

Bombard, Solder Company, 27th February 1902.

—and— ROBERT HILL PINNEY, Acting Registrar

APPENDIX

No. 13.—TABLE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
THE RESULT OF

CLASSES	OFFENCES	Total Number of Offenders.	Persons Found, as the Result of Inquiry.				
			Persons found, as the result of inquiry, not ex- ceeding 1 Year.	Persons found, as the result of inquiry, not ex- ceeding 2 Years.	Persons found, as the result of inquiry, not ex- ceeding 3 Years.	Persons found, as the result of inquiry, not ex- ceeding 4 Years.	Persons found, as the result of inquiry, not ex- ceeding 5 Years.
V. I.	Murder	268	2	2	..	..	..
	Wounding, with intent to kill	9	..	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of murder	3	3	..	..	..	..
	Attempt to commit murder	18	..	..	..	..	..
	Homicide	36	2	4	4	12	..
	Attempt, with homicide	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Assault, with wounding	505	127	143	48	13	..
	Attempt to assault and wound	17	7	2	..	..	..
	Surtee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Surtee-aiding and abetting .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rape	53	1	..	1	7	..
	Attempt at rape	15	..	3	1	1	..
	Child-stealing	1	1	..	..	..	..
	Do. for the sake of ornaments	2	..	1	..	..	..
	Do. for the purpose of selling in slavery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prisoning	2	1	1	..	..	..
	Sitting Dhurma	7	2	2	..	..	..
	Abortion	32	..	4	1	1	..
	Importation of slaves .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sale of married women .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Illegal arrest	32	5	18	1	..	..
	False imprisonment	23	5	4	..	4	..
	Torture	15	11	8	5	1	..
	Adultery	259	127	62	2	1	..
	Sodomy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rob and assault	180	2	46	39	2	..
	Abduction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deserting new-born infants	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Alray	706	422	38	1	..	..
	Resistance of process	3816	3765	24	..	..	..
	Making away with a person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oppression	6	2	1	..	..	..
	Petty assault	16766	9712	1255	6	..	..
	Accusation of kidnapping .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Exposure of infants	4	3	..	..	..	..
Total		22816	14200	1618	112	42	..

JUDICIAL REPORT.

B—(continued).

APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1861, AND
THE PROCEEDINGS.

[illegible]

No. 13—TABLE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS THE RESULT OF

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offences.	Persons convicted of Offences.				
			Persons convicted of Offences.	Persons convicted of Offences.	Persons convicted of Offences.	Persons convicted of Offences.	Persons convicted of Offences.
No. II. Offences against Property committed with Violence.	Dacoity, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with torture	57	..	..	..	1	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	60	..	..	..	1	..
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	81	3	..	..	..	..
	River dacoity, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Highway robbery, with murder	87	5	8	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	29	..	1	3	..	..
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of highway robbery	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Burglary, with murder	18	6	1	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	37	..	1	..	..	..
	Theft, with murder	28	..	..	4	..	..
	Ditto with wounding .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupefying drugs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cattle-stealing, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Affray, with homicide caused by dispute respecting property .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with violent breach of the peace, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt at dacoity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. III. Offences against Property committed without Violence.	Ditto at River dacoity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Plunder, with violence	115	2	5	10	8	..
	Riot, with assault and robbery, &c.	51	..	8	7	1	..
	Suspicion of dacoity .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	545	16	28	44	26	..
	Burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances	431	27	77	49	19	..
	Theft, including cattle stealing	8397	445	2092	124	19	..
	Receiving stolen property	727	231	205	36	15	..
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	348	121	75	17	5	..
	Plundering	22	1	..	6	..	..
	Trespass	131	109	8	2	..	..
	Suspicion of theft .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	False personation .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carried over		9966	4942	2457	234	58	..

JUDICIAL REPORT.

B-(continued).

APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1861, AND
THE PROCEEDINGS--(continued).

[illegible]

APPENDIX

No. 13.—TABLE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
THE RESULT OF THE

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	Placed, Fined, or Discharged on Security, Imprisoned not exceeding 6 Months, Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year, Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.				
			Placed, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisoned not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	
No. III.	Offences against Property committed without Violence—(continued).	Brought over..	9966	4942	2457	234	58
		Snatching	25	..	1	1	..
		Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	174	41	69	13	1
		Forcibly taking away documents	5	..	..	..	1
		Accessory to theft	4	1	..	..	..
		Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft	31	23	6	..	..
		Apprehension with suspicious property	1	1	..	..	..
		Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	76	48	10	4	1
		Attempt at burglary	35	3	9	10	..
		Forcible entry and detainer	18	1	2	7	..
	Total....	10335	5061	2554	269	61	
No. IV.	Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson	201	32	17	4	3
		Attempt at ditto	4	3	..	..	..
		Attack and plundering house, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..
		Killing and maiming other persons' cattle	105	39	17	..	..
		Damaging crops, &c.	828	556	18	5	..
	Total....	1138	630	52	9	3	
No. V.	Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forgery	117	3	6	7	20
		Counterfeiting coin	3	3	..	..	..
		Having in possession counterfeit coin	56	47	2	..	..
	Total....	176	53	8	7	20	
No. VI.	Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of transportation ..	1	..	..	..	..
		Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	12	..	9	..	..
		Perjury and subornation of perjury	233	22	52	31	19
		Riot, Sedition, &c.	2	..	..	..	..
		Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers ....	..	..	..	..	..
		Felonies not included in above denominations ..	193	51	42	4	2
		Misdemeanors, ditto	1436	934	167	11	4
		Other offences not included in above	11357	9275	519	35	14
	Total	13234	10282	789	81	39	
	GRAND TOTAL....	48238	30242	5049	522	191	

Bombay, Sudder Foujdare Adawlut, 5th March 1862.

B.—continued).

APPREHENDED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL IN 1861, AND
PROCEEDINGS—(*continued*).

[illegible]

ROBERT HILL, PINNEY, Agents Registrar

APPENDIX B.

No. 1601 of 1862.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1862.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE ACTING REGISTRAR OF THE SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADALUT.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th March last, No. 539, submitting Returns of Crime for the year 1861.

2nd.—These Returns do not call for any particular remark. Contrasted with the preceding year, they show a decrease in the aggregate number of offenders for trial before all the authorities during the year 1861.

3rd.—The subjoined is a comparative statement framed from the Returns, and shows how all the prisoners for trial, during the year reported on, were disposed of:—

Year.	Offenders Apprehended and brought to trial.	CONVICTED					Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before trial.
		And sentenced to							
		Flogging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Transpor- tation.	Death.	Total.			
1860	50,068	32,058	5,829	53	28	37,968	12,099	1	..
1861	48,238	30,242	6,056	55	29	36,382	11,854	2	..
Increase .....	..	..	227	2	1	..	..	1	..
Decrease	1,830	1,816	..	..	..	1,586	245	..	..

4th.—The following Table shows how the several authorities disposed separately of the offend- ing had for trial before them:—

	Village Police officers.			District Police Officers.			Deputy Magistrates.			Magistrates, District Magistrates, & Assistant Magistrates.			Session Judge.		
	1860.	1861.	Increase or Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase or Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase or Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase or Decrease.	1860.	1861.	Increase or Decrease.

For trial during the Year	1,501	1,103	.. 398	52,009	51,301	.. 708	1,574	3,863	4,824	6,509	6,205	.. 304	1,511	1,585	.. 74
Discharged without trial	259	205	.. 54	4,694	4,600	.. 94	261	375	114	745	79	.. 666	19	4	.. 15
Acquitted	375	180	.. 195	8,000	8,701	.. 701	134	596	462	1,577	1,285	.. 292	650	614	.. 36
Convicted	857	612	.. 245	30,453	28,898	.. 1,555	2,402	3,075	673	2,947	2,900	.. 47	665	811	.. 146
Committed to Session Judge, &c. .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,601	1,038	.. 563	..	..	..
Referred to Higher Courts, &c. .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	127	.. 2
Otherwise disposed of .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	131	.. 35	6	15	.. 9
Total	1,501	1,103	.. 398	52,009	51,301	.. 708	1,574	3,863	4,824	6,509	6,205	.. 304	1,511	1,585	.. 74
Entered in the close of the year .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5th.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is gratified to observe that the average duration of cases referred to the Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut has decreased from 105 to 84 days.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX-C.

三

Cost of Cases disposed of in the Province of Sicily by the Magistrates, Judicial Deputy Magistrates, Deputy Magistrates and Barbers, during the year 1861.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX C—(continued).

RET. RN showing the Sentences passed by the several Criminal Courts in Sind during the year 1901, and the results of the proceedings.

Year.	Death.	Transportation or Imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment from 15 to 20 years.	From 10 to 15.	From 7 to 10.	From 5 to 7.	From 3 to 5.	From 1 to 3.	From 8 to 12 months.	From 6 to 8.	From 4 to 6.	From 2 to 4.	From 1 and under 2 months.	Under 1 month.	Personal Discharge.	Fined.	Whipped.	Security in addition to sentence.	Confined as House.	Total No. of Prisoners with need.	Security demanded, although Prisoners were acquitted.
Karachi	1	12	27	1	5	9	4	7	0	55	101	123	79	364	1,860	9	19	1	6	2,475	101
Hyderabad	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,557	95
Sikarpour	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,211	11
Frontier	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	571	11
Thur and Parker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	711	11
Total	11	3	31	1	4	4	4	4	3	137	287	371	306	787	4,727	26	58	5	31	10,961	275

APPENDIX D.

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January .....	..	..	..	..	..
Summoned during the year	91	85	115	45	61
Total....	91	85	115	45	61
Discharged without trial	26	29	27	5	13
Acquitted after investigation	17	4	23	3	26
Convicted and punished	48	52	65	39	22
Under trial on 31st December .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	91	85	115	45	61

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January	19	12	22	8	3
Summoned during the year	7,065	7,203	7,740	8,902	8,609
Total....	7,084	7,215	7,762	8,910	8,612
Discharged without trial	745	629	695	741	984
Acquitted after investigation	2,118	1,677	2,431	3,006	3,064
Convicted and punished	3,461	4,120	4,045	4,549	3,956
Referred to higher Courts	748	767	583	611	598
Total....	7,072	7,193	7,754	8,907	8,602
Under trial on 31st December	12	22	8	3	10

APPENDIX D—(continued).

No. 3.—PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS, SUDDER AMEENS,
AND LAW OFFICERS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January
Referred during the year
Total....
Discharged without trial
Acquitted
Convicted
Referred to Magistrates or Session Judges
Otherwise disposed of
Under trial on 31st December

No. 4.—DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January	3	7	5	1	..
Apprehended during the year.....	6	43	25	6	37
Received by transfer	268	317	217	308	200
Total....	277	367	247	315	237
Discharged without trial	52	67	25	63	25
Acquitted	37	75	33	91	50
Convicted	120	187	104	110	107
Referred to Session Judges or Judicial Assistant Magistrates	61	33	77	51	51
Otherwise disposed of .....	..	..	7	..	3
Total....	270	362	246	315	236
Under trial on 31st December	7	5	1	..	1

APPENDIX D—(continued).

No. 5.—MAGISTRATES AND ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January	37	4	11	6	..
Apprehended during the year	20	12	8	9	8
Received by transfer	475	450	366	316	398
Total....	532	466	385	331	406
Discharged without trial	140	111	85	136	144
Acquitted	88	38	45	21	64
Convicted	234	271	203	140	164
Committed to Judicial Assistant Magistrates	66	33	46	34	29
Otherwise disposed of .....	..	2	..	..	2
Total....	528	455	379	331	403
Under trial on 31st December	4	11	6	..	3

No. 6.—JUDICIAL ASSISTANT MAGISTRATES.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January	17	9	3	18	4
Committed during the year	125	69	114	95	80
Received by transfer	4	27	6	5	2
Total....	146	105	123	118	86
Discharged without trial .....	..	1	9	2	2
Acquitted	45	27	17	42	36
Convicted	71	67	60	51	27
Referred to Government	14	5	4	7	13
Otherwise disposed of	7	2	15	12	6
Total....	137	102	105	114	84
Under trial on 31st December	9	3	18	4	2

APPENDIX D—(continued).

No. 7.—SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Under trial on 1st January .....	..	..	..	..	..
Committed or referred during the year.....	34	16	..	..	..
Proceedings called for.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	34	16	..	..	..
Released unconditionally.....	1	..	..	..	..
Ditto on Security .....	..	..	..	..	..
Convicted	33	16	..	..	..
Otherwise disposed of .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	34	16	..	..	..
Depending on 31st December.....	..	..	..	..	..

No. 8.—TRIALS REFERRED AND COMMITMENTS MADE
FROM INFERIOR TO HIGHER COURTS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Depending.....	2	7	7	2	4
From District Police	97	104	128	233	189
Do. Sudder Ameens .....	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Principal Ameens .....	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Deputy Magistrate.....	12	20	16	39	28
Do. Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates.....	42	36	53	38	38
Do. Judicial Assistant Magistrate ..	28	71	53	34	26
Do. Special Commissioners .....	..	1	..	..	..
Total....	181	239	257	346	285

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX D—*Continued*
 No. 9.—RESULT OF REFERENCES AND COMMITMENTS IN PRECEDING TABLE.

	1857				1858				1859				1860				1861			
	Referred.	Sentence Continued.	Do. Mitigated.	Do. Annulled.	Referred.	Sentence Continued.	Do. Mitigated.	Do. Annulled.	Referred.	Sentence Continued.	Do. Mitigated.	Do. Annulled.	Referred.	Sentence Continued.	Do. Mitigated.	Do. Annulled.	Referred.	Sentence Continued.	Do. Mitigated.	Do. Annulled.
From District Police Courts	1	59	27	..	1	95	9	4	..	100	26	..	8	198	23	3	15	149	19	7
Do. Sudder Ameen's Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Principal Ameen's Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Deputy Magistrate	..	9	3	..	..	17	1	2	..	11	5	..	1	31	5	..	..	32	2	4
Do. Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates	1	26	5	..	2	16	15	..	5	39	6	1	2	28	6	2	2	15	11	10
Do. Judicial Assistant Magistrate	1	25	1	..	1	12	13	10	..	42	6	9	..	26	4	5	..	21	2	1
Do. Special Commissioner	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	129	36	..	7	170	39	16	12	192	41	10	11	283	38	10	17	207	34	22
Depending on 31st December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	remain.	7	remain.	2	remain.	4	remain.	5	remain.	5	remain.								

APPENDIX D—(continued).

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF SENTENCES PASSED BY THE SEVERAL CRIMINAL COURTS
DURING THE YEAR 1861.

	Discharged on security.	Dismissed from office.	Fined.	Imprisoned not exceeding 1 Year.	Imprisoned not exceeding 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 3 Years, and not exceeding 4 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 5 Years, and not exceeding 6 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 7 Years, and not exceeding 8 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 9 Years, and not exceeding 10 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 11 Years, and not exceeding 12 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 13 Years, and not exceeding 14 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 15 Years, and not exceeding 16 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 17 Years, and not exceeding 18 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 19 Years, and not exceeding 20 Years.	Imprisoned not exceeding 21 Years, and not exceeding 22 Years.	Imprisonment for Life.	Transportation.	Death.
By Nizam or Foujdaree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adalat .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Judicial Assistant Magistrate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates .....	..	..	67	17	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
Deputy Magistrates .....	..	..	67	17	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*	..
Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Law Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Police	6	3,561	..	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village Police .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	3,561	10	433	79	6	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1

* The Magistrate of Sattara, having the power of a Commissioner, tried and sentenced this Prisoner to Transportation.

APPENDIX D—(continued).

No. 11.—AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES REFERRED TO
THE NIZAMUT OR FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT.

YEARS.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	From Reference to Receipt.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	Total from Apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1857
1858
1859
1860
1861

No. 12.—PRISONERS IN JAILS.

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Imprisonment for life (with labour in irons)	20	41	48	28	17
Ditto ditto without ditto	14	16	14	14	14
Ditto above 14 years	3	5	12	9	3
Ditto 10 to 14 years	32	32	19	20	7
Ditto 7 to 10 years	24	18	40	20	8
Ditto less than 7 years	168	171	141	117	79
Ditto without labour	26	19	5	5	10
Ditto of untried Prisoners	14	3	12	4	2
Prisoners under sentence of Transportation .....	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto ditto of Death .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total on 31st December	305	305	300	217	144
Deaths in the year	6	13	35	3	3

No. 13.—TABLE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
THE RESULT OF

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.				
			Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 6 Months.	Above 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.
V. I. Offences against the Person	Murder	43	..	..	..	..
	Wounding, with intent to kill .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt to commit murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Homicide (culpable)	2	..	..	..	..
	Affray, with homicide	2	..	..	..	..
	Assault, with wounding	121	40	12	4	4
	Attempt to assault and wound	1	..	..	..	..
	Suttee .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Suttee aiding and abetting .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Rape	8	1	..	..	..
	Attempt at rape	3	1	..	..	..
	Child stealing	3	1	..	..	..
	Ditto for the sake of ornaments .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto for the purpose of selling in slavery .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Poisoning	2	..	..	..	..
	Sitting Dhurna	12	11	..	..	..
	Abortion, &c.	24	..	..	..	1
	Importation of slaves .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Sale of married women .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Illegal arrest .....	..	..	..	..	..
	False imprisonment	4	..	..	..	..
	Torture .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Adultery	7	2	..	..	..
	Sodomy .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Riot and assault	53	25	4	..	..
	Abduction .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Deserting new-born infants .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Affray	6	6	..	..	..
	Resistance of process	318	275	10	..	..
	Making away with a person .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Oppression	1	..	1	..	..
	Petty assault	2969	1437	86	..	..
	Accusation of kidnapping .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Exposure of infants .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total		3579	1799	113	4	5

APPENDIX

No. 13—TABLE. SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
THE RESULT OF

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.	Duration of Imprisonment.			
			Fined, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisonment not exceeding 9 Months.	Imprisonment exceeding 9 Months and not exceeding 1 Year.	Imprisonment exceeding 1 Year and not exceeding 2 Years.
No. II Offences against Property committed with Violence.	Dacoity, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with torture .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances .....	..	..	..	..	..
	River dacoity, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Highway robbery, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto unattended with aggravating circumstances	12	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of highway robbery .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Burglary, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury	22	..	7	5	..
	Theft, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto by administering poisonous or stupefying drugs .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Cattle-stealing, with murder .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with wounding or personal injury .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Affray, with homicide caused by dispute respecting property .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto with violent breach of the peace, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt at dacoity .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Ditto at River dacoity .....	..	..	..	..	..
No. III Offences against Property committed with Violence.	Plunder, with violence .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Riot, with assault and robbery, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of dacoity .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt at murder of a child, with theft of its ornaments .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	21	..	7	5	..
	Burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances	89	6	18	2	..
	Theft, including cattle stealing	1,303	388	246	1	..
	Receiving stolen property	143	41	29	..	..
	Fraud, embezzlement, &c.	35	3	4	..	..
	Plundering .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Trespass .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Suspicion of theft .....	..	..	..	..	..
	False personation .....	..	..	..	..	..
Carried over		1,270	438	296	3	..

No. 13.—TABLE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
THE RESULT OF THE

CLASSES.	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.					
			Fined, Fined, or Discharged on Security.	Imprisoned not exceeding 6 Months.	At least 6 Months, and not exceeding 1 Year.	Above 1 Year, and not exceeding 2 Years.	Above 2 Years.
No. III. Offences against Property committed without Violence—(continued).	Brought over..	1,270	438	296	3	..	..
	Snatching .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attempt at theft, cattle-stealing, &c.	31	..	4	..	..	..
	Forcibly taking away documents .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Accessory to theft .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Disputes involving claims of property or charge of theft .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Apprehension with suspicious property .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Taking away property, destroying house, &c.	16	1	2	..	..	..
	Attempt at burglary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Forceful entry and detainer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1,317	448	302	3	..	..
No. IV. Malignant Offences against Property.	Arson	59	..	1	2	..	..
	Attempt at ditto .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Attack and plundering house, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Killing and maiming other persons' cattle ....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Damaging crops, &c.	307	307	..	..	..	..
	Total	426	307	1	2	..	..
No. V. Forgery & Counterfeiting.	Forgery	17	..	1	..	..	..
	Counterfeiting coin	4	2	..	..	..	..
	Having in possession counterfeit coin .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	21	2	1	2	..	..
No. VI Miscellaneous.	Being at large under sentence of transportation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prison breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Perjury and subornation of perjury	7	..	..	2	..	..
	Riot, Sedition, &c.	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	21	5	1	..	..	..
	Felonies not included in above denominations ..	110	56	5	..	..	..
	Misdemeanors, ditto .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other offences not included in above	2,018	1,100	82	11	2	..
	Total	2,162	1,161	88	13	2	..
	GRAND TOTAL	7,529	3,717	612	29	7	..

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX E.

REWA KANTA.

CRIMINAL.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1860	1861
None

N. B.—No Village Police in Rewa Kanta

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE.

	1860	1861
Depending	3	..
Apprehended during the year	71	137
	74	137
Discharged without trial	10	21
Acquitted after investigation	12	17
Convicted and punished without reference to the Political Agent	46	64
Otherwise disposed of	6	14
Depending .....	..	..

No. 3.—ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE AND MAGISTRATE.

	1860	1861
Depending .....	..	..
Apprehended during the year	48	142
	48	142
Discharged without trial .....	..	7
Acquitted	3	25
Convicted	31	110
Otherwise disposed of	14	..
Depending .....	..	..

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX E—(continued)

No. 4.—APPEALS TO CRIMINAL COURTS OF SUPERIOR JURISDICTION.

	1860	1861
None.....

No. 5.—RESULT OF APPEALS IN PRECEDING TABLE.

	1860				1861			
	Reference Rejected	Sentence Confirmed	Ditto Mitigated	Ditto Annulled	Reference Rejected	Sentence Confirmed	Sentence Mitigated	Sentence Annulled
None.....

No. 6.—SENTENCE BY VILLAGE POLICE

	1860	1861
None.....

No. 7.—SENTENCES BY DISTRICT POLICE

	1860	1861
Fined.....	46	63
Imprisoned.....	..	1

APPENDIX E—(continued).

No. 8.—SENTENCES BY MAGISTRATE AND ASSISTANT
MAGISTRATE.

	1860	1861
Death .....	..	1
Transportation .....	..	2
Imprisonment above a year	8	9
Ditto from 9 to 12 months.	5	22
Ditto from 6 to 9 do.	4	12
Ditto from 3 to 6 do.	4	6
Ditto for three months and under	1	16
Fined	9	12
Total..	31	110

No. 9.—PRISONERS IN JAILS.

	1860	1861
Imprisonment (in irons) with labour for less than 7 years.....	11	41
Total on 31st December....	11	41
Death in the year....	..	1

(Signed) C. BUCKLE,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX E—(continued).

RESULT OF CRIMINAL WORKING AT THE NATIVE
CHIEFS' COURTS IN THE REWA KANTA.

No. 1.—NATIVE CHIEFS.

	1860	1861
Depending	14	..
Apprehended during the year	1,103	956
	1,117	956
Discharged without trial	18	23
Acquitted	187	123
Convicted	898	805
Otherwise disposed of	14	5
• Depending .....	..	..

No. 2.—SENTENCES BY NATIVE CHIEFS.

	1860	1861
Death .....	..	1
Imprisonment for life .....	..	1
Do. above a year	1	3
Do. from 9 to 12 months .....	..	4
Do. from 6 to 9 do.	4	7
Do. from 3 to 6 do. ....	..	2
Do. for 3 months and under	17	9
Fined	867	771
Dismissed the Service	5	2
Flogged	2	2
Banishment from the State limits	2	3
Total	898	805

Rewa Kanta Agency, Camp Verrumpoor.
9th March 1862.

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(Signed) C. BUCKLE,
Political Agent.

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APPENDIX E—(continued).

Description of Crimes	During 1860.	During 1861.			Number of Cases actually disposed of during 1861
		Settled.	Remaining	Total.	
Adultery	66	51	35	86	60
Assault	4	..	2	2	..
{ With homicide ..	37	9	21	30	24
{ other violence ..	335	199	121	311	237
{ Simple	36	8	19	27	15
Arson	18	5	11	16	9
Murder	19	8	5	13	9
Receiving Stolen Property ..	10	2	7	9	5
Gang Robbery ..	3	..	..	..	..
{ Unaggravated ..	1	..	..	..	..
{ With murder ..	1	..	..	..	..
{ wounding ..	1	..	..	..	..
{ With wounding ..	27	6	25	31	6
Burglary	83	11	40	51	32
{ Above Rupees 50 ..	29	10	19	29	14
{ Ditto " 10 ..	28	3	11	14	13
{ Under " 10 ..	190	27	57	81	56
Cattle Stealing ..	81	31	48	79	40
{ Above Rupees 50 ..	6	..	3	3	..
{ Under " 10 ..	28	8	12	20	12
Highway Robbery ..	37	13	7	20	18
{ With wounding ..	..	..	2	2	..
{ Simple	64	24	22	46	29
Disobedience of orders ..	..	..	..	..	..
Embezzlement of Public Revenue ..	..	..	2	2	..
Detraction of property .....	..	..	..	..	..
Women who have been injured or annoyed from their being supposed to be witches	7	2	1	3	2
Suicide	5	..	7	12	7
Attempts at do.	2	..	3	3	..
Kidnaping .....	..	1	..	1	1
Practising deception	11	5	6	11	7
Concealing crime	3	..	..	..	..
Abuse	36	18	4	22	21
Possession of other person's property ..	1	..	..	..	..
Intimidation	6	1	2	3	1
Robbery	223	57	158	195	163
{ Simple	4	1	1	5	2
{ With wounding ..	1	1	..	1	1
{ Procuring abortion ..	1	1	3	4	1
{ Trauma	2	..	1	1	..
{ Remissness in the discharge of duty ..	1	..	..	..	..
{ Smuggling	24	23	32	55	32
{ Miscellaneous .....	..	1	..	1	1
Ordeal .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,432	522	671	1,193	738

Rewa Kanta Agency, Camp Verrunpoora,
9th March 1862.

(Signed) C. BUCKLE,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX E—(continued).

PUNCH MAHALS.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES FROM 1ST MAY TO
31ST DECEMBER 1861.

No. 1.—VILLAGE POLICE.

	1861
None....	..

N.B. —No Village Police in the Punch Mahals.

No. 2.—DISTRICT POLICE

	1861
Depending	26
Apprehended during the year	730
	756
Discharged without trial	27
Acquitted	119
Convicted and punished without reference to Political Agent	575
Otherwise disposed of	23
Depending....	12

No. 3.—ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE AND MAGISTRATE.

	1861
Depending .....	..
Apprehended during the year	431
	431
Convicted	235
Acquitted	122
Discharged without trial	54
Otherwise disposed of	20
Depending....	..

APPENDIX E—(continued).

No. 4.—APPEALS TO CRIMINAL COURTS OF SUPERIOR JURISDICTION.

	1861
None....	..

No. 5.—RESULT OF APPEALS IN PRECEDING TABLE.

	1861			
	Reference Rejected	Sentence Confirmed	Sentence Mitigated	Sentence Annulled
None....	..	..	..	..

No. 6.—SENTENCE BY VILLAGE POLICE.

	1861
None....	..

No. 7.—SENTENCES BY DISTRICT POLICE.

	1861
Imprisonment with hard labour	7
Fined	508
	575

APPENDIX E—(continued).

No. 8.—SENTENCES BY MAGISTRATE AND ASSISTANT
MAGISTRATE.

	1861
Death	2
Transportation	1
Imprisonment above a year	5
Ditto from 9 to 12 months	6
Ditto from 6 to 9 ditto	28
Ditto for 3 months and under	55
Fined	134
Flogged	1
Banished from the limits	3
	235

No. 9

	1861
Prisoners in Jails	124
Total on the 31st December.....	124
Deaths in the year....	..

(Signed) C. BUCKLE,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX E—(continued).

Description of Crimes.	During 1861.		
	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
Adultery.....	13	1	14
Assault.....	8	8	16
{ With homicide	111	33	144
{ „ wounding or other violence.	1	1	2
{ Simple	1	1	1
Arson	16	5	21
Murder	16	5	21
Receiving stolen property.....	16	5	21
Gang Robbery	16	5	21
{ With murder	16	5	21
{ Unaggravated	16	5	21
{ With wounding	16	5	21
Burglary	9	6	15
{ Above Rupees 50	30	25	55
{ Do. „ 10	9	3	12
{ Under „ 10	18	10	28
Cattle Stealing	60	36	96
{ Above Rupees 50	10	6	16
{ Do. „ 10	10	6	16
{ Under „ 10	10	6	16
Highway Robbery ..	9	7	16
{ With murder	9	7	16
{ Simple	9	7	16
Disobedience of orders	98	7	105
Destruction of property	38	10	48
Suicide	3	..	3
Attempts at ditto	3	..	3
Women who have been injured or annoyed from their being supposed to be witches	4	2	6
Robbery.....	74	21	95
Procuring abortion	1	..	1
Forgery	1	..	1
Practising deception	11	3	14
Remissness in the discharge of duty	1	..	1
Bribery	1	..	1
Incendary	2	2	4
Intimidation	10	4	14
Concealing crime	2	1	3
Embezzlement of Public Revenue	1	..	1
Affording asylum to offenders	2	..	2
Using false weights	3	..	3
Perjury	1	..	1
Miscellaneous	69	10	79
Total.....	616	203	819

Reva Kanta Agency, Camp Verrumpoor,
9th March 1862.

(Signed) C. BUCKLE,
Political Agent.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL POLICE RETURN SHOWING THE STATE OF CRIME
IN THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY DURING THE
YEAR 1861.

No. 74 of 1862.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To M. J. SHAW STEWART, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

SIR,—I have now the honour to forward, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying Annual Police Returns, numbered 1 to 6, showing the state of crime in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year 1861.

2. The Return No. 1 is in the usual form, showing at one view the whole amount of crime brought to notice during the past year, classified according to the several descriptions of offence; also showing the amount of property stolen or fraudulently obtained and recovered, the estates of persons charged with the commission of crime, and at the foot a comparison of the crime committed last year with that of the preceding year. The Return No. 2 shows the increase or decrease of each separate description of crime in the Return No. 1, as compared with the year 1860.

3. Four cases of Murder were reported to the Police during the past year. The first was that of a woman of the name of Gunga, who was arraigned before the Supreme Court at the Sessions held in March last, and convicted of the wilful murder in the previous January of a female child named Premabai. The prisoner was sentenced to death by His Lordship the Chief Justice, and she was executed in April last. In the second case, a Mussulman of the name of Noor Mahomed was arraigned for the murder of his wife. He was convicted of manslaughter and transported for the term of seven years.

4. In the third case, a man of the name of Balen-tin Onedsing was tried at the Sessions held in March last for the murder of his servant Rama. The prisoner was, however, pronounced to be insane. In the fourth case, a woman named Jainabee was charged with murdering her own infant, but she was also acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Murder.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861 . . .	4	4
1860 . . .	5	5
Decrease ..	1	1

5. It will be seen that there is a decrease in the crime of murder as compared with the previous year, five cases having been reported in 1860, and four cases in 1861, in which four persons were concerned, all of whom were apprehended and brought to trial.

6. Six cases of Manslaughter were reported to the Police during the year 1861.

Four cases were sent for trial before the Supreme Court. One was dismissed by the Magistrate for want of evidence, and one remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1861.

7. In the first case, one Meer Asgur Ally Razof Ally was committed for trial at the Sessions on a charge of Manslaughter. While the person above mentioned was riding through Ghogaree street in the Native town, his horse came in contact with a Mahomedan woman, named Massoombee, who was knocked down and so severely injured that she died six days after the accident occurred. The Bill preferred against Meer Asgur Ally was thrown out by the Grand Jury at the Sessions held in March last.

8. The second case was that of a seaman, named William Cahill, against whom an indictment was preferred for the manslaughter of the Boatswain of the ship *City of Agra*, whose death was caused by a stab inflicted on him with a sheath-knife by Cahill. He was tried at the Special Sessions held in June last, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

9. Jamsetjee Burjorjee, a Parsee Contractor, was committed in June last to take his trial at the Sessions on a charge of manslaughter. Five persons lost their lives while digging the foundation for a Cotton Mill at Tardeo Hill. The accused was the Contractor and Director of the works, and as it appeared that the death of the persons referred to had been caused by a want of due caution on the part of the Contractor, he was indicted for manslaughter. The bill was ignored by the Grand Jury.

10. In the other cases, four persons were charged with causing the death of three persons by furious driving. In one of these cases, two persons were convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. One case was dismissed by the Magistrate for want of evidence, and the prisoner in the other case was acquitted at the Sessions held in March last. One case remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1861.

Manslaughter.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	6	7
1860	2	2
Increase.	4	5

11. It will be seen that there is an increase of four cases and five prisoners in the Manslaughter cases during the past year.

Administering poison, stabbing, cutting or wounding, with intent to Murder.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	4	5
1860	8	13
Decrease.	4	8

12. From the statement given in the margin, it will be observed that there is a decrease in the offences referred to. Four cases of administering poison, stabbing, &c. in which five persons were concerned, were before the Magistrates in the last year. Two cases and three prisoners were dismissed for want of evidence. In the other cases which were sent for trial before the Supreme Court the two prisoners (Hindoos) were convicted and sentenced to transport-

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

ation; one for fourteen years, and the other for five years. A European seaman of the name of Thomas Roberts, belonging to Her Majesty's Steamer *Victoria*, was committed for trial for cutting and wounding his ship-mate Thomas Johnson while on shore. Roberts was convicted and sentenced in March last to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. One prisoner (a Portuguese) was implicated in three cases of cutting and wounding, with intent to maim, &c. He was,

Shooting at, stabbing, cutting or wounding, with intent to maim.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	10	11
1860	10	10
Increase.	..	5

however, acquitted by the Supreme Court. In all the other cases under this head, convictions were obtained (except in one case, that of a prisoner who was convicted in another case) in the Supreme Court, and the prisoners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

13. From the Statement given in the margin His Excellency the Governor

Abduction.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	4	5
1860	6	6
Decrease	2	1

Verdict on Public Officers, &c.

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	191	201
1860	192	312
Increase	4	..
Decrease	..	21

Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person

Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	2,575	3,085
1860	2,653	4,274
Increase	22	..
Decrease	..	289

in Council will perceive that there has been a further decrease during the past year in the crime of Abduction, but in the other offences alluded to there has been an increase. There is, however, a decrease of 289 in the number of prisoners brought before the Magistrate in 1861 for assault, forcible entry, or injury to the person; and also a decrease of twenty-one in the number of prisoners brought up for assaults on Police Officers.

14. On referring to the class of crime designated "Offences against property,

Burglary.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	4	6
1860	3	4
Increase.	1	2

Burglaries, &c.," it will be found that there is an increase of one case and two prisoners, as compared with the previous year. Three of the parties accused of this crime were convicted and sentenced, one to twelve months, and the others to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

15. The Statement given in the margin shows that there has been an increase of

Robbery exceeding 50 Rupees			Robbery not exceeding 50 Rupees.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	134	154	1861	1,552	1,777
1860	145	193	1860	1,326	1,603
Decrease..	11	39	Increase..	226	174

Receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.			Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	64	76	1861	63	66
1860	45	60	1860	80	87
Increase..	19	16	Decrease..	17	21

the number of cases of Embezzlement and Breach of Trust.

16. There is also an increase in the other offences noticed under the head of

Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.			In possession of property suspected to be stolen.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	102	117	1861	500	600
1860	91	113	1860	490	585
Increase..	9	4	Increase..	10	25

first mentioned offence during the past year, and there were five hundred cases of the latter offence (that of being in possession of property suspected to be stolen), in which six hundred and ten persons were concerned, before the Police Courts during the year 1861.

17. Eight cases of Forgery were brought before the Magistrates last year. In

Forgery.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	8	8
1860	7	7
Increase..	1	1

two cases the prisoners concerned were Europeans, both of whom were convicted before the Supreme Court. Sergeant William Alfred Woolman was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for forging a cheque for 163 Rupees on the Oriental Bank, in the name of Major Bacon, then Brigade Major at Bombay. The other European, a seaman, John Rooney, who had lately left the Indian Navy, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for forging an order for 200 Rupees (on John Smith, a Gunner in the Dockyard) in the name of a seaman James Lewis, belonging to Her Majesty's Steamer *Ferooz*. A Portuguese was implicated in two cases, and two Hindoos, one Mussulman, and one Parsee, were concerned in the other cases.

The Portuguese, who was indicted for forging an order in the name of Lieutenant Mellaë on Messrs. Watson & Co. and I. Burn, Tailors, &c., Bombay, was acquitted in one case, but convicted in the other, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. A Parsee of the name of Pestonjee Merwanjee was charged with forging a Bill of Exchange, and obtaining money by false pretences. He was sentenced to transportation for five years. In the other cases, one Hindoo was acquitted by the Supreme Court, and two other prisoners, one Mussulman and one Hindoo, were sentenced, the latter to eighteen months and the former to twelve months' imprisonment. From the return it will be seen that there is an increase in the number of forgeries of one case and one prisoner as compared with the previous year.

Perjury.			Magistrates during the past year. One case only, in which two persons were implicated, was sent before the Supreme Court. The prisoners in this case were sentenced by His Lordship the Puisse Justice at the Sessions held in July last to one month's imprisonment. Five cases, in which six persons were charged with this crime, were dismissed by the Magistrates for want of evidence.
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	
1861	6	8	
1860	7	15	
Increase.	1	7	

Conspiracy.			before the Police Courts last year. In two cases the prisoners were acquitted by Her Majesty's Supreme Court. In another case (the Bhatia case), Gooladass Lilladhar and eight others were committed for trial at the Sessions held in December last on a charge of conspiring to obstruct and defeat the course of public justice by attempting to intimidate and dissuade certain witnesses from giving evidence in a cause pending on the Civil Side of the Supreme Court. The first and second defendants were fined in the sum of one thousand Rupees each, and the others were fined five hundred Rupees each. One case was dismissed by the Magistrate. Six persons were charged with conspiracy to defraud a person of the name of Ibrahim Wydeema of the sum of Rupees twelve hundred by a pretended sale of pearls, but the prisoners were acquitted in this case.
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	
1861	4	20	
1860	4	13	
Increase.	0	7	

20. The present year's Returns exhibit an increase in the number of offences against the Coinage Laws brought to the notice of the Magistrates. Three cases and three persons were committed for trial at the Supreme Court, and four cases, in which five persons were charged with this crime, were dismissed by the Magistrate for want of proof. Convictions were only obtained in two of the cases committed to the Sessions, and the prisoners sentenced in each case to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.		
Offences against the Coinage Laws.		
Uttering Counterfeit Coin.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	7	8
1860	5	7
Increase.	2	1

21. In the other offences noticed under the head of miscellaneous offences it

Riotous conduct on the public road.			Riotous or careless driving, &c.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	1,517	3,282	1861	521	615
1860	1,094	3,708	1860	411	479
Decrease.	147	420	Increase.	110	136

Ill-treating animals.			Breach of Conservancy Act.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	539	557	1861	855	1,174
1860	512	521	1860	2,129	3,788
Increase.	27	36	Decrease ..	1,274	2,614

of twelve hundred and seventy-four cases, and two thousand six hundred and fourteen in the number of persons charged with that offence during the year 1861. In 1860 there were 2,129 cases, and 3,788 persons before the Court for a breach of the Conservancy Act. During the past year there were only 855 cases, in which 1,174 persons were brought up.

22. His Excellency the Governor in Council will perceive from the statement

For disposal in 1861, 21,647.

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Supreme Court	98	63
Magistrates	15,041	5,498
Court of Petty Sessions ..	26	17
Convicted	16,063	5,578
Acquitted	5,578	
Remanded	6	
Total	21,647	
1860	21,906	
Decrease	259	

hundred and fifty-nine prisoners as compared with the year 1860.

given in the margin that 21,647 persons were brought before the Police Magistrates for trial during the year 1861, including the cases which remained undisposed of at the close of the year 1860. During the past year 96 prisoners were convicted by the Supreme Court and 63 acquitted, 15,041 were convicted, fined, imprisoned, and bound over to be of good behaviour, &c., and 5,498 were acquitted by the Magistrates, 26 were convicted, and 17 acquitted before the Court of Petty Sessions, and six prisoners were remanded. It will thus be seen that there is a decrease of two

23. The proportion of convictions in the Supreme Court was about 60 per cent. In the Police Court the summary convictions by the Magistrates amount to about 73 per cent., and in the Court of Petty Sessions about 60 per cent.

24. On referring to the columns under the head of "sentence" in the Return No. I it will be seen that of the persons convicted one was executed, nine transported, seventeen hundred and twelve imprisoned, 13,999 were fined. Two hundred and thirty-one persons were bound over to keep the peace and to be of good behaviour, and one hundred and eleven suffered corporal punishment.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

25. The Statement given in the margin shows the castes of the different offenders

brought before the Magistrates during the year 1861. As compared with the previous year, the statement shows an increase of two hundred and seventy nine males and two females in the number of Europeans brought up in 1861. It will be seen from

Caste.																
Years.	Euro- peans.		Indo-Briton and Native Christians.		Hindoos.		Mahome- dans.		Parsees.		Others & unknown Castes.		Total.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1861....	1,203	12	943	84	11,720	1,037	5,291	321	754	5	254	17	20,171	1,470		
1860....	924	10	885	77	12,044	1,130	5,175	408	930	23	209	1	20,197	1,700		
Increase.	279	2	58	7	..	..	116	..	..	..	45	16	..	..
Decrease.	..	..	..	..	318	363	..	147	206	18	..	..	20	233

the Returns that this class of the community have been concerned in nearly all of the offences noticed. In the complaints between Masters of ships and seamen there is an increase of 216 persons brought before the Court in 1861. There is also an increase in the number of Indo-Britons and Native Christians brought before the Police during the past year. In the other castes referred to, there is (with the exception of unknown castes) a decrease, more especially in the number of the prisoners from the Parsee community.

Drunkennes.		
Years.	Offences.	Prisoners.
1861	1,065	2,293
1860	1,251	1,979
Increase.	414	614

26. The Return No 3 is the usual statement of Inquests held by the Coroner during the past year, which shows an increase of forty-two cases compared with the year 1860. The Return No 4 is a statement of the cases disposed of by the Court of Petty Sessions in 1861; from which it will be observed that the cases which came before that tribunal show an increase of twenty cases and thirty prisoners, sixteen of whom were convicted and fourteen acquitted.

27. The statement No 5 shows the number of Juvenile Offenders of the age of fourteen years and under, brought before the Magistrates during the year 1861, and the offences with which they were charged. There were five hundred and twenty-six persons belonging to this class of criminals brought before the Magistrates in 1861. Three hundred and forty-one of these offenders were convicted, and one hundred and eighty-five discharged—of those convicted twenty-five were transferred to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, where they will no doubt be trained to habits of industry and taught trades by which they will hereafter be enabled to maintain themselves honestly.

28. The amount of property believed to have been stolen during the year 1861

Amount of property stolen.			
Years.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pies.
1861	1,39,409	10	7
1860	1,78,307	11	5
Decrease . . .	38,798	..	10

Recovered.			
Years.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pies.
1861	47,412	..	9
1860	75,307	15	9
Decrease . . .	27,895	15	..

was Rupees 1,39,409-10-7, being a decrease of Rupees 38,798-0-10 as compared with the preceding year. Of this amount the sum of Rupees 47,412-0-9 was recovered by the Police. It will, however, be observed that the amount set down as stolen includes the large sum of Rupees 44,208-9-2, which is said to have been embezzled by servants employed by Merchants, Native Bankers, Traders, and others. In one of these cases, two persons, named Kavuldass Javerdass and Mannekhund Motteehund, were charged with embezzling the sum of Rupees 35,100, the property of Virjall Motteehund, a Native Banker, but the case was dismissed by the Magistrate, and the prosecutor was directed to pay 50 Rupees to the accused for loss of time and expenses incurred by them in defending themselves against what was believed to be a false and vexatious charge.

29. In the cases of robbery exceeding fifty Rupees the property believed to have been stolen is estimated at Rupees 63,000-7-7. Of this amount Rupees 21,454-12-7 were recovered by the Police. In the other cases next noticed (those of robbery not exceeding fifty Rupees) the property believed to have been stolen is set down at Rupees 12,055-9-11; of this sum Rupees 9,731-15-3 were recovered by the Police. Excluding the case noticed in the preceding paragraph which was dismissed by the Magistrate, and in which property amounting to Rupees 35,000 was alleged to have been embezzled, it will be seen that nearly one half of the property set down as stolen has been recovered by the Police. Under all the circumstances I do not think that these results can be regarded as unfavourable to the executive Police, who have, I believe, done their duty under their able and zealous Superintendent.

30. The Return No. 6 shows the mortality among all classes of the Inhabitants of Bombay during the year 1861. The total number of deaths from all causes amounts to 15,377, showing an increase of six

Mortality.
Increase in the rate of, during the year 1861.
hundred and fifteen as compared with the previous year, but it will be observed that there is a decrease of six hundred and eighty-four cases under the heading "epidemic disease." In 1850 the number of the deaths among all classes of the community was 15,492, and in 1855, 15,128, and considering that the population, both European and Native, is increasing yearly, I do not think that the rate of mortality among the inhabitants of this Island can be regarded as very high; and the large decrease under the heading "epidemic" seems to me to be very satisfactory.

31. Twenty-four fires occurred in the Town and Island during the past year, and property of the estimated value of Rupees 59,799-8 is said to have been destroyed. A fire occurred in May last among the

Fires.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

Cotton at Colaba, in which Cotton valued at 25,000 Rupees was destroyed. Another fire lately took place in December last in the Native Town Bhundarwaddee Vuddacheegadee, on which occasion a large house and other property of the estimated value of 23,000 Rupees was destroyed, and I regret to state that on this occasion a native man lost his life.

32. In February last, a house was burnt down in Balloo Sarung street, and property of the value of Rupees 7,100 was destroyed. On this occasion also an old woman perished. The other fires were of a trifling character. All these fires are said to have been accidental.

33. The present Returns do not seem to call for any further remarks from me. I have only to add in conclusion that my colleagues in the Magistracy have applied themselves assiduously to the adjudication of the numerous cases which have come before them during the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Bombay, Police Office, }
30th January 1862. }

W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate, and Commissioner of Police.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

No. 1.—RETURN of the NUMBER of OFFENCES COMMITTED within the Town and Island of BOMBAY, which came under the cognizance of the Police, and of the OFFENDERS APPREHENDED, distinguishing the Nature of the Offences, and the Result of the Accusation; together with the amount of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, in the Year 1861.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.	Remaining undetected on the 31st December 1861.				For trial in 1861.		Result of Examination before Magistrates.			
	Before the Police.		Before the Court.		Number of Persons Apprehended in Police in the Year 1861.	Total Number of Offences.	Committed for trial in Supreme Court.		Summarily tried.	Discharged.
	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.			Offences.	Prisoners.		
Murder	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	4	..	1
Manslaughter	1	1	1	1	2	7	5	0	..	1
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	2	..	3
Stealing at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder	1	1	1	1	10	11	0	10	..	1
Raid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
Sedition	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
Abduction	1	1	1	1	4	5	4	5	..	5
Unlawfully using means to procure the misbehaviour of a woman.	1	1	1	1	104	201	..	..	106	201
Assaulting Police Officers in the execution of their duty	1	1	1	1	2,072	3,085	1	4	2,074	3,077
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	..	4
Break of the peace	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	..	4
Housebreaking	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	..	4
Highway robbery	1	1	1	1	134	154	141	59	..	89
Robbery exceeding fifty Rupees	1	1	1	1	1,552	1,777	1,777	18	1,534	1,751
Robbery not exceeding fifty Rupees	1	1	1	1	61	74	62	4	64	68
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen	1	1	1	1	107	103	118	4	89	111
Obtaining possession of property by false pretences	1	1	1	1	107	103	118	4	89	111
Obtaining possession of property by false pretences	1	1	1	1	24	500	500	610	489	608
In possession of property suspected to be stolen	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	..	4
Findings and apprehending property with intent to deprive the owner	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	..	4
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property	1	1	1	1	24	24	41	8	20	41
Forgery	1	1	1	1	8	8	8	8	..	8
Piracy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
Counterfeiting the current coin	1	1	1	1	7	7	3	3	..	4
Uttering counterfeit coin	1	1	1	1	7	7	3	3	..	4
Possessed of more than ten pieces of counterfeit coin	1	1	1	1	7	7	3	3	..	4
Defacing the current coin or fabricating base coin	1	1	1	1	7	7	3	3	..	4

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[illegible]

No. 1.—RETURN of the NUMBER of OFFENCES COMMITTED within the Town and Island of BOMBAY, which came under the cognizance of the Police, and of the OFFENDERS APPREHENDED, distinguishing the Nature of the Offences, and the Result of the Accusation; together with the Amount of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, in the Year 1861—(continued).

OFFENCES.	SENTENCE.											
	By the Supreme Court.				By Court of Petty Sessions.				By Magistrate of Police.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Fines.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Fines.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Transportation.	Imprisonment.	Fines.
Murder.....	1	2	1									
Wounds.....												
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.....												
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maintain a riot.....												
Robbery.....		6										
Adultery.....		1										
Unlawfully using means to procure the marriage of a woman.....												
Assaulting Police Officers in the execution of their duty.....												
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons.....												
Breach of the peace.....												
Receiving stolen goods.....		3										
Highway robbery.....												
Robbery exceeding fifty Rupees.....		14										
Robbery not exceeding fifty Rupees.....		1										
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.....		1										
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.....												
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.....		3										
In possession of property suspected to be stolen.....												
Finding and appropriating property with intent to deprive the owner.....												
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property.....												
Forgery.....		4										
Swearing.....												
Piracy.....												
Counterfeiting the current coin.....												
Uttering counterfeit coin.....		1										
Possessed of more than ten pieces of counterfeit coin.....												
Detaching the current coin or fabricating base coin.....												

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

No. 1.—RETURN of the NUMBER of OFFENCES COMMITTED within the Town and Island of BOMBAY, which came under the cognizance of the Police, and of the OFFENDERS APPREHENDED, distinguishing the Nature of the Offences, and the Result of the Accusation; together with the Amount of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, in the Year 1861—(continued).

OFFENCES.	Remaining undisposed of on the 31 st of December 1861.				Number of Persons sentenced to have been convicted.				Amount of property stolen and recovered.			
	Before Supreme Court.	Officers.	Private.	Before Sessions.	Officers.	Private.	Before Police.	Officers.	Reported as stolen.	Recovered.	Believed to be actually recovered.	Believed to have been actually stolen.
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	61,701 7 7	21,454 12 7	1,701 0 0	69,000 7 7
Manslaughter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,340 3 0	9,791 15 3	284 9 1	12,065 9 11
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,100 0 0	4,713 0 0	4,100 0 0	4,100 0 0
Stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9,184 5 5	6,880 5 5	9,184 5 5	9,184 5 5
Rape	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5
Sodomy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,800 0 0	5,795 0 0	5,800 0 0	5,800 0 0
Abduction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,340 3 0	9,791 15 3	284 9 1	12,065 9 11
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,100 0 0	4,713 0 0	4,100 0 0	4,100 0 0
Assault with intent to murder, or injury to person	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9,184 5 5	6,880 5 5	9,184 5 5	9,184 5 5
Breach of the peace	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5
Burglary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,800 0 0	5,795 0 0	5,800 0 0	5,800 0 0
Highway robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,340 3 0	9,791 15 3	284 9 1	12,065 9 11
Robbery exceeding fifty Rupees	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,100 0 0	4,713 0 0	4,100 0 0	4,100 0 0
Robbery exceeding fifty Rupees, but less than ten Rupees	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9,184 5 5	6,880 5 5	9,184 5 5	9,184 5 5
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5
Embezzlement and breach of trust	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,800 0 0	5,795 0 0	5,800 0 0	5,800 0 0
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,340 3 0	9,791 15 3	284 9 1	12,065 9 11
In possession of property suspected to be stolen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,100 0 0	4,713 0 0	4,100 0 0	4,100 0 0
Finding and appropriating property with intent to deprive the owner	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9,184 5 5	6,880 5 5	9,184 5 5	9,184 5 5
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5
Forgery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,800 0 0	5,795 0 0	5,800 0 0	5,800 0 0
Arson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,340 3 0	9,791 15 3	284 9 1	12,065 9 11
Piracy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,100 0 0	4,713 0 0	4,100 0 0	4,100 0 0
Counterfeiting the current coin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9,184 5 5	6,880 5 5	9,184 5 5	9,184 5 5
Counterfeiting the current coin, but less than ten Rupees	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5	1,807 5 5
Possession of more than ten pieces of counterfeit coin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5,800 0 0	5,795 0 0	5,800 0 0	5,800 0 0
Defacing the current coin or falsifying base coin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,340 3 0	9,791 15 3	284 9 1	12,065 9 11

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APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

No. 1.—RETURN of the NUMBER of OFFENCES COMMITTED within the Town and Island of BOMBAY, which came under the cognisance of the Police, and of the OFFENDERS APPREHENDED, distinguishing the Nature of the Offences, and the Result of the Accusation; together with the Journal of PROPERTY STOLEN and RECOVERED, in the Year 1851—(continued).

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.	CASTES.										Other and unknown Cases.		TOTAL.	
	Europeans.					Hindus.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Murder	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
Manslaughter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2
Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	2
Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1
Rape	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Sodomy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abduction	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	6
Aiding Police Officers in the execution of their duty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3,710	251
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to persons	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1
Breach of the peace	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burglary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gang robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Highway robbery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	157	7
Robbery exceeding fifty Rupees	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,689	88
Robbery not exceeding fifty Rupees	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	671	3
Robbery with intent to have been stolen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	671	3
Embezzlement and breach of trust	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	3
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	527	83
In possession of property suspected to be stolen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	3
Finding and appropriating property with intent to deprive the owner	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3
Forgery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Piracy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Counterfeiting the current coin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uttering counterfeit coin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Possessed of more than ten pieces of counterfeit coin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deceiving the current coin or falsifying base coin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

Perjury
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Bombay, Police Office, 30th January 1862.

(Signed)

W. CRAWFORD, Senior Magistrate, and Commissioner of Police.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of OFFENCES brought to the notice of the Magistrates of Police during the Years 1860 and 1861.

	Offences against the person.										Offences against property.												
	Murder.	Manassahiter.	Administering poison, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to murder.	Shooting at, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, with intent to maim, &c.	Rape.	Sodomy.	Abduction.	Unlawfully using means to procure the miscarriage of a woman.	Assaulting the Police Officers in the execution of their duty.	Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person.	Breach of the Peace.	Burglary.	Gang Robbery.	Highway Robbery.	Robbery exceeding fifty Rupees.	Robbery not exceeding fifty Rupees.	Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.	Embezzlement and breach of trust.					
1861.....	4	4	6	7	4	5	10	11	1	1	196	291	2,675	3,985	6	4	6	134	154	1,552	1,777	64,763	66
1860.....	5	5	2	2	8	13	10	16	4	3	192	312	2,653	4,274	15	3	4	145	193	1,326	1,603	45,604	87
Increase	1	1	4	5	1	3	1	6	1	1	4	22	22	1	1	2	1	11	226	226	174	1916	..
Decrease	1	1	..	4	8	5	3	2	2	1	..	21	..	289	9	21	..	39	..	..	..	..	1721

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of OFFENCES brought to the notice of the Magistrates of Police during the Years 1860 and 1861—(continued).

	Offences against property—(continued).										Offences against the Coinage Laws.										Miscellaneous Offences.										
	Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.	In possession of property suspected to be stolen.	Findings and appropriating property with intent to deprive the Owner.	Unlawful and malicious destruction of property.	Forgery.	Arson.	Piracy.	Counterfeiting the current coin.	Uttering counterfeit coin.	Possessed of more than ten pieces of counterfeit coin.	Detaching the current coin or fabricating base coin.	Perjury.	Conspiracy.	Causing interruption to the transmitting of signals along Electric Telegraph Line by cutting wire near Poona.	Offering a bribe to a Magistrate in the Government Electric Telegraph Department.	Tampering with, altering and making additions to, Messages, which had been received at the Telegraph Office at Indore.	Forfeiting a Promissory Note of the Bank of Bombay for payment or demand which proved to be false, forged, and counterfeited.	Complaints between Masters of Ships and seamen.													
	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.	Offences.
1861.....	102 117 500 610	4 929 41 8	6 8 8 9 7 1	1 1 1 3	1 3 5 7 1	7 8	1 3 5 7 1	1 3 5 7 1	1 3 5 7 1	1 3 5 7 1	6 8 420	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	
1860.....	93 113 490 585	6 8 8 9 7 1	1 1 1 3	1 3 5 7 1	7 8	1 3 5 7 1	1 3 5 7 1	1 3 5 7 1	1 3 5 7 1	1 3 5 7 1	6 8 420	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1	
Increase	9 4 10 25	121 32 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Decrease																															

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of OFFENCES brought to the notice of the Magistrates of Police during the Years 1860 and 1861—(continued).

		Miscellaneous Offences.—(continued).												TOTAL.																	
		Branch of the Conspiracy Act No. XIV. of 1842.		Breaches of the Market Rules.		Breaches of the 'Passenger Act.		Breaches of the Post Office Act.		Branch of Arms Act.		Using indecent and abusive words.		Ill-treating animals.		Keeping common brothels or lodging-houses for prostitutes.		Hurling, or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, tanks, and wells.		Attempting to commit suicide.		Breaches of the Railway Act.		Bringing for sale.		Miscellaneous.		Prisoners.		Offences.	
		Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.	Prisoners.	Offences.		
1861.....	855	1,174	245	349	509	5	5	105	136	539	557	34	76	113	263	24	54	72	5	5	75	86	13,544	21,623							
1860.....	2,129	3,788	168	236	566	3	5	7	148	189	512	521	17	42	106	173	18	3	4	7	53	91	13,367	21,893							
Increase .....	..	..	77	110	3	2	..	..	..	27	36	17	34	7	30	6	65	168	..	22	..	..	177	..
Decrease	1,274	2,614	..	..	..	7	7	43	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	..	270

(Signed) W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate, and Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 30th January 1862.

No. 4.—RETURN of CASES disposed of by the COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS during the Year 1861.

OFFENCES.	Number of cases disposed of by the Court.		Convicted.	Acquitted and Discharged.
Robberies above fifty Rupees	5	5	5	..
Robberies below fifty Rupees	17	25	11	14
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen	1	3	2	1
Embezzlement	3	3	3	..
Selling Opium without a license, or breach of the Opium Laws	4	5	3	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences	2	2	2	..
Cases against Conservancy Act No. XIV of 1856	4	4	1	3
Total in 1861.	36	47	27	20
Total in 1860.	16	17	11	6
Increase	20	30	16	14
Decrease .. .. .	..	..	..	..

Appeals 2.

(Signed) W. CRAWFORD,
Senior Magistrate, and Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 30th January 1862.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

No. 5.—*Return showing the Offences for which Persons of the age of fourteen years and under were brought before the Magistrates of Bombay, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.*

OFFENCES.	Convicted.	Discharged.	TOTAL.
Robberies	74	52	126
Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen ..	1	4	5
Embezzlement and breach of trust	1	1	2
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods by false pretences....	..	2	2
Riotous behaviour on the public road	10	29	39
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers .....	..	1	1
Assault, forcible entry, or injury to person or property	15	27	42
Drunkenness	9	..	9
Gamblers	30	14	44
Found possessed of implements, or on any premises with felonious intent	2	..	2
Found possessed of property suspected of being stolen	17	14	31
Nuisance	76	18	94
Riding or driving furiously, or without light	9	..	9
Obstructing the public road	50	9	59
Breach of the Conveyance Act	1	..	1
Breach of the Conservancy Act No. XIV. of 1856	5	2	7
Unlawful and malicious destruction of property	1	2	3
Exposing for sale meat, fish, &c. unfit for human food	8	..	8
Using false weights and measures	1	1	2
Using abusive or insulting words to provoke a breach of the peace	1	2	3
Ill-treating animals	19	..	19
Bathing or washing clothes, &c. on the public roads, Tanks, Wells, &c.	8	3	11
Attempting to commit Suicide .....	..	1	1
Begging for alms .....	..	1	1
Discharging fire-works on the public road	3	2	5
Total in 1861	341	185	526
Total in 1860	255	162	417
Increase	86	23	109
Decrease .....	..	..	..

W. CRAWFORD,

Senior Magistrate, and Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Office, 30th January 1862.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

No. 6. — *Returns of Mortality for the Town and Island of Bombay for the Year 1861.*

	Europeans.			Indo-Portuguese.			Native Christians and Jews.			Musulmans.			Parsees.			Jains and all Hindoos.			Other and Unknown Castes.			Total.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	Natural.	Epidemic.	Violent.	
January	14	1	4	36	5	3	290	16	4	59	1	..	649	29	15	3	..	..	1,034	51	23	1,128	
February	9	1	7	34	10	..	242	77	4	49	3	..	567	81	18	3	..	..	911	171	24	1,106	
March	21	2	1	30	21	..	302	221	4	56	28	2	607	248	10	2	..	1	1,020	519	13	1,552			
April	23	1	3	36	10	1	253	132	4	74	46	..	643	240	11	5	..	..	1,040	491	17	1,548	
May	21	1	1	23	6	..	275	59	5	56	41	..	698	213	15	1	..	..	1,075	320	21	1,416	
June	24	1	6	22	1	1	246	23	1	77	20	4	698	86	13	5	..	..	1,070	130	19	1,219	
July	27	1	5	43	2	..	305	3	4	72	3	1	714	57	10	3	..	1	1,179	69	12	1,256			
August	21	1	6	44	..	..	242	1	..	56	1	..	636	15	6	3	..	2	1,008	21	9	1,038	
September	16	1	3	42	1	..	240	3	1	40	..	..	686	12	9	4	..	..	1,071	16	11	1,098
October	10	1	4	43	1	2	257	3	..	32	1	..	641	33	12	2	..	..	1,069	38	16	1,082	
November	13	..	3	47	2	..	280	3	..	31	1	2	731	32	15	..	..	3	1,127	37	20	1,184	
December	22	1	3	43	8	1	305	44	2	73	5	1	813	433	6	5	..	5	1,261	490	16	1,770			
Total in 1861.	235	3	9	43	67	8	3,279	603	25	715	149	11	8,074	1,514	139	35	..	13	12,824	2,344	205	15,377			
Total in 1860.	229	78	6	396	122	12	2,984	538	26	781	87	14	7,133	2,176	87	17	1	11	11,577	3,028	157	14,762			
Increase	6	3	14	47	..	..	291	47	..	..	..	..	941	..	52	18	..	2	1,251	..	48	615
Decrease	75	1	55	4	1	66	34	3	..	634	1	..	684		

W. CRAWFORD,
 Senior Magistrate, and Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, Police Officer, 30th January 1862.

No. 1129 of 1862.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To W. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Senior Magistrate of Police,

BOMBAY.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th January last, No. 74, submitting Annual Police Returns showing the state of crime in the Town and Island of Bombay during the year 1861.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Honourable the Governor in Council observes from these Returns that there has been an increase of 180 (or 1·3 per cent.) in the number of offences reported, but a decrease of 259 (or 1·2 per cent.) in the number of offenders apprehended. It does not appear to what extent this is due to the failure of the Police to apprehend parties charged with offences. On this point your opinion should be submitted.

3. Out of the cases which were brought to trial in 1860, 71 per cent. were attended with convictions, and 29 per cent. with acquittals. His Excellency in Council is glad to observe that in 1861 75 per cent. of the cases resulted in conviction, and only 25 per cent. in acquittal.

4. The value put upon the property stolen and embezzled during 1861 is less than that for 1860, but the Governor in Council also observes that the quantity recovered is considerably less. The explanation given in the 28th and 29th paragraphs of your letter is, however, satisfactory.

5. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to observe the decrease of 23 per cent. in the number of Parsees apprehended during the year under report.

6. In conclusion, I am desired to observe that there are some slight discrepancies in the totals of the Returns submitted by you, but the general result is shown with sufficient accuracy in the annexed Comparative Statement prepared in this Office.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1862.

Acting Secretary to Government.

Comparative Statement framed from the Returns submitted by the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, showing the state of Crime and the efficiency of the Police in the years 1860 and 1861.

YEARS.	Remaining untried at the end of the preceding year.		Offences reported and Offenders apprehended during the year.										For trial during the Year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Remain- ing untried at the end of the year reported on.		Value of pro- perty believed to be lost.		Value of pro- perty recovered.	
	(Offen- ders.)	(Offen- ders.)	Against Person.		Against Property.		Against Coinage Laws.		Miscel- lanous.		Total.		Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Rs. a. P.	Rs. a. P.		
			Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.											Offen- ders.	Offen- ders.
1860 . . .	12	13	2898	4662	2203	2673	8	12	8256	14546	13367	21893	13379	21906	9508	15496	3828	6386	15	24	1,78,207	11 5	75,367	15 9
1861 . . .	13	24	2906	4315	2460	2564	7	8	8171	14436	13544	21623	13359	21647	10164	16063	3351	5578	6	6	1,39,409	10 7	47,412	0 9
Increase .	3	11	8	253	257	191	1	4	85	110	177	270	180	259	656	567	477	808	9	18	38,798	0 10	27,955	15 0
Decrease .	..	..	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX G.

No. 30 of 1862.

No. 9 of 1862.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From

Captain R. L. PLAYFAIR,
Assistant Political Resident, in charge of Residency, Aden.

To

M. J. M. SHAW STEWART, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,

Aden, 18th January 1862.

A

I transmit, for the information of Government, the usual Judicial and Conservancy returns of Aden for the year 1861, as per margin.

5. 6. 10. 12. 13.
B, C, D.

1857 No.	986
1858 "	769
1859 "	749
1860 "	739
1861 "	545

2. In last report I showed that during the past four years there had been a constant and steady decrease in the number of cases tried: now I am happy to say that the decrease is still more marked, the total number being 545, or 194 less than last year, and 441 less than in 1857.

3. The first class "offences against the person" calls for no special remark; deducting the cases of "petty assault," the number of more aggravated offences is the same in the last two years.

4. There was only one offence committed against the person accompanied by violence, and this did not occur within my jurisdiction. Two Biggaries belonging to the Engineer Department were charged with having bound, robbed, and otherwise ill-treated one of their comrades, and the case was sent by the Military authorities to the Civil Court for trial. As there was no evidence forthcoming, the Prisoners were acquitted.

5. The Tabular Statement, No 13A, attached, is sufficiently explanatory regarding the other offences tried.

6. In table 10A no offences are recorded as having been tried by the Political Resident. In explanation of this, it must be borne in mind that I acted both as Resident and First Assistant for the greater part of the year under review.

7. The following is an abstract of the Prisoners in Jail during 1860, compared with the previous year:—

	1860.	1861.
Aggregate of the average daily number of all classes	63,107	52,903
Daily average.....	172	145
Number remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1859 and 1860	164	178
Number admitted during the year.....	357	207
Number released.....	340	247
Ditto escaped .....	...	1
Ditto died	3	4
Ditto executed.....	...	...
Remaining 31st December 1860 and 1861	178	133

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

8. The Convicts Casualty Report is attached, marked C. Of the four convicts whose deaths are therein detailed, one died from sheer old age, and debility; another, one of the State prisoners lately sent from Sind, was upwards of 70 years of age, and the other 2, though only 40 and 43 years of age respectively, had been 16 and 13 years in confinement.

9. Remunerative in-door labour progresses satisfactorily; attached, marked B, is a summary of the receipts and expenditure on this account, and the following abstract exhibits the net profit derived from each branch of industrial art during the past three years:—

	1860.	1860.	1861.
Net profit of Printing Press	998 2 2	1,382 11 7	1,334 7 10
Type purchased during the year	397 2 3	.....	.....
Book-binding plant purchased during year	189 0 0	130 11 0	.....
Net profit on Book-binding .....	.....	335 15 6	460 9 0
Miscellaneous Manufactures	931 2 7	1,082 5 8	760 6 0
Realised by sale of Vegetables grown in Jail Garden	71 11 6	112 3 0	66 12 6
Realised by grinding Wheat .....	.....	257 13 0	307 11 0
Actually received from proceeds of Out-door Convict labour .....	.....	1,090 10 0	781 14 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	18 8 3	58 11 3	17 11 3
Saving actually effected by substitution of convict for hired menial labour .....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Total, Rupees ...	2,608 10 9	1,601 7 0	3,882 7 7
Deduct Book-binder's wages (as Instructor)	17 8 1	462 0 0	..
Actual Net Profit ..	2,591 2 8	4,139 7 0	3,882 7 7

10. Although the actual amount realised during the present year falls short of that of 1860, nevertheless there has been a decided advance in reality. In 1860 there was a daily average of 172 prisoners, who yielded a net profit of Rupees 4,139; in 1861, 145 prisoners yielded Rupees 3,882; the present year's income, if calculated according to last year's rate, would be 172: 145:: 4,139: 3,489, which is Rupees 393 less than has really been realised.

11. The value of convict labour not actually charged for (Jail servants not included) was Rupees 943-2-0, of which sum Rupees 500-14-0 represents labour expended in repairing the Jail buildings, and making a paper manufactory; the remainder was on account of various petty repairs, for the execution of which there were no local funds available.

12. The Paper Manufactory had not commenced to yield any return before the end of the year. It is now, however, in tolerably good working order. I do not anticipate much direct profit from this work, but the indirect gain will be considerable, as it enables me to employ a number of prisoners within the Jail, and, as a consequence, to dispense with some of the Sebundee guard. Without making any allowance for the value of paper and paste-board which may be sold or used, I estimate that during the present year at least 500 Rupees will be saved by reducing the Jail Guard.

13. The following table shows the various description of work on which the Prisoners were engaged during the past two years. From this it will be seen that the average daily number of Prisoners employed outside the Jail has been reduced from 426 to 297 :—

DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.		1890.		1891.	
		Aggregate Number.	Average daily Number.	Aggregate Number.	Average daily Number.
1 Hard labour outside Jail.	Masons	1,152	3.967	1,350	3.699
	Carpenters	51	0.139	219	0.600
	Labourers	7,089	19.369	4,700	12.877
	Water-carriers	6,311	17.243	3,907	10.704
	Miscellaneous	714	1.951	670	1.835
Total....		15,617	42.669	10,846	29.715
2 Hard labour inside Jail.	Printers	1,889	5.161	1,739	4.765
	Book-binders	1,361	3.727	1,403	3.814
	Carpenters	1,088	2.973	920	2.520
	Tailors	1,189	3.219	1,109	3.038
	Chick-makers	3,308	9.038	3,008	8.213
	Rattan-workers	2,891	7.907	2,357	6.457
	Coin-workers	2,197	6.822	2,505	6.863
	Painters	42	0.115	72	0.197
	Mat-workers	631	1.732	606	1.660
	Moches	179	1.309	339	0.929
	Grinders .....	..	..	1,940	5.315
	Weavers	995	2.719	317	0.868
	Miscellaneous	6,022	16.433	4,562	12.334
	Paper-makers .....	..	..	442	1.129
Total....		22,101	61.205	21,229	58.162
3 Jail Servants.	Cooks	4,057	11.085	3,119	9.367
	Sweepers	1,602	4.377	1,160	3.000
	Gardeners	366	1.000	365	1.000
	Mussals	732	2.000	730	2.000
	Monitors	1,098	3.000	1,095	3.000
	Store-keepers	366	1.000	365	1.000
	Barbers	366	1.000	365	1.000
Total..		8,587	23.162	7,799	21.367
1 Without hard labour.	Light labour.....	155	0.423	....	....
	Debtors	2,191	5.995	1,906	5.222
	Sick and excused.....	3,399	9.287	2,912	7.978
	Attending sick	801	2.197	674	1.817
	Temporarily detained	2,743	7.495	971	2.668
	Miscellaneous	1,211	3.390	1,532	4.197
	Excused on account of holiday	5,966	16.300	5,031	13.784
Total....		16,502	45.087	13,029	35.696
Grand Total of Prisoners ...		63,107	172.483	52,903	144.940

14. The average earning of each Prisoner was Rupees 26-12-4, being an increase of Rupees 2-1-9, as compared with 1890.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

15. The following Table shows the cost of each Prisoner per annum for the three last years :—

Heads of Expenditures.	Aden Jail.						
	158 Prisoners in 1859.						
	1859.		1860.		1861.		
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Rations	8,564	14 8	8,184	5 4	6,785	0 0	
Money allowance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,564	14 8	8,184	5 4	6,785	0 0	
Cost per Prisoner	54	3 4	47	9 4	46	12 8	
Fixed Establishment	2,727	2 4	1,981	9 4	1,872	0 0	
Cost per Prisoner	17	4 2	11	8 4	12	11 6	
Extra Establishment	4,599	4 6	4,161	4 0	3,586	2 0	
Cost per Prisoner	29	1 9	25	15 0	21	11 8	
Total	7,326	6 10	6,142	13 4	5,458	2 0	
Cost per Prisoner	46	5 11	37	7 4	37	10 2	
HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.	European Medicines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cost per Prisoner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bazar Medicines, &c.	175	10 4	592	2 4	163	6 0
	Cost per Prisoner	3	0 2	3	7 1	1	2 0
	Sick Diet
	Cost per Prisoner
	Furniture, Bedding, and Extra Blankets.
Cost per Prisoner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	475	10 4	592	2 4	163	6 0	
Cost per Prisoner	3	0 2	3	7 1	1	2 0	
Clothing, including Blanket and Bedding ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	13 0
Cost per Prisoner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	12 4
Contingencies	308	9 6	279	8 0	161	9 9	
Cost per Prisoner	1	15 3	1	10 0	1	2 2	
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs .....	.....	.....	1,733	7 0	989	10 7
Cost per Prisoner .....	.....	.....	10	1 3	6	13 2
Gross cost of maintenance	16,675	9 4	16,932	4 0	13,672	9 1	
Gross cost per Prisoner	105	8 8	100	3 0	94	1 6	

16. Deducting the value of the Prisoner's earning, the actual cost of each would be as follows :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Gross cost per prisoner	105 8 8	100 3 0	94 4 6
Average Earnings	16 6 5	24 10 7	25 12 4
Actual Cost	89 2 3	75 8 5	67 8 2

which shows a very considerable progressive decrease in the expenses of the Jail.

17. Here I may appropriately acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Kinloch Forbes' letter No. 4201, dated 23rd ultimo, in which he observes that there appears to be great room for economy in the Aden Jail. I trust that the foregoing remarks will prove that this subject has ever received my anxious consideration. The year regarding which the above quoted observation was made has been followed by two others, in both of which there has been a marked decrease of expense, and I am confident that in that now commenced there will be a further diminution.

18. The high price of provisions at Aden must always raise the rate of each Prisoner's subsistence above that of other Jails, and the necessity of maintaining a considerable guard to watch the Prisoners in the present temporary building, as well as the perishable nature of the buildings themselves, which constantly require extensive repairs, tend to swell the gross expense.

19. But I think that the comparison exhibited between the Jail at Aden and those of other places is hardly a fair one; certainly it is not complete. It matters less that the expense is high if the earnings of the Prisoners are in due proportion.

20. I have no means of knowing what amount is earned by Prisoners in other Jails in the Bombay Presidency, and I do not allege that, in this respect, the Aden Jail is superior to them, but I have before me the Report of the Inspector General of Jails in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1859-60, and I find that out of the fifty-four Jails under his superintendence there is not one in which the Prisoner's earnings approach the average of the Aden Jail, and only one in which they exceed the half.

21. Nevertheless, making all due allowances for earnings, I am aware that the maintenance of Prisoners in Aden must always be attended with considerably greater expense than elsewhere, owing mainly to the high price of provisions.

22. The following scale of prices charged by the Commissariat Department and by the Jail Contractor will show how much higher both are than the Indian rates. I may mention that the Commissariat rates are lower this year than they have ever been before :—

	Per	Commissariat Rate.	Jail Rate.
Curry Stuff	28lbs.	3 0 0	3 0 0
Dhall	"	1 11 6	1 8 0
Flour, 2nd sort	"	1 14 3	1 8 0
Ghee, 1st sort	"	6 10 0	5 0 0
Oil, Coconut	"	6 7 0	4 0 0
Salt	"	0 3 0	0 4 0
Tamarind	"	2 0 0	1 12 0
Vegetables	"	0 0 6	0 1 6
Wood	784lbs.	2 14 0	2 3 0
Cost of each Prisoner } Hard Labour .. .. .	.. .. .	.. 2 4 10	.. 2 1 86
per diem } Light .. .. .	.. .. .	.. 1 11 32	.. 1 10

23. Attached, marked D, is an Account Current of the Municipal Fund during the past year, and the following shows the receipts of the fund during each year since its institution in 1854:—

Years.	Receipts.		
1854	8,564	3	2
1855	13,529	5	4
1856	23,331	1	8
1857	23,053	8	2
1858	20,430	7	1
1859	31,705	5	1
1860	31,169	4	5
1861	38,012	9	9

24. The aggregate of the receipt side during 1861 is Rupees 38,012-9-9, but from this the sum of Rupees 6,144-1-6 should be deducted, as that amount is an unusual item of receipt, being subscriptions realised on account of the new Civil Hospital: with this deduction the amount exceeds that of last year by Rupees 699-3-10.

25. The new Civil Hospital is ready for occupation: only one wing, however, with the out-houses, dispensary, and waiting hall, are finished; the remainder will be gradually completed as funds are available for that purpose.

26. A fine ancient Reservoir above the Roman Catholic Chapel has been cleaned out and repaired at an expense of Rupees 1,381-7-3; this is quite unconnected with the system of tanks in the Taweela Valley.

27. The other items of disbursement require no explanation.

28. It is my pleasing duty to record that all the subordinates in the various Departments under my control have discharged their duties entirely to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. L. PLAYFAIR,

Assistant Political Resident, in charge of Residency.

A

No. 5—First and Second Assistants to the Political Resident.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial on the 1st January..	..	..	..	..	..
Apprehended during the year ..	986	769	746	725	545
Referred by transfer .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	986	769	746	725	545
Discharged without trial .....	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted	36	21	12	45	25
Committed to Political Resident	12	..	3	14	..
Under trial 31st December ....	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

A
No. 6.—*Political Resident.*

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Under trial 1st January .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Committed during the year	12	..	3	14	..
	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	12	..	3	14	..
	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged without trial .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Acquitted	1	..	..	..	..
Convicted	11	..	3	14	..
Referred to Government of Bombay ..	..	..	2	..	..
	—	—	—	—	—
Under trial 31st December ....	..	..	..	..	..
	—	—	—	—	—

R. L. PLAYFAIR,
Assistant Political Resident.

A
No. 10.—*Statement of Sentences passed by the undermentioned Officers during the year 1861.*

	Discharged on Society.	Discharged from Office.	Fined.	Placed.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Ditto ditto six months.	Ditto ditto one year.	Ditto ditto two years.	Ditto ditto three years.	Ditto ditto four years.	Ditto ditto five years.	Ditto ditto six years.	Ditto ditto seven years.	Execution.	Death.	Total.
By Political Resident .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. First Assistant Political Resident.	1	231	15	70	51	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	396
.. Second ditto ditto .. .. .	..	73	2	42	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Total ..	..	1,304	17	112	56	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	520

R. L. PLAYFAIR,
Assistant Political Resident.

A
No. 12.—*Prisoners in Jail on the 31st of December 1861.*

imprisonment for life, with hard labour	1861.
Ditto above 14 years	71
Ditto from 10 to 14 years	11
Ditto from 7 to 10 years	4
Ditto for less than 7 years	7
Ditto without hard labour	33
	7
Total ..	133
Deaths in the year	4

R. L. PLAYFAIR,
Assistant Political Resident.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

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[Bombay]

A
No. 13.—Table showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in 1861, and the result of the proceedings.

OFFENCES.		Total number of Offenders.	CONVICTED.						
			Imprisoned on Security.	Imprisoned not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6, and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year, and not exceeding 2 years.	Expulsion.	Total.	Acquitted.
No. 1. Offences against person	Assault, with wounding	3	..	2	1	..	..	3	..
	Importation of Slaves	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Sodomy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Riot and Assault	15	15	..	..	..	..	15	..
	Petty Assault	99	87	11	..	..	..	98	1
Total		121	105	13	1	..	..	119	2
No. 2. Offences against property committed with violence	Burglary, wounding, or personal injury	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Burglary, unattended with aggravating circumstances	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
No. 3. Offences against property committed without violence	Theft ..	62	12	17	1	1	..	61	1
	Receiving Stolen property ..	8	1	5	..	1	7	1	..
	Fraud	6	..	3	..	..	3	3	..
	Trespass	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Suspicion of theft ..	7	..	..	..	2	2	5	..
	Snatching ..	6	1	2	..	..	6	..	..
	Attempt at theft	8	1	7	..	..	8	..	..
	Accessory to theft	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Apprehension with suspicious property	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
	Total ..	101	22	66	2	1	3	91	10
No. 5. Forgery, &c. offences against Currency.	Forgery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Returning after expulsion	30	..	18	..	..	12	30	..
No. 6. Miscellaneous.	Refusal of duty ..	20	..	20	..	..	20	..	..
	Rescue ..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
	Other offences included in above.	265	195	19	2	..	9	255	10
	Total	317	195	89	2	..	21	307	10
Grand Total		515	322	168	5	1	21	520	25

R. L. PLAYFAIR,
Assistant Political Resident.

B

Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditures on account of Convict labor in the Aden Jail during the year 1861.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditures.	Amount.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Balance on hand 1st January 1861.	1,112 5 6	By materials used in Printing Department	200 3 9
Received from out-turn of work in the Printing Department	1,534 11 7	By Ditto Book-binding ditto	93 13 9
Ditto ditto Book-binding do.	554 6 9	" Ditto for Manufactures	1,125 8 5
Ditto ditto Manufactures ..	1,885 8 11	" Miscellaneous	15 0 0
Realised by the sale of Vegetables grown in the Jail Garden ..	66 12 6	" Centage paid to Jailor on the net profits of the Jail Manufactures	121 6 2
Ditto ditto of Bran ..	2 6 0	" Petty supplies for Jail use ..	164 9 9
Ditto ditto of Old Stores	12 0 0	" Clothing issued to Convicts ..	111 13 0
Received from Contractor for grinding Wheat	307 11 0	" Repairs to Jail Building ..	246 1 6
Miscellaneous Receipts	3 5 3	" Materials used for Works for Paper Manufacture ..	121 9 11
Convict labour employed in Town.	781 14 0	" Cash, a contribution for the erection of the new Civil Hospital	1,500 0 0
		" Paid into the Public Treasury on account of the Jail Establishment	1,872 0 0
		Balance on hand 31st December 1861	685 15 3
Grand Total, Rupees ..	6,561 1 6	Grand Total, Rupees	6,561 1 6

ADEN JAIL, 31st December 1861.

R. L. PLAYFAIR,
Assistant Political Resident.

G.—JAIL HOSPITAL, ADEN.

Statement exhibiting the Casualties of the Convicts transferred to Aden who have been confined in the Jail at that Settlement from 1st January to 31st December 1861, required by Government letter No. 953, dated 30th April 1842.

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ADEN, 1st January 1862.

No.	Zillah.	Names of Prisoners.	Crime.	Removed to what place, and when.	Natural death, and when.	Escaped, and when.	Released, and when.	From whence transferred.	REMARKS.
1	Sind	Goulam Hoosain.	Robbery, with violence.	..	1st January 1861	..	..	Shikarpoor.	Under treatment for scrofulous enlargement of the glands of the neck; died suddenly from Pneumonia.
2	Sind	Futheol Buldir	Wilful Murder	..	22nd March	..	..	Bombay	Old, and blind of both eyes.
3	Sind	Moorad Khan	.....	..	7th May	..	..	Sind	Had been three months in the sick list, with abscess, the previous year; was aged, but not infirm.
4	Concan.	Rama bin Mhadoo.	Gang Robbery, with force.	..	21st August	..	..	Bombay	Had before admission to Jail suffered amputation of the Penis. The Gcatrix sloughed, but this again healed although he was of scorbutic diathesis; but he suddenly died of dropsical effusion into the Thorax.

Total Number of Convicts on 1st January 1862..... 144
Ditto ditto Escaped..... None.
Ditto ditto Casualties..... 4
Daily average No. of sick..... 7
Number of sick this day..... 9
P.S.—General Number..... 426

J. F. STEINHAUSER,
Civil Surgeon, Aden.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

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[Bombay]

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the

Balance on hand 31st December 1860	3,668	8	6		
Received on account of Fines	2,538	15	0		
" Poundage	185	5	9		
" Summons ..	1,965	1	0		
" Tax on Camels on hire	263	12	0		
" " Donkeys ..	461	8	0		
" " Boats ..	1,082	0	0		
				6,496	9 9
Assessment for watering and sweeping the Town	3,104	0	0		
" on Coal Depôts	333	1	10		
				3,427	1 10
Fees on Instalment Paper	83	7	0		
" Mortgage Notes	57	12	0		
" Light Pass	23	6	0		
" Arm Pass	45	4	0		
" Deeds of Sale	61	0	0		
" Protests	495	5	0		
" Affixing Office Seals	55	0	0		
" Water Tickets	72	4	0		
" Deeds of Reference	26	0	0		
" Powers of Attorney	68	0	0		
" Certificates of Discharge	3	8	0		
" Registering and discharging Seamen, &c	261	0	0		
" Boat, Donkey, Camel, and Buggy Licenses ..	303	4	0		
" Liquor Licenses	600	0	0		
" Certificates of Naturalization	130	0	0		
" Provisional Certificates of Registry	20	0	0		
" Certificates of sale of Country Craft	14	0	0		
" Grants	38	0	0		
" Bonds	6	0	0		
" Administering Estates	68	9	9		
" Other Documents	28	6	0		
				2,460	1 9
Received on account of Banian Well	4,188	8	0		
" " Tamela Well	1,890	8	6		
Realised by sale of water from reservoirs	5,670	8	0		
" confiscated property	48	8	0		
" old building materials	215	4	0		
License for sale of Poisonous Substances	120	0	0		
Received from Treasury on account of Scavenger Carts.	600	0	0		
Unclaimed Property	404	6	0		
Receipt from Point Branch Police Office	30	6	0		
Interest on Government Securities	130	13	11		
				1,549	5 11
Quit Rent				2,517	4 0
Subscription for Civil Hospital				6,144	1 6
Grand Total, Rs.	38,012	9	9		

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

*Aden Municipal Fund for the year 1861.**Establishment of Police Court.*

Permanent Establishment	3,514	7	3		
Contingencies	1,027	8	9		
				4,542	0 0

Police.

Paid to complete Police Establishment	744	0	0		
Pony allowance to Subedar.....	180	0	0		
Boat Establishment	26	0	0		
Contingencies	285	10	0		
				1,235	10 0

Conservancy of Town.

Permanent Establishment for watering and sweeping Town.	3,495	0	0		
Contingencies	7	2	0		
				3,502	2 0

Water Supply.

Permanent Establishment of Wells and Tanks	4,605	9	2		
Contingencies	898	8	7		
				5,504	1 9

Public Works.

Constructing new Civil Hospital.....	14,586	9	6		
„ Outcha House for Residency Gigs Crew..	99	8	0		
Planting and Watering Trees	665	7	0		
Repairs to ancient Reservoirs	1,381	7	3		
„ Banian Well.....	160	1	4		
„ Police Stations.....	148	5	9		
„ Cadi's Court	45	1	0		
„ Police Court at Steamer Point	285	1	6		
„ Small Pox Hospital	13	14	5		
				17,385	7 9

Miscellaneous.

Centage on Quit Rent	125	13	7		
„ Taxes.....	143	14	10		
Subsistences of Patients in Civil Hospital.....	296	9	0		
Maintenance of Paupers in Small Pox Hospital	34	6	0		
Contingencies	1,130	3	6		
				1,730	14 11

Total, Rs. 33,900 4 5

Balance on hand, Rs. 4,112 5 4

Grand Total, Rs. 38,012 9 9

(Errors Excepted)

R. L. PLAYFAIR,

Assistant Political Resident.

2nd January 1862.

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[*Bombay*]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

No. 1210 of 1862.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To
THE POLITICAL RESIDENT AT ADEN,

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Playfair's letter of the 18th January last, No. 9, forwarding Judicial and Conservancy Returns of Aden for the year 1861, and to transmit to you copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the subject.

RESOLUTION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council finds some difficulty in reviewing these returns from a certain vagueness in the expressions used by Captain Playfair. In the 2nd paragraph, for example, he refers to 545 cases tried during the year 1861, and in Statement A, No. 5, he gives 545 as the number apprehended during the year, referring apparently to the number of prisoners. In future reports the Political Resident should be requested to show, in the first place, the number of offences committed, or registered as having been committed, during the year, dealing in a separate Statement with the number of individuals apprehended, and the proportion of them acquitted or convicted.

A copy of the report of the Commissioner of Police in the Southern Division, for the year 1860, together with the Resolution passed on it, should be sent for the information and guidance of the Resident, as indicating the manner in which the information required by Government should be prepared.

The Honorable the Governor in Council highly approves of the Municipal Administration of Aden during the year.

Extracts from this report of the paragraphs bearing on the Prison discipline should be sent to the Inspector General Prisons, with a request that he will favour Government with his opinion on the subject.

These proceedings should be reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th April 1862.

APPENDIX H.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY FOR 1861.

No. 691 of 1862.

From

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To

THE ACTING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

In submitting to Government the Annual Report of the Jails under the control of this Office for the year ending on the 31st December 1861, I have the honour to state, in explanation of its meagre details, that I received charge of the duties of this office at a date subsequent to that with which the present report closes.

2. From the want of personal knowledge of the working of the Department during the period under report, and in the absence of any recorded data from my immediate predecessor on the subject, I regret that it is not in my power to furnish more than the statistical information contained in the annexed Tabular Statements, together with extract copies of Reports from the Session Judges on the administration of the Jails under their charges, as well as from the Civil Surgeon's Sanitary Reports.

Poona.
Session Judge,
Civil Surgeon.
Dhoolia.
Session Judge,
Jail Superintendent,
Civil Surgeon.
Ahmednuggur.
Assistant Session Judge,
Civil Surgeon.
Ahmedabad.
Session Judge,
Civil Surgeon.
Dharwar.
Civil Surgeon.

3. I consider that several of these Reports, especially those noted in the margin, are so able and display so much zeal and interest in the numerous subjects treated, that they would lose much of their value by being presented in the form of condensed summaries.

4. For future guidance, however, I await the instructions of Government on this point.

5. I have also appended to this Report an unfinished Memorandum styled in the Report for 1860 as Appendix J. This, I believe, was the last official document prepared by the late Dr. Ogilvie: it is for this reason, as well as for the valuable information it contains, that I have considered it advisable that it should not be omitted.

6. The death of the late Inspector General of Prisons would under ordinary circumstances have been a sad and serious blow to the Department, to which he had devoted with so much zeal his rare talents and energies, but occurring at a time when he was

gradually and against serious difficulties, but at the same time successfully, reforming the whole Jail administration of this Presidency, and bringing it into a condition of improved health, order, and economy, the loss is doubly to be lamented.

7. In carrying out the principles originated by this able officer, it will be my endeavour to complete, as far as in my power, the system which he advocated, and which it was his untiring purpose to bring to perfection.

8. The instructions laid down in Despatch No. 50, of the 24th December 1861, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and received with your letter No. 622, of 18th February 1862, will be strictly followed out in the report for the current year, which it shall be my endeavour to submit with punctuality; the delay in the present instance having been caused by circumstances which shall in future be avoided.

9. Since receiving charge of this office on the 4th February last, I have had an opportunity of inspecting the Jails at Tanna, Poona, Dharwar, with the Subsidiary Jail at Develupe and Rutnagherry; the latter and the Dharwar Jail not having been visited since 1857.

10. I need not at present enter into further details which legitimately belong to the report for the current year, but merely state that considerable reduction has since the beginning of the year been effected in Jail Guards. At Tanna a reduction of 3 Sentries, at Poona of 3, at Dharwar of 1, and at Rutnagherry 2, have been recommended to be reduced.

11. There exists at the latter Jail the expensive anomaly of a Jail Guard over 150 prisoners, being numerically the same as was before considered sufficient for the safe custody of 460 convicts.

12. In reference to paragraphs 36 and 37 of the report for 1860, by the late Dr. Ogilvie, and the concluding paragraph of the Government Resolution thereon, I have the honor respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to issue such instructions on the subject therein mooted as may clearly define the position of Civil Surgeons in relation to the Inspector General of Prisons.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. G. WIEHE, MD.,

Inspector General of Prisons

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS }
OFFICE, CAMP RUTNAGHERY, }
30th April 1862.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

GENERAL REPORT.

THE total average Criminal population distributed over the Jails of this Presidency, exclusive of those of Sind, the Political Agencies, Independent States, Jagheerdars, &c., during the year ending on the 31st December 1861, amounted to 3,286, the details of which are given in the subjoined table :—

No.	Jails.	Average Strength in 1860.	Average Strength in 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	Poona	394	278	..	116
2	Ahmednuggur	231	210	9	..
3	Sholapoor	171	171	3	..
4	Dharwar	125	488	63	..
5	Rutnagherry	130	176	16	..
6	Satara	288	169	..	119
7	Mahableshwar	24	10	..	14
8	Dhulia	331	476	115	..
9	Tanna ..	648	131	..	217
10	Surat	161	136	35	..
11	Broad ..	69	51	..	18
12	Kaira ..	153	172	19	..
13	Ahmedabad	470	485	15	..
Total ...		3,135	3,286	335	181

2. These figures would appear to indicate a diminution of crime, the decrease in the number of prisoners being 149, as compared with the year 1860. But it must be borne in mind that, in addition to the exceptions specified in paragraph 1, the prisoners convicted by Mamlatdars, Foydars, Mahalkarnes, and undergoing sentence in District prisons or lock-ups, are not included in the above table.

3. Until the Jails indicated above be placed in relation with, and under the control of, this Office, as is, I believe, the case in the Divisions of the Presidency of Fort William, it is impossible that the statistical information furnished be otherwise than partial and incomplete.

4. It would appear from Appendix A that there has been an increase of Juvenile commitments to the number of 68, as compared with 1860. There is, however, a decrease of re-commitments, as shown in Appendix B, the contrasted number being 14. This still leaves an increase of 54 under these two heads, but deducting this number from the total decrease for the year, there remains 95, which shows the real decrease in the number of prisoners in our Jails during 1861.

5. The Poona and Ahmedabad Jails exhibit the maximum of Juvenile commitments, as also of re-commitments; while Dhulia and Sholapoor are equally distinguished for the absence of either.

6. In Appendix C are given in a tabulated form all admissions and deaths during the year 1861, which have occurred in hospital. Cholera prevailed epidemically in but one of the Jails, viz. Dharwar: there were 116 cases, of which 60 proved fatal.

Sanitary Condition of the Jails during 1861.

7. The disease, which had for some time been prevalent in the neighbourhood of the station, made its appearance on the 10th of June among the convicts from Rutnagherry who had arrived the previous day, exhausted by exposure, fatigue, and irregular diet, as described by Dr. Mills, the Civil Surgeon, in his Jail Sanitary Report, extracts from which are subjoined. The disease, which was of a virulent type, continued till the 5th of July; two cases only having occurred subsequently.

8. The total number of deaths in the Jails from all diseases amounts to 204, being a ratio to strength of 5·6, and, exclusive of cholera, of 3·9.—*Vide* Note to Appendix C.

9. These figures show a slight increased ratio over that which obtained in 1860: if, however, we exclude 5 deaths from old age, 2 from Leprosy, and 1 from gun-shot wound, which occurred at Kaira, in a prisoner who attempted to escape, we have a rather more favourable result, viz. 5·3, exclusive of Cholera 3·7.

10. In order to show to what extent such diseases as Atrophy, Scurvy, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, prevail in our Jails, diseases which cripple our efforts at improvement, swell to a large extent the annual mortality, and considerably enhance the expenditure by the supply of extra rations, or the substitution of more expensive ones, and by the use of costly remedies in their treatment, I have subjoined a table as a Supplement to Appendix C.

11. This table is useful as showing at a glance in which particular Jail, and in what numbers, any of these dreaded diseases prevail. The Surat and Ahmednuggur Jails stand at the head of the list, followed by Sholapoor, Tanna, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Dhoolia, Sattara, Dharwar, Poona, and Rutnagherry; the latter being, in respect to these particular diseases, the healthiest of the Jails, although it stands third on the list in Appendix C, —Sattara and Ahmedabad showing, inclusive of all diseases, the smallest rate of mortality.

12. The Surat Jail exhibits the highest rate of mortality, exclusive of Cholera, during the year, being an average of 14·0. The improved conservancy arrangements now in operation should have tended to a more favourable result. These, however, do not appear to have been at all neglected, the unhealthy nature of the season, and causes operating from without, viz. the locality in which the Jail stands, together with the unfavourable effect the transfer of the prisoners from the Brouch Jail seems to have produced on their health, are the chief causes of this large rate of mortality.

13. Next on the list in regard to high rate of mortality stands Dharwar, showing a ratio of 5·8, exclusive of Cholera, and of 13·8 if we include the deaths from this disease, which showed itself in none of the other Jails. In this Jail were received many hopeless cases from the Subsidiary Jail at Devkope up to the end of September last, which tended greatly to swell the mortality rates.

14. As the Subsidiary Jails established at Devkope, Munmar, Patas road, and Gogo, are under experiment, it would have been very desirable to have supplied Government with a tabular statement similar to Appendix C. and its Supplement; but I regret that from the Hospital Returns from the two former Jails having been incorporated in the Returns of the Dharwar and Dhoolia Jail Hospitals up to October 1861, I am only enabled to supply the information for Devkope and Munmar from October to December, inclusive.

15. The Returns from the Patus road and Gogo field Jails do not appear to have been forwarded to this Office at all, nor does any record exist of their having been incorporated in other Jail Returns. In order, however, to enable me to supply the information required for the current year, I would request that copies of the Monthly and Annual Hospital Returns from the Gogo and Patus road gangs be directed to be regularly furnished to this Office.

16. The only table, therefore, I am able to submit is one to include the admissions and deaths in the hospital of the Devekope and Munnar gangs: in the former from 1st October, and in the latter from the 15th September to 31st December 1861.

17. Although the mortality at Devekope from June to September last was excessive, 27 deaths having taken place, the majority from Diarrhœa, yet it is satisfactory to note that during the three last months of the year not a single fatal case occurred.

18. Not so, however, at Munnar—six deaths occurred, five being from Diarrhœa and Dysentery, during the same period. The deaths antecedent to this cannot be ascertained from the Civil Surgeon's Annual Returns. In neither of these Jails has Atrophy occurred, although Scurvy has prevailed to some extent at Devekope, and Diarrhœa at Munnar.

19. The excessive mortality at Devekope previous to October last is, no doubt, attributable to the extremely ill-selected spot on which the prisoners' huts were erected. A small open space fringed by jungle and surrounded on parts of three sides by hills, and faced by a large muddy or rapidly drying tank, the advanced season of the year, the insufficient clothing, damp floors, malplacement of the prisoners at night, and constant exposure to rain and cold, were certainly a conglomeration of fertile sources of disease, such as are happily very seldom met with, and against the recurrence of which every possible measure of precaution should be adopted.

20. The total cost of guarding our Jails during 1861 has been Rupees 98,278-15-1 against 1,28,769-0-0 for 1860, showing a saving of
 Cost of Jail Guards. Rupees 30,490-0-11 per annum, which is a rather more favourable result than anticipated by Dr. Ogilvie in the General Report for 1860.

21. Since the close of the year, however, still further reductions have taken place, and others are in contemplation, which will no doubt in my next Report exhibit still further improvement in this hitherto extravagant item of Jail expenditure.

22. That more extended reductions are necessary, a reference to Appendix D will clearly show. The Jails at Sattara, Rutnagherry, and Kaira, there exhibit a remarkable, but very unfavourable, contrast to those of Dhoolia and Ahmedabad.

23. Equally with our Jail Guards, did the Jail Establishments call for heavy reductions. From Rupees 60,810-6-0 at the beginning of the year 1860, they were reduced by unremitting perseverance on the part of Dr. Ogilvie, and by willing co-operation on the part of the Judges, during the same year, to Rupees 39,259-6-0, being an average cost per head of Rupees 17-10-1 at the commencement, and of Rupees 11-6-10 at the close of 1860.

Cost of Jail Establishment.

24. The total cost during the period under report has amounted to Rupees 34,833-3-6, being a reduction of Rupees 25,977-2-7 since the beginning of 1860, and of Rupees 4,426-2-7 during the past year. This has chiefly been effected by the discharge of superfluous Peons and the substitution of Convict labour for that of hired Blacksmiths, Barbers, Methers, &c.

25. To render our Establishments, however, thoroughly efficient;—to put a stop to speculation, fraud, and breaches of Jail discipline;—to ensure, if possible, the honesty and good-will of our Jail servants;—it is absolutely necessary to give them a higher scale of pay, to place them more on an equality with the increased efficiency which will be exacted from them, as well as on a footing similar to other Departments of the State.

26. A revised scale of salary, as directed by Government in their letter No. 838, of 8th March last, will shortly be submitted for Jailors, which it is intended shall also include all subordinate servants.

27. The “revised schemes” referred to in Dr. Ogilvie’s last report are not, I regret to say, on the records of the Office. The reasons adduced in paragraph 28 for delay in the re-organization of our Jail Establishments appear to me to postpone the subject to so indefinite a period that I cannot concur in the views therein expressed.

28. The Judges are loud and earnest in their representations on the subject, and, in my opinion, the under-paid and inefficient condition generally of our Jail Establishments and Jail Peons especially call for an early remedy, and altogether without reference to the time when the Public Works Department of our Jails may be perfectly or permanently organized.

29. The price of provisions having considerably increased during the last five, and especially during the last two, years, we are prepared to find a corresponding increase in the cost of provisioning the convicts in our Jails. With strict economy, however, during the period under report, it will be seen from Appendix F that there has been a slight decrease in the general average per head, but, owing no doubt to local circumstances, the Ahmednuggur, Ahmedabad, and Surat Jails show a slight increase,—the average for 1860 was Rs. 23-9-9, and that for 1861 Rs. 22-3-10 per head.

30. I have little doubt that by uniform and rigid economy—as for instance in the quantity of fuel, which is included in the above charges, being decreased in consequence of most of the prisoners’ food being cooked in messes of not less than 25, and not more than 30, by the plan successfully adopted by Dr. James at Dhoolia, and described in his interesting report—as also by strict adherence to the system of giving hard labour prisoners hard labour rations only on the days when actually employed on such labour, that considerable reduction may still be effected.

31. By adopting also a graduated scale of Hospital diet, which will afford no temptation to a prisoner to malingering—as is, I am afraid, now too often the case—the end in view may still further be obtained.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

32. A uniform standard of diet for all the Jails will shortly be submitted for sanction, which, I trust, will be found to embrace all the points above alluded to.

33. The question of the merits of the Contract and Departmental systems of provisioning is still undecided as far as this Presidency is concerned. This subject will demand fuller notice in a future report, when all the information which has been called for from the other Presidencies has been collected and compared with that which has been supplied from our own Jails.

34. Those noted in the margin adopt the Departmental system, and deduce results from it favourable to Government, while the remainder uphold the Contract system as being more economical, and less open to speculation.	Dhoolia, Dharwar, Sholapoor,	Sattara, Kara.
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35. Local circumstances, and probably interests, affect materially the question at issue, and render cautious interference the more necessary.

36. The Contingent charges for 1861 show a slight decrease as contrasted with those for the previous year, but the average is still not so low as in 1859. If we exclude, however, from the gross amount of Rupees 8,170-14-1 the sum expended on expensive articles which were indispensable, but the necessity for which is not periodical, and which in one Jail alone amounted to upwards of Rupees 400, the average is reduced from Rupees 2-8-6 in 1860 to Rupees 2-1-5 in 1861.

37. The average cost—vide Appendix II—of clothing each prisoner during the last year was Rupees 2-2-0 : this shows a difference over the previous year of annas 4 and pies 3 per head in favour of 1861, and is the lowest charge that has been recorded since 1857.	Clothing Charges.
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38. In some Jails, as Poona, Dhoolia, and Sholapoor, the average cost has been very small, and in the two former especially has it been so. In Poona each prisoner has not cost the State more than the very trifling sum of 9 annas and 4 pies, and in Dhoolia Rupees 1-1-0. This saving has been entirely effected, as reported by the Judges, by abandoning, on the recommendations of Dr. Ogilvie, the old system of periodical supplies of clothing, and by substituting one of occasional distribution.

39. This mode will, I trust, now be introduced in all the Jails, and although it will entail more rigid attention and supervision on the part of the Judges and their subordinates, still I have no doubt that they will adopt it in a spirit of hearty co-operation.

40. I propose, with the sanction of Government, already solicited, to substitute a blanket coat, at the commencement of the rains, for the cotton one in use, made so loose as not to hamper the movements of the shoulders and arms, and of such materials as I have no doubt will prove ultimately a great saving to Government, besides having the advantage of protecting those important viscera which are so prone to disease during the rains and cold season. By the adoption of this plan the second blanket supplied to some Jails will be dispensed with.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

41. Appendix I shows the amount of charges on account of petty repairs for the last 5 years. A considerable decrease is apparent for the past year, the charge per head being 5 annas 1 pie, against 10 annas and 6 pies during 1860, being a reduction of annas 5 and pies 5 per head, a result far more favourable than was anticipated by Dr. Ogilvie in his last report.

42. In consequence of regular Returns not having been supplied to this Office during 1861, I am unable to give even an approximation to the actual charges incurred on account of Jail Medical Charges.
Hospitals.

43. It were better to exclude these charges altogether than create confusion by supplying inaccurate and untrustworthy data.

44. That these charges are amenable to considerable reductions there can be no question, and I trust that, during the current year, the Civil Surgeons will lend themselves earnestly to the work, and extend to me their earnest assistance and co-operation with this object.

45. I would beg to bring to the favourable notice of Government the services of the Superintendent of the Dhoolia Jail, Dr. James, the only Civil Surgeon who holds such an appointment; and to point out that by his exertions, aided by the sound advice and experience of Mr. Richardson, the Session Judge, the expenses of the Dhoolia Jail have been reduced almost to a minimum, and great improvements introduced and successfully carried out in the various Departments of the Jail.

46. Three Jails have been abolished during the year, viz. the Broach, Mahableshwar, and the Town Jail of Tanna. The financial results of this measure have been very satisfactory, but the transfer of the prisoners from Broach to Surat has been attended with increase of sickness among the Broach prisoners.

47. Be the cause of this sickness what it may—the brackish water of Surat or other causes, yet, I believe, undecided—the transfer of these prisoners to the Ahmedabad or Rutnagherry Jail becomes very advisable.

48. In connection with the Subsidiary Jail at Munmar, I am enabled to submit in Appendix K a summary of expenditure incurred during September, October, November, and December, in connection with this Jail. I am indebted for this interesting information to Mr. Richardson, the Judge of Khandesh.

49. From this it will be seen that each prisoner costs Government 4 annas and 3 pies per diem. This appears to be exclusive of the salary of the superintending Officer and the Guard of the Bhed Corps. Were these items included, the average would probably be raised to 5 annas.

50. Computing the daily work performed by each convict at 2 annas and a half which is a maximum valuation, and in excess of the Government scale of two-thirds of the price of free labour, there would still remain a debit of 3 annas per diem.

51. This subject will, however, be further illustrated when submitting the reports on the working of these Subsidiary Jails called for by Government after the lapse of one year from their organization.

52. As the dates on which these field gangs were formed all vary, and as it will be necessary to fix a date for report, so as to include in it the results of the working of all the Jails, it is my intention, should Government so sanction, to submit a report on the 1st August, including all returns from the four Jails up to 11th May, the date corresponding with that on which the Patus gang was formed in 1861, and by which time the Devekope gang will have been transferred to the Frontier.

53. This arrangement would give 1 year to the Patus, nearly 11 months to the Devekope, about 8 months to the Munmar, and 4 months to the Gogo gang.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

A.

Contrasted Statement showing the number of Juveniles committed to the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the years 1860 and 1861.

ZILLAHs.	Number Committed to Prisons.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1860.	1861.		
Poona	1	65	64	..
Nagpur	12	8	..	4
Sholapoor	8	..	..	8
Dharwar	2	7	5	..
Rutnagherry	3	7	4	..
Sattara	5	2	..	3
Mahableshwur .....	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	13	..	..	13
Tanna	8	5	..	3
Surat	5	2	..	3
Broach	2	1	..	1
Kaira	3	13	10	..
Ahmedabad	19	39	20	..
Total ...	81	149	103	35

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

B.

Contrasted Statement showing the number of Criminals re-committed to the Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the years 1860 and 1861.

ZILLAHs.	Number of Criminals re-committed.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1860.	1861.		
Poona	30	28	..	2
Nagpur	13	21	8	..
Sholapoor	26	..	..	26
Dharwar	31	41	10	..
Rutnagherry	14	17	3	..
Sattara	3	1	..	2
Mahableshwur .....	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	14	..	..	14
Tanna	3	5	2	..
Surat	32	51	19	..
Broach	26	5	..	21
Kaira	18	22	4	..
Ahmedabad	36	41	5	..
Total ...	246	232	51	65

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

[*Bombay*]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

Table showing the number of Admissions and Deaths in each Jail of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

[illegible]

• These figures include the statistics of the Devkote and Munmar Subsidiary Jail.

C. G. WIELE, M.D., *Inspector General of Prisons.*

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 TO APPENDIX C

Table showing the number of Admissions and Deaths in each Jail of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1861, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	NAMES OF ZILLAS.	Atrophica.		Diarrhoea.		Dysentery.		Scorvy.		Total Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Average daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.				
1	Poona .....	..	..	29	..	15	1	1	..	45	1	270	0.3
2	Nagpur	7	1	46	4	58	6	8	1	119	12	226	5.3
3	Sholapur	2	2	22	1	39	..	4	2	67	5	173	2.8
4	Dharwar	1	..	4	..	25	2	102	1	248	63	488	12.9
5	Ratnagerry .....	..	..	20	..	11	..	7	..	38	..	175	0.0
6	Sattara	1	..	22	2	11	..	..	..	34	2	231	0.8
7	Tanna	3	1	11	8	27	1	31	..	72	10	443	2.2
8	Dhoolia .....	..	..	55	4	1	1	..	..	57	5	220	2.2
9	Surat	8	4	90	9	29	1	3	..	130	14	142	9.8
10	Kaira	2	..	49	3	7	..	1	..	59	3	178	1.6
11	Ahmedabad	11	4	58	..	16	2	..	..	85	6	486	1.2
	Total	35	12	406	31	239	14	157	4	954	121	3,032	3.9

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

SUPPLEMENT No. III. TO APPENDIX C.

Table showing the number of Admissions and Deaths in each of the Subsidiary Jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1891, prepared from the Sick Returns submitted by the Civil Surgeons.

No.	Name.	Attache.		Barrack.		Discharge.		Scurvy.		Total Admissions.	Total number of Deaths.	Average Daily Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.				
1	Davekote (3 months) .....	..	..	7	..	1	..	6	..	14	..	263	0.0
2	Mumbar (314 do.) .....	..	..	55	4	1	1	..	..	56	5	329	1.5
	Total.....	..	..	62	4	2	1	6	..	70	5	592	0.8

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

D.
JAIL GUARD.

No.	ZILLAHS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Annual cost of Guards during 1861.		Average cost per Convict during 1861.	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Poona	278	7,324	1	2	27 1 0
2	Nagpur	240	6,276	0	0	24 2 1
3	Sholapur	171	1,096	0	0	23 8 7
4	Dharwar	188	17,116	0	0	35 1 0
5	Rattingherry	176	13,116	0	0	71 6 5
6	Sattara	169	16,087	8	0	95 3 0
7	Mahadleshwar	10	82	8	0	8 4 0
8	Dhoolia	476	6,015	0	0	12 10 2
9	Tanna	not received				
10	Surat	136	5,940	0	0	13 10 9
11	Brouch	51	2,881	1	0	56 7 11
12	Kaira	172	10,184	8	3	60 15 0
13	Ahmedabad	185	8,311	1	8	17 3 2
Total		2,855	98,278	15	1	34 6 9

Abolished 1th Feb. 1861.

Abolished 31st May 1861.

C. G. WIERE, M.D.,
*Inspector General of Prisons.*E
JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	ZILLAHS.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Annual cost of Establishment during 1861.		Average paid out on Convicts during 1861.	
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Poona	278	1,255	13	4	15 1 11
2	Nagpur	240	2,006	8	0	8 9 9
3	Sholapur	171	2,051	9	8	11 12 7
4	Dharwar	188	5,816	2	10	11 11 8
5	Rattingherry	176	2,590	1	3	14 11 5
6	Sattara	169	2,250	0	0	13 5 0
7	Mahadleshwar	10	11	0	0	1 1 7
8	Dhoolia	476	1,933	0	0	1 0 11
9	Tanna	131	3,267	0	0	7 9 3
10	Surat	136	1,887	0	0	13 11 0
11	Brouch	51	1,034	12	0	20 4 3
12	Kaira	172	1,879	8	9	10 11 10
13	Ahmedabad	185	3,791	11	7	11 15 0
Total		3,286	34,853	3	5	10 9 7

Abolished 1th Feb. 1861.

Abolished 31st May 1861.

C. G. WIERE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

F.
Statement showing the whole cost of Provisioning for the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, and charge for one Prisoner for each year, in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLAH.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Num- ber of Prisoners	Total Charge one Prison- er for the year.	Rs. n. p. Rs. n. p.	Average Num- ber of Prisoners	Total Charge one Prison- er for the year.	Rs. n. p. Rs. n. p.	Average Num- ber of Prisoners	Total Charge one Prison- er for the year.	Rs. n. p. Rs. n. p.	Average Num- ber of Prisoners	Total Charge one Prison- er for the year.	Rs. n. p. Rs. n. p.	Average Num- ber of Prisoners	Total Charge one Prison- er for the year.	Rs. n. p. Rs. n. p.
1	Poona.....	280	6,501 0 7	23 8 7	380	7,124 15 6	21 9 7	502	7,693 2 7	21 14 7	594	8,506 11 6	25 0 3	578	9,075 7 7	21 13 8
2	Nagpur.....	277	5,053 4 5	18 3 10	283	5,557 10 2	18 3 7	214	4,015 13 2	18 14 6	231	4,014 4 3	19 15 7	240	5,042 0 2	21 0 1
3	Sholapur....	185	5,809 0 0	15 5 6	207	2,874 13 8	13 14 2	269	3,378 0 2	16 2 8	171	3,47 15 6	22 8 6	174	3,054 1 5	17 8 10
4	Dharwar....	627	0,487 13 1	15 2 1	542	7,587 4 10	13 8 10	560	7,651 5 3	15 6 6	455	7,979 3 9	16 5 11	488	8,972 7 6	16 15 2
5	Ratnasherry..	257	4,028 2 0	10 2 0	408	0,186 12 5	22 6 2	527	7,093 11 5	23 4 1	120	7,978 10 7	26 1 6	176	4,762 7 3	36 11 5
6	Satara.....	975	8,510 7 0	30 15 1	302	0,122 11 9	31 3 2	557	9,217 0 1	17 2 7	584	9,557 6 3	33 8 6	169	4,720 2 1	37 15 8
7	Mahabeshwar	77	2,757 15 8	35 13 1	46	1,524 0 8	29 10 8	87	5,210 6 6	16 7 2	24	10 0 1	37 15 6	10	310 11 9	31 1 2
8	Dhoolia.....	292	4,448 15 7	15 3 9	202	6,211 15 5	16 0 4	375	5,210 6 6	16 7 2	591	5,633 13 10	16 15 10	479	7,090 4 7	14 4 9
9	Tanna.....	572	11,683 10 8	21 13 10	601	13,843 15 3	23 2 3	678	15,267 7 1	24 6 5	615	17,579 0 5	27 2 6	431	11,781 6 10	27 5 4
10	Surat.....	104	3,572 14 4	21 12 7	147	3,103 11 6	21 6 5	167	2,570 0 0	13 9 10	101	2,077 0 2	20 6 6	136	3,820 1 10	28 6 0
11	Broach.....	79	1,940 8 0	24 9 6	101	2,720 8 0	27 10 6	87	2,626 13 6	26 3 1	49	2,167 7 7	24 14 6	51	759 15 6	14 14 5
12	Kaira.....	160	1,080 1 4	12 6 0	127	2,707 5 6	15 4 3	161	2,743 0 11	17 13 7	153	2,602 8 0	19 8 11	175	2,515 13 0	21 9 7
13	Amradabad..	478	7,077 1 9	16 11 0	528	8,180 4 9	16 0 11	560	9,750 0 6	18 10 3	470	10,410 0 2	22 9 2	485	13,080 5 8	33 7
	Total.....	3,633	71,721 6 11	19 7 7	4,082	87,398 10 5	19 11 1	5,267	7,022 13 1	21 0 5	5,347	81,113 12 7	23 9 1	5,380	75,082 5 2	22 3 10

C. G. WHEE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

G.
Statement showing the cost of Contingent Charges for the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, and charge for one Prisoner for each year, in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency.

ZILLAS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.			
	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
1 Poona.....	286	917 2 1 3 4	306	1,097 0 9 3 9	362	870 5 3 2 6 5	394	1,321 5 9 3 5 8	374	1,142 6 3 4 1 8	374	1,142 6 3 4 1 8	374	1,142 6 3 4 1 8	374	1,142 6 3 4 1 8
2 Nagpur	277	354 15 6 1 4 6	283	720 9 10 2 9 1	214	449 5 0 2 1 7	231	555 2 10 2 6 5	240	403 10 1 14 10	240	403 10 1 14 10	240	403 10 1 14 10	240	403 10 1 14 10
3 Solapur	185	430 12 6 2 4 4	207	457 3 7 2 3 4	205	525 1 0 2 8 3	171	470 3 7 2 12 0	171	139 14 9 0 12 11	171	139 14 9 0 12 11	171	139 14 9 0 12 11	171	139 14 9 0 12 11
4 Dhawar ...	927	654 14 2 1 0 2	522	1,635 0 11 2 7 2	569	824 11 4 1 9 11	435	673 10 5 1 9 4	483	512 15 3 1 0 9	483	512 15 3 1 0 9	483	512 15 3 1 0 9	483	512 15 3 1 0 9
5 Rutnagerry..	257	1,127 10 8 4 0 2	468	856 10 4 2 1 7	327	755 0 10 2 4 11	130	355 3 7 2 11 10	176	304 15 8 1 11 8	176	304 15 8 1 11 8	176	304 15 8 1 11 8	176	304 15 8 1 11 8
6 Satara	275	1,047 8 8 5 15 11	202	1,395 4 7 4 9 5	237	1,002 1 8 3 7 10	288	922 1 5 3 3 2	168	789 2 9 4 10 8	168	789 2 9 4 10 8	168	789 2 9 4 10 8	168	789 2 9 4 10 8
7 Mahabeshwar.	77	43 11 4 0 9 1	46	35 1 10 0 13 2	20	55 12 10 1 4 8	24	10 0 0 0 6 11	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
8 Dhoolla	292	617 4 5 2 1 0	392	1,069 2 8 2 11 3	335	500 9 7 1 12 2	331	634 1 6 2 1 0	476	1,786 0 9 3 12 0	476	1,786 0 9 3 12 0	476	1,786 0 9 3 12 0	476	1,786 0 9 3 12 0
9 Tanna	532	2,070 0 2 3 14 3	600	2,087 15 4 3 7 6	638	1,310 7 2 2 0 10	618	1,572 1 3 2 0 9	431	1,068 14 3 2 7 7	431	1,068 14 3 2 7 7	431	1,068 14 3 2 7 7	431	1,068 14 3 2 7 7
10 Surat	164	254 0 1 8 9	142	230 6 8 1 9 5	107	220 6 8 2 0 11	101	359 3 9 3 8 11	136	585 12 2 4 4 10	136	585 12 2 4 4 10	136	585 12 2 4 4 10	136	585 12 2 4 4 10
11 Broach	70	77 0 8 0 15 8	101	44 11 16 0 7 1	87	58 2 7 0 10 8	60	103 6 4 1 7 11	51	44 11 10 0 14 0	51	44 11 10 0 14 0	51	44 11 10 0 14 0	51	44 11 10 0 14 0
12 Kalra	160	203 2 3 1 10 11	157	270 9 7 1 11 7	168	325 14 5 1 15 11	153	274 5 5 1 12 8	173	330 3 3 14 8	173	330 3 3 14 8	173	330 3 3 14 8	173	330 3 3 14 8
13 Ahmedabad ..	476	949 13 1 1 15 10	528	929 4 8 1 12 1	500	889 13 10 1 12 6	470	1,287 2 0 2 15 2	483	1,005 3 1 2 1 2	483	1,005 3 1 2 1 2	483	1,005 3 1 2 1 2	483	1,005 3 1 2 1 2
Total.....	9,983	9,403 15 0 2 8 10	4,081	10,585 14 0 2 9 6	3,758	7,948 14 1 2 1 5	3,955	8,605 5 6 2 8 6	9,380	8,770 14 1 2 7 9	9,380	8,770 14 1 2 7 9	9,380	8,770 14 1 2 7 9	9,380	8,770 14 1 2 7 9

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

II.
Statement showing the whole cost of Clothing for the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, and charge for one Prisoner for each year, in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency.

Number.	ZILLARS.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
		Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Poonah.....	280	690 13 0	2 0 1	330	620 4 0	1 14 1	362	21 4 0	0 11	304	1,334 1 4	3 6 2	278	103 6 9	0 9 4
2.	Nagpur.....	277	560 12 9	1 13 3	283	424 0 8	1 8 0	214	479 12 6	2 3 5	231	631 2 6	2 11 8	240	563 3 6	2 5 6
3.	Sholapur....	180	209 1 2	1 2 1	207	310 1 1	1 8 8	206	469 14 6	1 14 10	171	315 15 3	1 13 6	174	309 8 0	1 12 5
4.	Dharwar....	617	894 4 6	1 0 9	532	1,320 13 9	2 2 1	590	1,172 0 2	4 10	425	682 10 2	1 0 8	468	1,393 14 6	2 11 6
5.	Rutnagerry..	257	470 4 0	1 13 10	408	754 11 4	1 13 7	327	625 6 0	1 9 0	130	213 3 8	1 10 2	176	471 6 9	2 10 10
6.	Satara.....	275	842 3 3	1 0	302	1,033 11 10	3 0 0	287	1,081 11 5	3 0	238	1,130 2 5	3 15 3	169	906 11 11	3 9 5
7.	Mahabeshwar.	77	257 4 2	5 11 8	46	273 0 4	5 14 11	20	114 0 0	5 11 3	24	107 12 4	4 7 10	10	12 8 0	1 4 0
8.	Dhoolia.....	292	501 15 9	2 0 3	392	709 7 1	1 12 11	355	373 1 1	1 11 4	331	405 11 11	1 3 7	478	568 9 5	1 1 0
9.	Tanna.....	532	900 4 7	1 11 4	600	1,075 12 5	1 12 8	638	1,308 11 6	2 3 1	618	1,065 3 3	2 8	431	409 3 5	0 14 11
10.	Surat.....	164	117 13 11	0 11 6	145	122 3 11	1 0 0	107	108 4 10	1 0 2	101	128 4 6	1 4 4	132	478 13 11	3 8 4
11.	Broach.....	79	67 1 3	0 13 7	101	108 4 4	1 1 2	87	111 3 4	1 4 5	60	62 11 1	0 15 2	51	16 13 5	0 5 3
12.	Kaira.....	100	380 2 10	2 3 7	157	534 2 0	3 6 5	168	457 10 9	2 12 11	129	486 7 2	2 13 7	173	653 3 7	3 13 11
13.	Ahmedabad..	478	1,342 6 4	2 9 7	528	1,582 5 2	2 15 11	590	1,505 8 5	3 0 2	470	1,361 8 11	2 14 4	485	1,477 10 11	3 0 8
	Total....	3,883	7,170 7 2	1 15 1	4,081	8,627 6 11	2 2 7	3,758	8,362 14 8	2 6 3	3,435	8,320 14 8	2 6 3	3,380	9,003 1 1	2 2 0

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

I.
Statement showing the cost of Petty Repairs for the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, and charge for one Prisoner for each year, in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency.

ZILLAH.	1857.			1858.			1859.			1860.			1861.		
	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.	Average Num-ber of Prisoners.	Total Charge for the year.	Rs. a. p.	Charge for one Prisoner for the year.
1 Poona.....	280	5 3 11	0 0 3	330	72 5 3	0 3 4	362	12 7 11	0 0 7	304	108 0 10	0 6 10	278	17 2 5	0 1 11
2 Nagpur.....	277	01 13 7	0 5 3	285	48 9 4	0 2 9	214	113 12 0	0 8 6	231	99 4 0	0 6 10	240	104 0 10	0 12 11
3 Sholapur...	185	8 14 7	0 0 9	207	60 0 0	0 5 4	302	120 0 0	0 11 11	171	175 9 1	1 0 5	174	45 6 1	0 4 1
4 Dhawar....	627	16 12 7	0 0 5	532	20 7 9	0 0 6	300	105 7 10	0 3 4	425	18 14 1	0 0 8	488	84 9 4	0 1 1
5 Rutnaghery..	257	0 0 6	0 0 4	408	10 13 3	0 0 9	327	16 10 8	0 0 10	130	77 3 7	0 9 6	170	40 9 8	0 3 8
6 Satara.....	275	138 1 2	0 7 5	302	46 7 7	0 2 2	287	112 3 7	0 6 3	285	102 4 6	0 10 8	169	232 11 7	1 11 9
7 Mahabeshwur.	77	208 9 8	3 14 0	46	387 4 10	8 0 8	20	617 13 5	30 14 3	24	....	....	10	12 8 8	1 4 0
8 Dhoolla.....	292	05 10 0	0 5 2	302	279 4 1	0 11 4	333	25 8 4	0 1 2	331	104 1 10	7 5 0	470	70 14 10	0 2 4
9 Tanna.....	532	201 12 6	1 1 9	600	901 11 3	1 8 0	698	389 15 8	0 9 9	648	278 5 4	0 6 10	431	92 3 10	0 3 5
10 Surat.....	164	22 5 0	0 2 2	145	23 3 3	0 2 6	107	286 14 11	2 10 11	101	61 13 11	0 9 9	186	....	....
11 Broach.....	79	183 7 9	2 5 2	101	203 11 5	2 0 7	87	104 0 2	1 3 2	60	68 10 5	0 14 6	51	4 8 0	0 14 4
12 Kaira.....	100	50 4 0	0 5 6	127	79 8 6	0 8 1	163	34 15 4	0 3 5	153	50 10 4	0 5 3	178	51 14 2	0 4 9
13 Ahmedabad..	478	504 7 11	1 0 10	528	240 14 7	0 7 5	503	244 2 10	0 7 10	470	287 2 0	0 9 9	485	202 4 1	0 6 8
Total....	3,845	2,003 7 2	0 8 8	4,031	2,409 4 7	0 9 4	3,758	2,320 0 6	0 9 5	3,435	1,577 6 1	0 10 6	3,386	1,038 13 4	0 5 1

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

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[Bamhey]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

K.
Statement showing the expenditure of the Munwar Subsidiary Jail during the months of September, October, November, and December 1861.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total aggregate Number of Convicts during the four months.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Cost of the Military Guard.	Cost of the permanent Subsidiary Jail Establishment.	Cost of the Police House and of the Poonah Irregular Horse.	Contingent Expenditure.	Cost of Clothing.	Cost of Dieting.	Medical Charges.	Total Cost of the Subsidiary Jail during the four months.	Average Cost per Convict during the four months.	Average Cost of Clothing each Convict during the four months.	Average Cost of Dieting each Convict during the four months.	Average Cost of Clothing each Convict during the four months.	Average Cost of Dieting each Convict during the four months.	Average Cost of Clothing each Convict during the four months.
407	31,933	2,355 6 3	Rs. a. p. 1,370 7 11	Rs. a. p. 1,020 0 0	Rs. a. p. 418 0 1	Rs. a. p. 255 11 6	Rs. a. p. 2,478 3 2	Rs. a. p. 451 6 5	Rs. a. p. 8,208 2 432	Rs. a. p. 6 9 0 4 3	Rs. a. p. 9 10 11	Rs. a. p. 9 10 11	Rs. a. p. 9 10 11	Rs. a. p. 9 10 11	Rs. a. p. 9 10 11

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE SESSION JUDGE OF POONA FOR THE YEAR 1861.

1. Return of cost of Provisions, &c.
2. Return of Convict labour and of Jail manufactures.
3. Ditto of Juveniles.
4. Ditto of Re-committals.
5. Ditto of average number of Prisoners in the Jail.
6. Ditto of admissions in the Jail.

With reference to your Circular letter No. 444, dated the 6th December last, calling for a condensed history of the Jail under my charge for the year 1861, I have the honour to append herewith Returns marginally noted, which I trust will supply the necessary information on the points enumerated in the list which accompanied your letter under reply.

The subjoined letter from the Civil Surgeon No. 6, of the 17th ultimo, and its accompaniments, give details of sufficient prominence on all that relates to the important subject,—the health of the convicts during the year.

*
General Management and Discipline.

The number of cases in which punishments were inflicted for breach of prison discipline during the year 1861 was 77, whereas the number of similar cases in 1860 was only 45.

This result is recorded notwithstanding the removal from this Jail of most of the Chinese and Malay prisoners, who are comparatively difficult to manage, and it is ascribed, probably with some reason, to repeated changes in the office of Jailor during the year under review, arising from the difficulty of finding a person with the requisite qualifications for the office on account of the smallness of the salary.

Reduction of Expenditure.

Agreeably to the suggestions made by the late Inspector General of Prisons, a large saving has been effected in the various branches, such as maintenance, management, and custody of the Jail, the provisioning and clothing prisoners, and establishment, as will be seen from the figures stated below :—

Saving effected by permanent reduction in the number of Jail Peons and of other menial servants	Rs.	a.	p.
	2,303	0	1

[A further reduction in the number of Peons is practicable, but it cannot be carried out with safety until the isolation by railings of each of the radial wards, alluded to in my letter No. 1305, dated 26th October 1861, is effected].

In 1860 the cost of guarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 9,765, but in consequence of reduction in the number of Sentries in 1861 the expenditure on this head was Rs. 7,524-1-2; thus a saving has been effected under this head of.....	2,240	14	10
---	-------	----	----

The cost on account of the Hospital Establishment in 1860 was Rs. 612, whereas in the year under report it amounted to only Rs. 360. This diminution of charges arises from reductions in the establishment, and amounts to	252	0	0
---	-----	---	---

Carried over, Rs..	4,795	14	11
	129		

	Carried over, Rs..	4,795 14 11
The charge on account of Contingences in 1860 amounted to Rs. 1,321-5-9, while that of 1861 was Rs. 1,249-13-6, which shows a reduction in the latter year of.....		71 8 3

This reduced item is still susceptible of a further reduction for the following reasons:—

Expenses incurred on account of prisoners temporarily located in the Government Garden at Dapoorce	Rs.	4 2 0
Ditto Ditto at Patas	"	0 12 0
Value of Padlocks	"	422 0 0
Ditto of Dark Lanterns, and other articles of Dead Stock ..	"	95 5 6
	Rs.	<u>522 3 6</u>

As these charges are not of yearly occurrence, it is but fair to eliminate them from the item of Rs. 1,249-13-6, and when this is done the result would undoubtedly appear far more favourable, and would give an average of Rs. 2-3-8 per man, which is less by Rs. 1-1-11, as compared with the cost per man on this account in 1860.

Had not the cost of medicine, which used to be supplied up to 1860, and paid for by the Commissariat Department, been disbursed by the Jail in 1861, an actual saving of Rs. 107-7-3 would have been shown in the Jail contingences, and a further reduction in the average cost per man.

The diminution in the Contingent charges in the year 1861 is, without regard to the new charge on account of medicine, mainly attributable to the following economical arrangements:—

The prohibition of lighting lamps in the Jail during moon-light night.

The practice of providing prisoners with earthen pots (when broken through their negligence) from portions of their authorised rations, instead of charging them in a contingent bill, as before.

The strictest economy exercised in the prices paid for, and in the expenditure of, Stationery.

Total, Rs., 4,867 7 2

Provisions.

The total expenditure on account of provisioning the prisoners in the Poona Jail in 1860 was Rs. 9,856-11-0, and that in 1861 was Rs. 6,075-7-7. The average cost per man in 1860 was Rs. 25-0-3, and in 1861 Rs. 21-3-7. These averages show an apparent decrease, but, in fact, such was not the case. This decrease was caused by the transference of most of the Chinese and Malay prisoners, who are usually allowed, in greater or less proportions, opium, tobacco, and mutton.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

The charges on account of clothing purchased for prisoners in 1860 was Rs. 1,334-1-4, and the charge on the same account in 1861 was only Rs. 163-6-9. The great decrease perceptible under this head is chiefly attributable to two causes, viz :—

I.—In 1860 a large number of Kumlees was purchased to meet the demands of the whole of that year, but many of the prisoners having subsequently been transferred to other places, a large number of these articles remained on hand, and were utilized in 1861.

II.—The late Inspector General of Prisons, Dr. Ogilvie, prohibited the practice of supplying clothing to prisoners twice a year regularly, and restricted the issue of it to those prisoners only who absolutely required it, without reference to length of time.

The introduction of this system of supplying clothing has caused a considerable saving to the State without any inconvenience.

Petty Repairs.

The expense on this account in 1860 was Rs. 168-6-10, and that in 1861 was Rs. 17-2-3. The latter difference arises mainly from the expense of making eight doors for the store and cook-rooms in the Jails in 1860.

The cost of ordinary repairs in the year 1860 was Rs. 379-3-2, and in the year just closed Rs. 665. The repairs during the former year were made Departmentally, while in the latter they were executed by the Public Works Department.

EXTRACT FROM THE SANITARY REPORT OF DR. J. G. FRASER, CIVIL SURGEON OF POONA, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

During the past year the average number of prisoners has been 270, and the number admitted into hospital 248; the number remaining in hospital at the end of last year was 12, making the total number under treatment during the year 260; of whom 238 have been discharged, 3 have been liberated, 9 have died, and 10 remain in hospital.

The mortality has amounted to 9 casualties from the following diseases:—Asthma 1, Enteritis 2, Acute Dysentery 2, Chronic Dysentery 1, Diarrhoea 1, Ulcers 1, Scurvy 1.

Of the diseases which have prevailed during the year the most numerous have been Guinea-worm, 43 cases having been under treatment, of which 40 were discharged, 2 were liberated, and 1 remain in hospital. This disease has been chiefly confined to new prisoners, but has not occurred among those who have been for any length of time in Jail. Although the cases were numerous, none of them presented any remarkable feature of peculiarity.

The next most numerous class of disease after Guinea-worm has been Fevers, of which there have been 35 cases of the Intermittent quotidian type under treatment, and 1 case of Remittent Fever.

The cases of Intermittent Fever were most common during the wet monsoon season, and during the cold weather they were generally treated with Quinine and other tonics, and readily yielded to the treatment adopted.

After Fever the next most prevalent disease was Diarrhoea, of which 31 cases have been treated in the hospital. This disease was almost entirely confined to the monsoon season—from June to October. The great fall of rain during last monsoon, being 26 inches and 60 cents. in excess of the average of previous years, may be presumed to have been the principal cause of the prevalence of this disease. One case terminated fatally.

Following the diseases in the frequency of their occurrence, we next come to Dysentery, of which there have been 15 acute cases, and 2 chronic: 2 cases of acute and 1 of chronic Dysentery have terminated fatally. The same remark regarding the excessive fall of rain, and the prolongation of the monsoon into the month of October, may be taken as a cause of the great prevalence of this disease. Several of those who have suffered from this disease had previously been under treatment for Diarrhoea and Fever.

Of diseases of the Lungs and Pleura, there have been 13 cases, 7 of acute Catarrhus, 5 of Asthma, and 1 of acute Bronchitis: 1 case of Asthma terminated fatally.

There have been a few cases of Syphilis, Rheumatism, and Ophthalmia, and none of these diseases have prevailed to any great extent.

There have been 28 cases of Phlegmon and Abscesses, and 20 cases of Contusio, but they are all slight cases, the majority being cases of abrasion of the skin, in consequence of the rubbing of their fetters round the ankles.

It is satisfactory to observe the absence of Scurvy and Atrophia, or any of those diseases which are usually met with in ill-ventilated, badly drained, and over-crowded Jails.

The average number of daily sick has been 120, 10 males and 2 females.

Percentage of treated to strength.....	96.3
Ditto deaths to strength.....	3.3
Ditto deaths to treated.....	3.4

Of the 9 deaths which occurred, 2 were cases (1 of Dysentery and 1 of Diarrhoea) which had been sent in from the gang detachment at Patus, and if these 2 cases are deducted from the number of deaths, the proportion will be—

Percentage of deaths to strength.....	2.5
Ditto of deaths to treated.....	2.6

The greatest number of prisoners admitted into hospital, according to their duration of imprisonment, has been among those of less than 3 months' imprisonment, but the greatest proportionate number, according to their strength, has been among those of under 12 months.

The proportion of towns-people and others of sedentary habits who have been admitted into hospital has been more than double the proportion of those of jungle and wandering tribes. This is quite the reverse of what usually occurs when jungle or wandering tribes are committed to Jail, but the numbers of jungle tribes committed to the Poona Jail during the past year are too few for the purpose of attaching value to the result of the proportion of their admissions into hospital, as compared with towns-people.

The greatest number of admissions according to the age of prisoners has been of those under 30 years, but the greatest proportionate number according to their strength has been of those under 20 years of age.

It is satisfactory to observe that there has been no case of Cholera in the Poona Jail during the year, and only 1 case of Varicella, and 1 case of Rubeola.

The vaccination of all unprotected prisoners has been carefully attended to on their first admission into the Jail.

Although only one case of Scurvy appears as having been admitted into hospital, the disease has manifested itself in several instances in sponginess of the gums, &c., but these cases were immediately treated with extra vegetables and scorbutic mixture, without rendering their admission into hospital necessary, and the symptoms of the disease very soon disappeared.

The average strength of prisoners in the Jail during the past year has been considerably less than during many previous years. This is in consequence of the change in the mode of employing convicts introduced by the present Government, all able-bodied prisoners being employed under European Officers as Superintendents to construct roads throughout the Presidency.

Their employment in this way is an experiment, the result of which will, after a fair trial, be pronounced to be either a success or a failure in a financial point of view. On this point it does not form any part of my duty to express an opinion; but as regards the health of the prisoners employed on the construction of the roads, as compared with the health of those employed within the Jail, the experiment has been a failure, the sickness among the Patus gang having been much greater than among the prisoners in the Poona Jail.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE SESSION JUDGE OF DHOOOLIA FOR THE YEAR 1861.

In conformity with the request conveyed in your letter No. 1214, of the 6th December 1861, I have the honour to forward an original report from Dr. James, the Superintendent of the Jail at Dhoolia, with accompaniments, and beg to add the following remarks:—

Sanitary Condition.

2. I beg to draw your attention to the improved sanitary condition of the Jail, contrasted with the Mortuary Returns for former years, which have been regularly reported to your predecessors. Omitting the leprous convict, who cannot be strictly termed a patient under treatment, and whose disease can be taken as a sequel of imprisonment, 12 convicts under treatment have died in the Jail during 1861, making the average number of deaths to the population of the Jail less than 2 per cent. Four

Population of the Jail 652.

Deaths from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

Daily average in hospital 13.

Died 7 from the gang at Munmar.

Total deaths 20.

Population of the Subsidiary Jail from 1st September to 31st December 1861 407, and deaths 7.

convicts from the gang working at Munmar, died at Dhoolia between September and 31st December 1861, but they were all men from other Jails. Three other convicts died at Munmar who were neither under treatment by the Civil Surgeon of Dhoolia, nor under his direct charge as Superintendent. It is a fact much to be lamented that rather a heavy mortality, compared with the population, has marked the progress of the Subsidiary Jail, and that in almost every instance the fatal cases have been among those not natives of Khandesh. I shall, however,

leave the Superintendent in some future report to explain the causes connected with the deaths among the convicts in the Subsidiary Jail after the twelve months have elapsed, upon which the Secretary of State has called for reports. I shall remark elsewhere on the occupation of the convicts in the Jail at Dhoolia, and merely request your attention to the Superintendent's remarks on the first heading of the report, and to observe that, prior to the detachment of 150 convicts from this Jail in September last, the Superintendent had been in the habit of allowing the convicts employed in the industrial occupations of the factory to work for two hours every morning without the walls of the Jail; they were then conducted to the river to bathe, and on returning were allowed their principal morning meal at 11 a.m., between which hour and 1 p.m. I have invariably, since I have had charge of this Jail, directed that the convicts be allowed perfect rest and leisure: work being resumed at 1 p.m. till 4 p.m. in the short days, and till 5 p.m. from 1st February to 31st October. To forward the wishes of His Excellency Sir George Clerk, all the convicts have, during this year, been exercised for a few minutes before returning to work at 1 p.m. in "the extension movements," and in a few rounds in the largest ward at "the double," under the observation of Overseers appointed from their own number.

General Management and Discipline.

3. Since the introduction by Dr. Pelly in 1852 of industrial occupations, the silent system, to a certain degree, has been the rule of the Establishment, and though I regret to observe that Dr. James appears to accept some relaxation of the rule as the necessary accompaniment of working in gangs, I can assure you that written orders to observe strict silence among the convicts at all hours, and to report any departure from the rule, are among the standing orders of the Jail, which are displayed on a board at the outer gateway and in the factory, and are read every Sunday morning to the convicts by the Nazir of the Court, and that, however Dr. James may be disposed to dispense with the silent system, I invariably punish either the Peon or guard, or the convicts, whenever I am aware that talking or disputing, or other breach of discipline, has been committed, and the Peon has omitted immediately to inform the Jailer. I do not wish you to understand that the silent and separate system as observed at Winchester Jail, or at Bridewell, or other reformatory Criminal Establishments in England, is either practicable or desirable at Dhoolia. The convicts' sleeping wards are not calculated to carry out the system, neither are the convicts of so refractory a temperament as to require such discipline. They are simply directed to abstain from talking among themselves, or with the guard, and generally from speaking on any subject at all times; and the warders are directed to report any convict transgressing the rule. I have now had charge of the Jail for nearly eight years, and did not experience, even during the crisis of 1857, the slightest difficulty with any of the classes of offenders under my charge, nor on any occasion was any of them severely punished for breach of discipline, though, as the returns forwarded quarterly to you will show, there were trivial punishments awarded for breach of the rule of silence; but by far the greater number are punished for neglect of task work, a system of tasks being assigned to every occupation in the in-door or out-door employment, for the due completion of which by each convict the Peon on guard over him is held responsible, and on his reporting the deficiency the convict is called on to explain or to suffer some slight punishment for neglect of duty: but I beg to be distinctly understood that no man is punished without being allowed to dictate his own explanation, and without a written order for the punishment, which, if that of stripes, is not executed till the Civil Surgeon

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

has ascertained that the convict is in a state of health and able to undergo punishment of that description.

4. On the occasion of Dr. Ogilvie's visit during December 1860, he remarked that the surface drainage was imperfect, and that covered drains should be converted into open water-courses, and that cisterns for the reception of the surface drainage and for the surplus washings at the wells, &c. &c., should be formed on three sides of the Jail. He suggested a variety of alterations in the precincts of the Jail, and, upon his recommendation, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 in a letter No. 585, of 23rd February 1861, for the purpose of carrying out the "dry method of disposing of the filth" of the Jail, &c. &c. This system has necessitated the building of four new *Lieux d'aisance* with roads of hard concrete material to conduct carts to the external orifices, under which iron vessels, half filled with fresh earth, are deposited twice a day by the conservancy gang; and I believe I can assure you that, except the blue washing of the out walls of the Jail, all the suggestions of the Inspector General have been fully carried out entirely by convict labour, with the assistance of a hired bricklayer from the 2nd to the 31st December 1861. The cisterns have been excavated, but not lined with masonry from the want of funds and of skilled labour.

Provisioning Prisoners.

The Contract system has been abolished in this Jail since 1st August 1856, and provisioning of the convicts is carried on departmentally. Former reports and returns made by me to your predecessors will show that the latter is the more advantageous to the State. I had instructed the Deputy Nazir in charge of the Subsidiary Jail at Munmar in Sep-

Munmar road, average cost per convict during four months, Rs. 32-6-9.
Dhoolia Jail, average cost per convict during four months, Rs. 18-7-3.

tember to continue the same system as obtains in the Jail, but I find that, under instructions from Captain Greig, the Engineer Officer, recourse was had to a Contractor, and the result has been the heavy bills and

high charges, which have been laid before you, for the last four months of the year under review, for which I trust you will not hold this Department responsible, because, although the check exercised by the Superintendent and myself is general, yet there are sometimes over which a special check is almost impossible when the distance from Dhoolia to the Subsidiary Jail is considered; and also that neither the Civil Surgeon nor the Session Judge have any Assistant to whom their duties might be delegated during an occasional visit or residence near the Subsidiary Jail. The practice of appending a Price Current for the month will, to some extent, obviate the temptation to overcharge, but nothing but continued and unexpected supervision can counteract the temptation to diminish the rations served out, but to maintain the prescribed quantity in the accounts. The convicts, when I visited them in November, complained loudly of the rations being insufficient, and on a subsequent visit Dr. James, having satisfied himself of the necessity for it, ordered parched gram to be given to the convicts during the hours preceding their 11 a.m. meal. I must acknowledge I was struck with the altered appearance of many of the convicts, with whose usually healthy and robust figures their long residence in the Jail had made me acquainted. All long term convicts had, till September, been occupied in the factory, and the Civil Surgeon, after a visit or two, agreed with me that the hard work, or deficiency of diet, had reduced the condition of almost all the convicts at Munmar. Subsequently

Dr. James, after a recent visit, expressed himself satisfied with the result of the increased diet. I regret that Dr. James has not alluded to the Subsidiary

Wide letter from Mr Forbes, dated 1st October 1861.

Jail, which is as much under his management as Civil Surgeon as under mine as Session Judge.

Reduction of Expenditure.

6. With regard to the reduction of expenditure during the past year, the result on

During August 1860 :—Rank and file 42 per diem.

During December 1860 :—Rank and file 39 per diem.

During January 1861 :—Rank and file 30 per diem.

During December 1861 :—Rank and file 15 per diem.

During March 1862 :—Rank and file 12 per diem.

fed, during 1860, there were but 66

Increase in prices more than one-third.
Increase in total cost of dieting each convict less than one-fourth.

paper has rather a paradoxical appearance. There has been a very considerable reduction in Military Guards and in the Jail Establishment, so that the State has been charged only 68 Rupees to every 100 it was called to pay during 1860; but the number of convicts has decreased, as may be seen by the Tabular Statement in Appendix C of the Superintendent's report, so that for every 100 convicts guarded, clothed, and persons to maintain during 1861. The cost of all articles of food, and that of the chief bread stuffs, has increased from 35½ per cent., especially during 1861, upon the prices paid during 1860, so that we must accept with the advance of the day that each convict was dieted during 1859 for eight pices per diem, and cost the State during 1860, 9 pices; but during 1861 the State paid for each convict's board some trifling fraction below 11 pices per diem, and that sum is exclusive of medical charges, and the cost of attendance during sickness; and thus admit that the Superintendent has effected a saving to the State in provisioning. The Superintendent's report also shows that one man in every 50 passed one day in the hospital under treatment, the cost of which varied with his disease, and of the cost of which no other returns are on the record of this Department, except the pay of the two medical attendants; and charges which, I perceive, have been debited to the Factory Accounts in monthly sums very from Rs. 1-10-10 in October to Rs. 8-15-4 in January 1861, and these expenses alone will add somewhat to the charges Dr. James has omitted in his Statement C to note medical charges and petty repairs. I am aware that during 1859 these petty repairs were, at the requisition of the Acting Judge, Mr. Forbes, made by the Engineer's Department, whose subordinates were, I am informed by a report from the Nazir, occupied from April to December 1859, at a cost estimated at Rs. 2,309-14-1, while during the year under review, exclusive of the amount of bills (contingent) from time to time submitted for audit upon charges made for the introduction of all the amendments directed by

JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1860.	Rs.	1861	Rs.
1 Jailor	45 0 0	1 Jailor	45 0 0
2 Jemedars	19 0 0	1 Jemedar	9 8 0
4 Havildars	26 0 0	2 Havildars	13 0 0
36 Peons	153 0 0	10 Peons	42 8 0
1 Smith	10 0 0	2 Sweepers	8 8 0
2 Munsalchees	8 8 0		
2 Sweepers	8 8 0		
Total, Rs. ...	270 0 0	Total, Rs. ...	118 8 0

MILITARY GUARD.

1860.	Rank and File	1861.	Rank and File
	42 0 0		12 0 0

the late Dr. Ogilvie, there has been a small charge of Rs. 70-14-0 for blue-washing the interior of the Jail during December 1861, which must be included in the year's expenditure, and therefore, though the cost of Establishment and of Guards has been reduced, as shown in the margin, each convict has cost the State Rs. 55-5-11 per annum, and the total charges amount to Rs. 12,239-8-9 for 1861. The expenditure has been, therefore, reduced 22 per cent. by substituting 12 rank and file for 42, and by allowing 20 Peons, instead of 36, the number allotted to the Jail Estab-

Total gross charges for 1861,
Rs. 12,239-8-9.
Total gross charges for 1860,
Rs. 15,804-10-5.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

ishment in September 1849 (Government letter No. 3478, dated 5th September 1849), but owing to the increased prices of all articles of food and clothing, the cost of a convict has been increased from Rs. 44-9-8 during 1860 to Rs.* 49-15 during 1861. How

* Or Rs. 55-5-11, including the Superintendent's pay.

much the cost to the State has been decreased by earnings of convict labour will be shown under the appropriate heading.

Jail Guard and its cost.

7. There has been a marked decrease in the cost of this branch, not only in the number of Sentries, but Native Officers have been diminished, and I have since January last directed that convicts under sentence of solitary confinement shall be locked into the solitary cells without the hitherto observed precaution of indenting on the Officer Commanding at Dhoolia for an addition of three rank and file to guard the cell. If the cells cannot be rendered sufficiently secure to resist all efforts of the convict to effect his escape from within them, the construction of the Jail must be far more faulty than my experience leads me to believe.

Decreased cost of the Military Guard, Rs. 1,521 per annum.

Savings 61½ per cent.

Strength of the guard in March 1861, 12 rank and file.

*During 1860:—*In August, 42 rank and file per diem; and in December, Officers 3, rank and file 30, total 35.

*During 1861:—*Officers 3, rank and file 15, total 18.

*During March 1862:—*Rank and file 12.

8. The cost of the guard was during 1860 Rs. 3,929, and has been reduced to Rs. 2,406 during 1861, a saving to the State of Rs. 6 per cent., the strength of

the relative guards being noted in the margin.

Jail Establishment.

9. During the last 12 months under review the Establishment was reduced from

From 1849 to 1860, inclusive.
1 Jailer, 2 Barbers,
2 Jemadars, 2 Sweepers,
4 Havildars, 1 Smith.
36 Peons.

During 1860.
1 Jailer, 20 Peons,
2 Jemadars, 2 Sweepers.
4 Havildars.

From September to 31st December 1861.

1 Jailer, 10 Peons.
1 Jemadar, 2 Sweepers.
4 Havildars.

engaged in the garden; one Havildar is over the factory, and one over the conservancy gang and over the door; and the fourth directed the working of every gang engaged on the extramural improvements directed by your predecessor in the neighbourhood of the Jail.

10. On the detachment of convicts being ordered, under Dr. Ogilvie's letter No. 1314, of 17th August 1861, to be sent to the Munmar road, I reduced the number of Peons in the Jail to 10 men, 2 Havildars, and 1 Jemadar; and 2 sweepers are still retained, the monthly expenditure for Jail Establishment being 119 Rupees since September against 192 for the preceding eight months. On the permanent Establishment, as sanctioned in 1849, a smith was allowed. He has been dispensed with since

From January to August 1861, inclusive, Rs. 192 per mensem.

From September to December, inclusive, Rs. 119 per mensem.

August 1860, and the two barbers were entertained among the twenty Peons from the commencement of 1861, but when they refused to wear belts or to employ themselves as Peons, inasmuch as convicts had been by that time taught to perform the duty of barbers, and the occupation of the Jail servants was no longer required, I discharged them. The sweepers are absolutely necessary, or guards would be required to conduct the convicts, who compose the conservancy gang, to the filth pits on occasions when the Jail sweepers perform the duties required. The saving to Government on the Jail Establishment during 1861 has been 49·85 decimals per cent. on the cost of the same Establishment during 1860.

Sweepers are indispensable for the Hospital and for night work.

Saving on permanent Jail Establishment nearly 50 per cent. during 1861.

1 Jemadar	Rs. 9-0-0
2 Havildars	" 13-0-0
20 Peons	" 85-0-0
	Rs. 107-0-0

11. While I was absent in England during 1858 Government allowed an extra Peon Establishment of the strength noted in the margin for one year, and renewed the sanction in 1859 for another year, but I was enabled on my return (finding the inmates of the Jail diminished) to dispense with that Establishment in 1859.

12. Though I am aware of the necessity for reduction in every way, I trust you will admit that, if his Excellency the Governor is of opinion that 60 Rupees per mensem should be allowed for the Deputy Jailor, the pay of the Jailor at Dhoolia should be at least as much, or somewhat better than that of a Deputy Jailor. The pay of the Jailor is only 45 Rupees. I have been fortunate to secure the services of Mr. T. Bird, a man of some mechanical knowledge, who has had experience in the India Navy and on the railroad, and whose skill finds suitable employment in bringing forward every branch of the industrial occupations of the convicts, and to whose care and attention I am, to some extent, indebted for the extreme cleanliness and order which characterises the whole of the Jail Establishment. You will I trust, when you have inspected the Jail, coincide with the views I expressed in my letters No. 722, dated 31st December 1861, and No. 195, dated 1st March 1862, and use your influence to obtain a revision of the rules of pay for the Jail Establishment. Such increased pay upon a decreased strength as I have shown will effect a saving in the sum allowed to the Jail Establishment at Dhoolia by the Secretary to Government's letter of 5th September 1849, No. 3478.

Provisioning.

14. On this head I have nothing to add to the Superintendent's remarks, and his Appendix C, in columns 9 and 11, shows that the provisioning of the convicts has been at a higher rate during the past year than during any preceding period, but the annexed Table No. 111 will show the rates at which the prices of the chief articles of food have risen. The provisioning is carried on departmentally, and has been found, from returns forwarded to your predecessors, to be attended with peculiar advantages in the cleanliness of the provisions, and, in some degree, in obtaining the due quantities at more favourable terms than under the Contract system. The number of Jail servants among the able bodied male convicts has been decreased, and the food is better prepared since Dr. James introduced the system of cooking by the females only. Two ovens have been built in the female ward. The diet table is appended to the Superintendent's report as B.

Average percentage of Jail servants during 1861, 10·45 dec.

Clothing.

15. During the past year the convicts have been supplied with warm clothing, &c., only renewed when the first issue was fairly worn out, instead of at stated periods, as formerly, by which, although each convict has a felt carpet to sleep on in addition to the native blankets, and a coarse cloth jacket during the cold weather, column 15 of the Superintendent's Appendix C shows that a saving on each convict's clothes of a small fraction over 7 per cent. has been effected.

21. The extra mural labour has employed most of the convicts, and of these the labour of a daily average of 13,297 convicts has produced a net profit to the State of Rs. 1,102-6-1 to 84-12-9 per man. The result I calculate from the Tabular Statement I, in which it is shown that columns 8 and 9 represent the result of convict labour, after the deduction of all costs or outlay in column 4. I should add that this sum is made up of the value received from sales of produce, but that the cotton grown on the farm during the last season has been saw-ginned in the Jail at the rate of 250 lbs. per diem by five men's labour, and has been sent to Bombay to the care of Messrs. Nicol and Co., in order that those gentlemen may obtain the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on the value of the staple, and then submit the quantity, 1,130 lbs., to sale, paying the sum realised into the Government treasury on account of the Dhoolia Jail Convict Labour Fund, and, therefore, the value of that cotton has not been realised, and has been entered in Appendix I by estimate. I may add that the quantity of cleaned cotton, though contrasting not unfavourably with the relative productive powers of land cultivated with indigenous cotton in Broach, Dharwar, or Khandesh, is still not a superior yield. The land is only third class, and has been assessed at one uniform rate of 8 annas per beegha over the whole area. The statement in information contained in Table VII will show the whole of the agricultural experiment by convict labour. You will observe the Revenue authorities differ from Mr. Gray's survey as to the size of the area.

Jail Manufacture.

22. The Superintendent's report shows that the result of convict labour in the Jail has been highly successful, as the net earnings of each

man so employed averages 52 Rupees and 11 pies per annum, to which the Table II contrasts the cost of guarding, feeding, clothing, medical attendance, contingent bills, petty repairs to the Jail, on account of each man confined, amount during 1861 to Rs. 49-15: and if the whole value of convict labour of every description, after deducting all outlay for materials, tools, and instruments, be deducted from the cost of guarding, feeding, &c. for the year under review, it will be seen that the cost of each convict in the Dhoolia Jail during 1861 has not exceeded the average of Rs. 23-10-7 per head,—a rate which I trust you will be able to explain for the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for India, with reference to his letter No. 50 (Judicial), dated 24th December 1861, is a sum considerably less than Rs. 77-15-6, the average annual cost of convicts in the Bombay

Gross cost per convict, Rs. 49-15-0,
exclusive of the Superintendent's salary.
Inclusive of the Superintendent's salary,
Rs. 55-5-11.

Gross cost to the State for 1861,
Rs. 12,239-9-7.
Deduct the results of convict labour,
&c., Rs. 7,009-6-3.

Net cost to the State of the Jail at
Dhoolia, Rs. 5,230-3-4.

Net cost per man, Rs. 23-10-7.

trust you will be able to explain for the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for India, with reference to his letter No. 50 (Judicial), dated 24th December 1861, is a sum considerably less than Rs. 77-15-6, the average annual cost of convicts in the Bombay

Presidency, but one which will bear comparison with the Bengal rate of 32 Rupees, 11 pies. I further request your attention to the printed Returns of the Jails in the North-Western Provinces, and to that of Jubbulpoor or Lullutpore, which shows the greatest amount of profit for the convict labour.

23. Contrasted with the Returns for last year, the profits obtained from the convict labour show a higher productive power, though the result is not so favourable to the State. The sums are accurately reported by the Superintendent in his report. In 1860 the receipts exceeded expenditure by Rs. 3,642-12-2, and the year had commenced with a cash balance of Rs. 170-9-2; while the year 1861 commenced with a cash balance of Rs. 3,812-4-6, the receipts only exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 157-9-10, so that if the debits in the accounts of the Jail Factory were correctly those for which the Factory is liable, the true cash balance should have been Rs. 2,716-2-0. The cash balance shown on 1st January 1862 was Rs. 3,960-14-4, from which it must be remembered that

as much as Rs. 3,812-4-6 were in hand on 1st January 1861, and that amount was paid into the Collector's treasury on 31st January 1862 on account of 1860; and therefore the net balance Rs. 148-9-10, only was in hand on the 1st January 1862 for the transactions of 1861.

24. The Manufactory has been extraordinarily active. Dr. James has, I am persuaded, given every branch his very vigilant attention, and the result from a daily average number of so few convicts as 67 men is evidently good. I believe from the official Returns for 1859, the result of Dr. James' efforts in the Factory will bear comparison with the best Jails in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, or the Saugor territories; and I trust that the decrease in the Establishments, which has not been accompanied by one single escape, or attempted escape, during the twelve months under review, will meet with your approval.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF DR. JAMES, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE JAIL OF DHOOGLIA,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the working of the Jail and Jail Factory during the past year, and trust the result will be considered satisfactory.

I would beg to bring to your recollection that by the transfer of all long-timed prisoners to work on the Munmar and Malligaum road during the latter end of September, the Factory has been virtually stopped since that time, so that the Returns of the Factory itself, though they are considered to be for 12 months, are really only for 8, and even for these 8 months the prisoners engaged in the Factory were taken from their labour for 2 hours each day, and employed in out-door, as recommended by the late Inspector General of Prisons. These have been serious drawbacks, yet, notwithstanding all these, I am happy to say that the average earnings of each prisoner in the Jail Factory and Government Garden, included, after paying all expenses, have been Rs. 52-0-10.—*Vide Tabular Statement A.* On referring to the Returns of the Jail, North-Western Provinces, for the year 1860, the last issued, I observe the Jail Factory at Jubbulpoor is the only one that shows a large return of actual profits.

In this report I shall attempt to follow the instructions issued by the Acting Inspector General of Prisons, and comprise my remarks under the following heads :—

1. Sanitary condition of the Jail.
2. General management and discipline.
3. Reduction of expenditure.
4. Jail Guard and its cost.
5. Cost of Establishment.
6. Contingent expenses.
7. Provisioning charges.
8. Clothing charges.
9. Petty repairs.
10. Medical charges.
11. Convict labour.
12. Jail manufacture.

There will, however, be a difficulty in ascertaining No. 10 Medical charges, for the only accurate information on this point can be obtained from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, who must be applied to on the subject. As all my petty supplies, medical comforts, &c. are obtained directly through the Nazir of the Jail, the cost can be at once determined, and will be included by me under this head—

Sanitary Condition of the Jail.

There has been a decided improvement in the general health of the prisoners during the last year. There have been 339 admissions into hospital, and 13 deaths out of a total population of 652. Of these 13 deaths, 12 occurred in hospital, and 1 suddenly at night out of hospital. The prisoner, a Leper, was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour, but, owing to the nature of his disease, he never did a single day's hard work, and was supplied with a most liberal and generous diet. He died, as I have said, suddenly, just ten days before his period of release.

The daily average of sick during the year was 13. This high rate was kept up by the numerous admissions from Phlegmon and Ulcers caused by the friction of the fetters. Every precaution was used, by softening the leather anklets in oil, to mitigate the evil, but the prisoners were frequently found to be without the anklets when at work, no doubt with the intention of causing sores, so as to enable them to gain admittance into hospital. No epidemic, I am glad to say, occurred amongst the prisoners.

General Management and Discipline.

The dry system of conservancy is now regularly introduced into this Jail, and, as the new *Lieux d'aisance* are all completed and in working order, the slightest disagreeable odour is not to be perceived at any hour of the night or day.

The usual classification of the prisoners according to crime is rigorously attended to, and in each sleeping ward the best conducted prisoner has been selected as Muccadam of the ward and made answerable for its cleanliness, and any breach of prison discipline

occurring amongst his associates is reported by him. His reward is simply removal of one or both fetters, and an extra allowance of either milk or mutton. Over these Muccadums again I have two life-prisoners, Malays, who I have found, after long observation and trial, to be trustworthy. This system I have observed to answer most admirably, and as proof of its satisfactory working I have only to bring forward the fact that during the year there has not been a single escape, or even an attempt at one. It is also more economical than a parcel of discontented, wretched, ill-paid Peons.

From the construction of the Jail, and from the prisoners generally working in masses, the silent system, in its general acceptance of the word, cannot be strictly carried out, but any loud talking, singing, or quarrelling, is immediately checked by punishment.

The diet table used in this Jail is given in Appendix B, and is in every way ample and sufficient: the quality of the food has also been good throughout the year, and I have never once been obliged to find fault with it. From the frequent complaints made by the prisoners of short allowance, which, after due investigation, was invariably traced to speculation by the cooks of messes, I devised a plan of cooking the food in an oven, and have eventually succeeded in getting the women to prepare all the food for the prisoners. This is appreciated by all, and there has not been the slightest objection made by any of them. Of course the high-caste men are still permitted to cook for themselves, but the proportion is so small as hardly to be credited. The food, after being cooked by the females, is carried away by the Peons in charge and distributed to the male prisoners, and consequently I never now have a single complaint of short allowance on the score of economy: also I think it is a plan that ought to be introduced in all Jails, as I find that the consumption of fire-wood is much less. Another indirect saving is in the number of cooks. Under the old system the allowance was 1 man to every 25 or 50 prisoners, so that out of a strength of 330 prisoners there were 11 cooks. Calculating the value of labour of these at 2 annas each per diem, the cooking cost Rs. 1-6-0 per diem, or Rs. 502-4-0 per annum. For a similar number of prisoners by the oven and women cooking plan, 3 women are sufficient, and calculating the labour at the same price as a male, viz. 2 annas per diem, it only costs Rs 137-4-0, thus showing a difference of Rs. 365. The construction of the oven is most original and simple, being only 2 sheets of iron, and cost about 5 Rupees.

The prisoners are worked by task work, and I do not consider the amount fixed as likely to endanger their health or constitution.

Reduction of Expenditure.

In comparison with 1860, the expenditure on account of the keep of the prisoners during 1861 is most satisfactory, and only amounts to Rs. 9,920-10-5, whilst during 1860 it was Rs. 14,519-10-0. The greatest reduction has been effected by diminishing the Military Guard and Jail Establishment as far as could safely be done.

The last year's expenditure includes the sum of Rs. 2,100 Superintendent's pay 21 months, an allowance only last year sanctioned by Government. Appendix C gives a tabular Statement of the total expenditure under several heads, and the cost of each prisoner per annum.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

The Jail Guard, Military, consisted at the beginning of the year of—

- 1 Jemadar,
- 2 Havildars,
- 3 Naiques,
- 27 Privates.

It has been gradually reduced to its present strength, viz:—

- 1 Jemadar,
- 2 Havildars,
- 3 Naiques,
- 12 Privates,

at the cost of Rs. 2,406. The reduction in this guard was effected irrespective of the transfer of 150 of our convicts to Captain Greig's gang.

Permanent Jail Establishment.

This cost during the past year Rs. 1,933, whilst for 1860 it was Rs. 3,898-13-2, thus showing a saving of Rs. 2,045-13-2, or more than the one-half. We have only two hired servants (sweepers) employed in this Jail at a cost of Rs. 102 per annum, and I hardly think it possible to dispense with their services, as we seldom have any of this peculiar class of people in confinement as prisoners. Their pay, however, is included in that of the Jail Establishment.

Contingent Charges.

Owing to the high price of all Bazar supplies, the contingent charges show an increase of Rs. 34-0-1 over 1860; for in 1860 there was expended on this account Rs. 684-1-6, whilst in 1861 it was Rs. 718-1-7. Every endeavour has been made to keep the expenditure of the several items as low as possible.

Provisioning Charges.

The total number of prisoners provisioned during the year was 652, at a cost of Rs. 4,612-1-5, being at the rate of 11 pies per head per diem, or Rs. 20-14-7 per head per annum, whilst during 1860 there were prisoners at a cost of Rs. 5,623-15-10, being at the rate of 9 pies per head per diem, or Rs. 17-1-9. This increase must be attributed to the increase in the price of all articles of consumption, the difference ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. more this year than the last. The famine did not last year extend to the Province of Khandesh, yet it was remarked by travellers from the North-West Provinces who had to pass through Dhoolia on their way to Bombay, that the price they had to pay here for the necessaries of life was a very little less than they had to pay in the midst of the famine districts. Though surprising, it was nevertheless too true.

Clothing Charges.

There has been a decided decrease in the cost per prisoner, for during 1860 the sum expended on this item was Rs. 405-11-11, being at the rate of Rs. 1-3-6 per head per annum, whilst during 1861 it was only Rs. 250-13-11, or at the rate of Rs. 1-2-5 per head per annum. This great saving was effected by very simple means, viz.

supplying the prisoners with new clothing only when the old ones were worn out by fair wear and tear. Previously new clothing was issued to every prisoner twice a year, irrespective of the condition of their clothes; and the prisoners knowing this would not take any trouble to make their clothes last any longer than the six months. An even greater saving than the above, I am sure, might be effected by distributing clothing made of stouter material, which will last two, or even three, seasons. The first cost will no doubt be slightly greater, but the greater length of time they may be supposed and would last would amply repay the first cost, and eventually prove more economical. During the last year warm woollen jackets made out of old blankets were distributed to each prisoner at the beginning of the rains, at the cost only of thread and convict labour in making up.

Petty Repairs.

None were executed during the past year.

Medical Charges.

As I have already remarked, the cost of the Europe medicines expended during the year in the treatment of the sick in hospital must be obtained from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department. The petty supplies and medical comforts cost during the year Rs. 111-9-3, being at the rate of 8 annas, 3 pies per annum. From January to July a First Hospital Assistant, at Rs. 30 per mensem, was attached to the Jail, but since August there has been only a Second Hospital Assistant, at Rs. 20 per mensem. This gives a saving of Rs. 50 for the 5 months, or Rs. 120 for 12.

Convict Labour.

No out-door labour was allowed during the year, except that immediately connected with Jail matters. In June the land surrounding the Jail was made over to us by the Collector, and steps were immediately taken to enclose the same, and the improvements and alterations suggested by the late Inspector General of Prisons, viz. surrounding the Jail with a 20 feet ditch, were commenced and carried on till September, when the prisoners were transferred to the Munmar and Malligaum road. On this same out-door work for the time being all short termed prisoners were daily engaged.

Jail Manufacture.

Appendix D is a tabular Statement of the different kinds of manufactures undertaken in this Jail, the actual profit derived from each (after deducting the value of the raw material) and the amount gained by each prisoner per diem. This table will also show the returns in the Factory for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861. During last year the average number of prisoners daily employed in the Factory and Government Garden was 80 or 36 per cent. of the total number in confinement in Jail, and they produced an actual profit of Rs. 3,487-7-3, or Rs. 52-0-10 per head per annum. This must be acknowledged as satisfactory.

I must draw your attention to our having recommended the Lithographic Press, especially as the work has been undertaken by me without any extra-mural assistance, and shows a profit of Rs. 327-11-4, even after deducting Rs. 80, a sum paid on account of a debt outstanding against the Press.

Garden.

The new garden made over to us by the Collector in June contains 71 acres, 39 rods; of which 23 acres, 17 rods, 12 poles, were planted in cotton; 13 acres, 39 rods, 8 poles, in grain; 3 acres, 1 rod, 8 poles, in Tillee; and the remainder we were unable to bring under cultivation this year, owing to the season having been pretty far advanced before an operation could be commenced. The quality of the land was examined and classified by the Superintendent Revenue Survey, West Berar, who was in this station during the rains. His opinion was that it was mostly third class land. The only portion considered by him to be second class was a small bit of the triangle in front of the Jail. This was sown with wheat, but as no rain fell after the seed was in the ground it never came up. Taking then all the land in the old and new gardens, 24 acres, 28 rods, and 4 poles, were planted in cotton. The produce was 4,008 lbs. of cotton in the seed. This will yield nearly 336 lbs. of wool, calculating, as is done in the Bazar, 13 wool, 2-3rds seed. The real value of this has not as yet been realized, for we intend sending it to Bombay for sale, but it might be valued at Rs. 200-10-4. Altogether 3 acres, 1 rod, 8 poles, were sown with Tillee, and the amount realised from the sale of the produce, 202 seers, was Rs. 25-4-0.—19 acres, 28 rods, 141 poles, were sown with grain. The crop was sold in the ground, and realized by public auction Rs. 100.

The cost of enclosing the new gardens with their fences was Rs. 163-4-7, but as they are of a perishable nature we intend gradually to substitute a cactus hedge.

The ground surrounding the Collector's Bungalow was lent to us during the past year for cultivation, and from this we derived a sum of Rs. 75 by the sale by public auction of the produce, Jowaree.

The old Government garden has throughout the greater part of the year supplied the Jail with all the vegetables required for the use of the prisoners, except during the month of May and part of June, when all our labour and crops were lost from the failing of the water in the Paât. Even with this drawback we have been able to realise the sum of annas 4, pies 3 per prisoner per diem, or a total sum of Rs. 112-6-1.

EXTRACT FROM THE SANITARY REPORT OF DR. JAMES, M.D., CIVIL SURGEON OF
DHOOlia, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

The return for the last year will, I am sure, contrast favourably with that of 1860, and show a decided improvement in the general health of the prisoners.

During September, and since that period, all able-bodied convicts sentenced to three months' imprisonment and upwards, were ordered to be sent to work on the road between Munmar and Malligaum. This sudden exodus of nearly 150 has diminished the general average of convicts throughout the year, but it has in no way tended to diminish the number of our sick, for all the weak and sickly men were retained, and all bad cases have periodically been sent in here for further treatment; consequently to judge this year of the health of the prisoners by the percentage of treated to strength would not only lead to an erroneous conclusion, but would be altogether unjust. This, I think, will be easily rendered apparent, for the total number of prisoners admitted into Jail during the year

has been 909, whilst the daily average has been 220, consequently, calculating the total number treated 35·3 by these two separately, there will be a difference of as 38·8 is to 160·4, a truly perceptible difference.

The health of the prisoners on admission into Jail, as recorded in the general register kept by me, shows a very great number to have been in a low cachectic state. This must be attributed to the prevalence of famine in the North-West Provinces. Though the province of Khandesh itself was not visited by this scourge, yet the effects were felt here to an extent hardly to be credited, and the grain dealers raised their prices accordingly, under the impression that the famine would extend to this quarter, or that Government would be obliged to furnish supplies from here. The only alterations made in the Jail have been in the "*Lieux d'aisance*." These were formerly four in number—two on the east, and two on the west side. The alvine and urine discharges passed through the wall to the outside down at an angle of 45 into a brick and mortar trench about 3½ feet deep. These trenches were emptied every morning by the semi-fluid contents being bailed out into puns and carried to a dry Nullah at a distance of 700 yards to the north-east of the Jail. From the construction of these trenches it was impossible to clean them out thoroughly, and consequently a small quantity of decomposing matter was sure to be left, thus creating a most noxious smell, even immediately after the cleaning process; besides this, these having been in use since this Jail was originally built, the mortar has become so surcharged and impregnated with ammonia that it was utterly impossible to eradicate the smell.

These have now altogether been removed, and the earth found to be contaminated for 6 feet beyond the trenches has been excavated; a platform of stone 5 feet 9 inches has been raised on the outside; the seats in the inside have been similarly raised, and the evacuations are now received in iron pans, three-fourths filled with dry earth, placed on the outside platform. These are carried away every morning into the garden, and emptied into pits dug for the reception. Another alteration, or addition I should call it, has been effected in the sleeping wards. To the front of each, and extending half way up the iron railings, a strong taut curtain has been fixed; these are let down during the night after the prisoners have been locked up, and rolled up during the day, so as not to impede free ventilation. This alteration might appear insignificant, and hardly worth notice in this report, but I attribute the very small number of admissions into hospital from Rheumatic affections to this circumstance alone. With a due regard to the proper surveillance of the prisoners at night in their sleeping wards by the guards, prison architecture renders it requisite that the whole of the front part (or that part facing the centre guard-room) of the sleeping wards should be so constructed as to enable the sentry on duty at a glance to see every prisoner, and immediately detect any attempt at escape. To this end strong iron railings are used: this necessarily exposes the occupants to draughts, and during the monsoon to damp by the beating of the rain, and they must and do suffer from diseases traced to and excited by these causes—Inflammations, Bowel-complaints, Rheumatism, &c. The simple addition then of these curtains, though they in no way interfere with the proper safety of the prisoners, adds materially to their comfort, and prevents all undue exposure to the changes of the season.

Since the alterations in the hospital and its privy effected in the latter end of 1860, I have never been able to detect the slightest bad smell in it. It is always swept and clean.

I think it, however, a duty I owe to my sick to press earnestly upon you, for its due presentation to Government, the faulty position of the hospital, and the desirableness of having a new one built, more suited to our advanced ideas of the requirements of such a place, viz. its accommodation for males and females, proper ventilation, facility of removing silete matters, removal from all noise and excitement of the sick, &c.

There has been no alteration in the dieting of the prisoners. The system of alteration of Wheat, Bajree, and Jowaree, as recommended by me, is still pursued, and I think with decided beneficial results. The women now cook for all the prisoners. I was induced to introduce this system not only on the score of economy, but on account of the careless way in which the men were in the habit of cooking the bread, and the frequent complaints made to me by the prisoners of the short weight of their rations. I have said *careless* way of cooking the food. This arose from ignorance, for how few Natives, accustomed as they have been from earliest infancy to look to their women for the preparation of their food, can have any idea of how long a cake takes to bake, or able to judge of its being properly done, except by tasting it. Again, the good understanding often detected of one or two men in a mess with their cook ensures them a larger than by right supply at the expense not of the cook himself, but of the other members. No such underhand understanding can possibly take place with the women, for they have no intercourse with the male prisoners. The food when ready is taken away by the Peons under a Havildar, and distributed to the male prisoners. The food is also now properly cooked at two-thirds of the expense for firewood, and I never now hear even a murmur of light bread.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SESSION JUDGE OF AHMEDNUGGER FOR
THE YEAR 1861.

IN the absence of the Judge on circuit, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter No. 222, of the 6th December last, and, in accordance with it, to submit as follows a condensed history of the Nuggur Jail during the past year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The total number of prisoners tried and untried remaining on the 31st December 1860 in this Jail was.....	214	25	239
Admitted during 1861.....	376	35	411
Total number in confinement during 1861.....	500	60	650
Discharged, died, executed, transferred, &c.....	495	37	532
Remaining on the 31st December 1861.....	95	23	118

A great quantity of chunam was formerly required for white-washing the Jail. This item of expense has been almost done away with by the substitution of white earth for chunam.

At present the ceiling only are white-washed with chunam. No expense is incurred on account of the earth, as the prisoners are employed in getting it. The white earth

answers in most respects the purpose of chunam. Similarly, the Jail privies and drains are white-washed with the earth.

In accordance with the late Dr. Ogilvie's recommendation, earth Naunds, filled with earth and ashes, for urinary requirements and for cook-room refuse, as well as wheeled trucks with iron vessels for removing the filth of the Jail to the garden, have been provided since December 1860.

The removal of the piece of wall which joined the end of the farthest of the new barracks to the wall of the Jail, and of the privy in the solitary cell yards, which was never used even if there were prisoners in the solitary cells, has admitted more light and fresh air, and has given the sentries a clear view, which before was intercepted. It has also much added to the cleanliness of the yard.

Much improvement has been made in the management of the Jail by the introduction from the first July last, of the following books, kept in accordance with the late Inspector General of Prisons' letter No. 354, of the 20th May last :—

1. A General Visitor's Book.
2. An Official Visitor's Book.
3. A Jail Minute Book.
4. A Contingent Expenditure Sanction Book.
5. Book of Indents for articles required by the Civil Surgeon.
6. Punishment Book.

General Management and Discipline.

In accordance with the Chief Secretary's letter No. 943, of 14th March 1861, to the Inspector General of Prisons, a copy of which was forwarded to the Judge, the convicts have been employed on public works out of doors. The result of this has been that the silent system cannot on such work be carried out as rigidly as in the case of in-door and sedentary occupations. On the other hand, the convicts, as recommended in the above letter, receive benefit from exposure to the fresh air, of which they were before deprived by in-door occupation; and the labour exacted from them being more severe than the in-door work, is better calculated to impress them with a salutary dread of the hardship of prison life, and to deter them from incurring it again by fresh offences. On the whole the practice is, I think, decidedly advantageous.

The practice of giving rice once a week has since (except in the case of those prisoners who have before entering the Jail been accustomed to it) been discontinued, and has effected a saving to Government of Rs. 200 per annum.

The services of the following members of the stipendiary staff of the Jail have been dispensed with, and in their stead the prisoners are now employed :—

- 1 Barber, from 1st June 1861.
- 1 Mussal, from Ditto.
- 1 Blacksmith, from 1st May 1861.
- 4 Sweepers, from 1st July 1861.
- 1 Deputy Jailor, from 1st June 1861.

In consequence of the abolition of the Deputy Jailor's place, the present Jailor is obliged to be always present in the Jail. It might be much better and more convenient if Government were to supply him with a lodging near the Jail, as is the practice in other Zillahs.

The sentry behind the hospital was taken off on the 5th May 1860, and the platform and the sentry-box removed to the corner of the work-shed yard. Formerly there were eleven guards, three of which were, after consultation with the Superintendent of Police,

29th June and 16th July 1861.

reduced on the dates noted in the margin, effecting a saving to Government without detriment to the security of the Jail.

The giving of oil from Government for the hair of the female convicts was discontinued from 6th May 1861 with advantage, and they are allowed to get it in exchange for some articles of their food.

The extra allowance to Chinese convicts, such as opium, tobacco, fish, and mutton, has encouraged them in performing their conservancy duties, and also the garden work, satisfactorily.

The system of appointing "Lumberdars" has been introduced in this Zillah since 24th July last, and it has answered well with regard to the internal regulation of the Jail. These Lumberdars are selected from among long term convicts. They wear distinctive striped marks on their right arms. Their fetters are knocked off, the ankle ring only being retained. This method of selecting overseers from among the convicts has contributed much to the general management of the Jail, and rendered it an object with the convicts to obtain by good conduct the position of "Lumberdar."

The instructions contained in the late Inspector General of Prisons letter, No. 131, dated 9th August 1861, directing the prisoners to be regularly marched about their wards and put through the extension movements, have been fully carried out. This practice is undoubtedly highly conducive to the health of the prisoners.

The night soil and the cook-room refuse were formerly thrown away out of the city, but are now removed to the garden as manure.

A reduction has been effected in the cost of clothing supplied to the prisoner, since dhoturs and punchas have been disallowed from 4th June 1861 to the higher caste prisoners.

An item in the funeral expenses of prisoners of furnishing a new piece of cloth to cover the corpse of a prisoner dying in the Jail has been reduced since 9th September 1861, and in its stead an old useless piece of cloth is provided for the purpose.

The room over the Jail gate, formerly occupied by the guard, is now used as a fetter godown; the fetters not in use being cleaned, greased, and hanged upon the walls. A room has been erected outside the Jail for the guard.

By reverting to the old system of provisioning the convicts by contract much unnecessary time and trouble have been saved.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

The system of suspending black net bags, filled with charcoal, has also been introduced since November last.

Reduction of Expenditure.

The following is a list of reduction of expenditure effected in this Jail, viz:—

Number.	Description.	Monthly Expenditure.
1	Deputy Jailor	Rs. 26 0 0
1	By the transfer of the First Hospital Assistant employed on the Jail Hospital	„ 10 0 0
1	Blacksmith	„ 15 0 0
1	Mussaul	„ 4 4 0
1	Barber	„ 4 4 0
2	Sweepers, each at Rs. 4-4 per month	„ 8 8 0
2	Ditto, at Rs. 4 „	„ 8 0 0
1	Karkham Caroon.....	„ 13 0 0
18	Peons, sepoys from the Jail guard, each at Rs. 6-8 per month	„ 117 0 0
Total. Rs...		206 0 0
Or per annum		2,472 0 0

On account of the following items being dis-
allowed, there will be a saving per annum to
the extent of—

Cocoanut Oil	Rs.	25	0	0
Chunam	„	84	0	0
Dhoturs and Punchas	„	36	0	0
Cloth for covering the dead bodies of prisoners. „	„	5	0	0
Rice	„	200	0	0
			350	0 0

Total amount of savings effected per annum..... Rs... 2,822 0 0

Cost of Establishment during the last year (exclusive of that
of the Jail guard) was

of the Jail guard) was	Rs. 2,066	8	0
Contingent charges	„ 462	10	1
Provisioning do.	„ 5,042	0	2
Clothing do.	„ 563	3	6
Petty repairs	„ 194	0	10
Convict labour	„ 2,367	9	8
Jail manufacture	„ 2,886	13	11

Sanitary Report.

The Annual Sanitary Report of the Criminal Jail and Jail Hospital for last year, furnished by the Acting Civil Surgeon, will shortly be submitted, having been detained by

the Session Judge for the purpose of making a minute on it. On its arrival, I would beg to draw your attention especially to the remarks made by the Acting Civil Surgeon in paragraph 5 (clothing), and to his account of the out-break of Dysentery. It will be seen that he attributes the prevalence of this complaint in great part to the insufficient supply of clothing for the prisoners, and the consequent effect of the damp weather on them.

In December last the Jail was visited by Dr. Stovell, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, who recorded his opinion in the Official Visitor's Book that the Acting Civil Surgeon was right in attributing the amount of Zymotic disease during the monsoon months (which were unusually wet in 1861) to the want of sufficient clothing during that period, and added a suggestion that a more ample supply of clothing should be issued next monsoon.

The insufficiency of the prisoners' clothing was brought under my own notice when in charge of the Tanna Jail a few months ago, and is likely to be more strongly felt here, where, although the annual rain fall, and consequent damp, is much less, the change is more marked, from the extreme dryness of the fair months above, and so far from, the Ghauts.

The Acting Civil Surgeon states that he addressed the late Dr. Ogilvie on the subject, who informed him that, although he had on several occasions urged on Government the importance of additional clothing for the prisoners, no sanction had as yet been obtained or any further allowance.

I would, therefore, suggest that the attention of Government should again be drawn to the subject, on the score of economy as much as that of humanity, that there may be time for providing an effectual remedy before next rainy season, as the supply of old and partially worn blankets, described by the Acting Civil Surgeon in the conclusion of his 5th paragraph, is obviously only a temporary and inadequate expedient.

● I beg to annex an extract from the Statement received from the Superintendent of Police showing the detail and cost of the Police guards over the Jail, viz:—

Jail Guard.

	Per month.	Per annum.
2 Subedars, at Rs. 30 each	Rs. 60 0 0	720 0 0
4 Havildars, at Rs. 10 each	40 0 0	480 0 0
6 Naiques, at Rs. 8 each	48 0 0	576 0 0
29 Sepoys, at Rs. 6½ each	188 8 0	2,262 0 0
29 Sepoys, at Rs. 5½ each	159 8 0	1,914 0 0
2 Drummers, at Rs. 6½ each	13 0 0	156 0 0
2 Bheestees, at Rs. 7 each	14 0 0	168 0 0
Total Cost, Rs...	523 0 0	6,276 0 0

1 Punishment awarded for breaches of prison discipline.	The usual Statements
1 Return of Juveniles.	noted in the margin are
1 Return showing the number of prisoners re-committed to the Jail.	also herewith forwarded.
1 Annual Return of employment of Convicts.	No fines were inflicted on
1 Statement showing the provisioning, contingent, clothing, and other charges.	the Jail Establishment during
1 Statement showing the sick prisoners in the Jail.	the year under report.

EXTRACT FROM THE SANITARY REPORT OF DR. H. COOK, M. D., CIVIL SURGEON
OF AHMEDNUGGER, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

The heads of the following report are arranged in the order specified in Medical Board's Circular No. 1760, of 1856, thus—

1. Topography, Nature of the Climate, &c.
2. Position of Jail.
3. Diet.
4. Employment.
5. Clothing.
6. Transfer.
7. Remarks as to the principal classes of diseases, &c.

The topographical description of the station has been fully dwelt on in former Reports. As the Jail, however, is situated within the walls of the town, and the health of the two are thus intimately connected, I shall briefly describe the present condition of the town and the character of the sanitary improvements which have been and are now being carried out.

The town, situated in latitude 19° 6', longitude 74° 46' lies in a broad valley between two low ranges of hills of trap rock, and on the trunk road which runs from Poona to Aurungabad, Mhow, and the North-East. It is thus in the direct route of the cotton traffic, and thousands of carts pass through and around it annually. They halt for the night to the extent of several hundreds in the height of the season outside the southern gate of the city; thus adding a floating population of considerable amount to that set down in the census.

A branch of the river, the Sina, runs around the south-west side, which is the lowest quarter of the town, and that in which the Jail is situated. During the cold weather, and the cold nights of the wet season, a fog very commonly rises and covers this portion of the city. During the hot season the river is usually dry. The town is walled in, and has nine gates. By four of these only is grain allowed to be brought in, and at these Peons are stationed to collect the Municipal tax. The south-west and south-east quarters are thickly studded with the ruins of old Mahomedan buildings, mosques, and caravansaries, which do not increase the salubrity of the district. It is said that there are or were a few years ago upwards of three hundred of these ruins. The city is most plentifully supplied with water of the purest character from a series of fountains and tanks, said to be 365 in number. The water is brought in from the neighbouring hills by aqueducts, the bountiful provision of the past Mahomedan rulers of the country.

The Municipal Commission has been established for seven years, and has already done much good. This has been chiefly effected in laying down and keeping in thorough repair first rate roads in every direction through the city, and in commencing a system of drainage, the principal lines of which are now just being brought to a close. On the occasion of building any new houses, oatas, walls, necessaries, &c, the inhabitants are obliged to refer the matter to the Municipal Commission, who take advantage of the opportunity to widen thoroughfares, improve drainage, and insist on a properly substantial style of building.

The improvements I am hopeful of carrying out (as a Member of the Commission) are the following :—

More exactitude in the cleanliness of compounds, lanes, and public places; the establishment of a series of "necessary places" in the vicinity of the market, and in other crowded spots; the paving of the bottom of drains, carrying off waste water from the multitudinous washing places; the extension of the system of drainage to lanes and courts, and eventually to the reformation of the market place.

The city of Ahmednuggur is estimated to contain about 35,000 inhabitants. In the past year 874 deaths have taken place, irrespective of those registered in the various hospitals. Of these, 235 were adult males, 168 adult females, 204 girls, and 267 boys. The majority of these deaths were due to Zymotic disease, and therefore, in all probability, capable of being to a very great extent averted by sanitary measures on a proper scale. The return from which I have obtained these data is formed by the Fowdar, but as a large proportion of the names of the diseases are put down by guess, and are not under medical surveillance, there is, of course, no very great exactitude.

Amongst the deaths not attributable to Zymotic influence are the following :—

Old age 92, labour 13, mis-carriage 1, suicide 2, drowning 1.

The proportion of deaths per thousand is thus about 24.10, that of England being 21.73, and the estimated death rate of the Fort of Bombay being, I believe, 14 per 1,000.

The Jail is immediately surrounded by streets, but towards the west-south-west the quarter is more open, and a large space is filled up by the Jail gardens. These gardens were established by Mr. Woodcock, a late Judge, and in his time attained a high degree of culture, but have since fallen into decay. Mr. Harrison (the present Judge) has, however, lately handed them over to me, and I am hopeful that in a short time they will be brought again into a proper state of order, and prove of much advantage to the inhabitants of the Jail in affording a full supply of the best vegetable food, and tending to purify the air in the neighbourhood, as all belts of trees and well cultivated foliage undoubtedly tend to do.

The climatic character of the year, though resembling, of course, more or less exactly that of every year, presents in its variations and peculiarities matter for explanation of the unusually heavy amount of sickness and death rate of the past year. A thorough knowledge of climate lies at the basis of all study of the laws of Hygiene. I have, therefore, while preserving the necessarily meagre meteorological registers kept at the various hospitals, prepared tables of the register kept by myself with a larger (though unfortunately not yet large enough) set of meteorological instruments. These tables I now subjoin. As they were only commenced in May, soon after my taking charge, they are, of course, incomplete, but they still embrace the most sickly, and therefore most important, period of the year.—*Vide* Tables Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1.
METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

WEEK ENDING.	Maximum.	Minimum.	SUNRISE.		9½ A.M.		2½ P.M.		SUNSET.		Rain.	Ozone.	Sunshine.	Wind.
			Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.				
May 18	100.5	72.4	73.0	67.0	87.8	70.8	98.7	75.4	91.7	71.7	Hour	2.29	8	
" 25	99.8	74.1	74.2	69.5	85.8	74.5	94.2	75.5	85.4	72.4	"	2	0	
June 1	98.2	74.2	74.5	72.5	83.8	70.7	91.8	78.0	80.7	74.7	3.61	2	3	
" 8	83.5	70.1	71.0	60.4	77.4	72.0	80.2	74.5	75.1	71.4	1.73	4	3	SW. and S.
" 15	80.8	71.7	71.7	63.8	81.1	72.1	80.1	72.5	78.8	70.7	0.90	2	4	S. and E., W.
" 22	85.1	71.5	71.7	60.8	78.4	72.7	83.4	75.0	70.7	72.7	1.60	2	2	SW.
" 29	83.0	71.8	71.8	71.5	77.5	74.4	81.7	77.0	70.2	73.4	4.38	2.5	1	Do.
July 6	80.0	71.1	71.1	70.5	76.2	73.1	78.8	74.2	75.0	71.8	4.0	4.5	1	Do.
" 13	82.2	71.5	71.5	70.8	77.1	73.0	80.8	74.4	70.2	72.7	1.90	2.80	1.5	SW.
" 20	77.1	69.1	69.2	69.1	73.0	71.2	75.4	72.0	72.2	70.2	0.76	5.1	0.0	S. and SW.
" 27	77.0	69.5	69.7	61.0	74.1	71.4	77.1	79.2	73.2	70.5	1.32	4	0.5	Do.
Aug. 3	79.8	69.2	69.2	68.5	74.4	70.8	79.0	71.8	74.2	70.4	0.05	5.2	1.0	SW., W.
" 10	81.0	69.1	69.4	68.4	74.5	71.4	80.1	74.8	75.2	72.8	3.92	2	1.0	SW., W.
" 17	80.1	70.2	70.2	70.1	74.5	72.4	79.4	75.2	74.4	72.0	2.05	2	0.5	SW.
" 24	77.5	69.7	69.7	69.2	73.7	71.8	76.7	72.7	79.8	70.5	0.30	4.4	0.5	SW.
" 31	77.4	69.2	69.2	68.5	74.1	71.8	70.2	72.7	72.8	70.4	1.00	3.2	2	W. and SW.
Sept. 7	71.7	69.8	69.8	68.0	75.2	70.2	80.4	72.0	74.5	70.5	0.00	4.2	2.5	WSW.
" 14	82.4	68.7	68.7	69.7	75.5	70.2	81.1	72.1	76.8	70.8	0.02	2.7	3.5	WSW.
" 21	85.4	67.8	67.7	69.7	77.1	70.5	83.5	72.2	77.8	70.1	0.04	2.7	2	WNW.
" 28	86.4	68.1	68.8	67.8	78.2	73.1	85.2	74.8	78.2	72.5	6.83	3.8	2.5	NW. and W.
Oct. 5	85.0	68.8	68.8	67.7	76.8	72.7	84.2	73.4	70.7	71.4	0.70	3.4	4	NW. and W.
" 12	82.1	67.2	67.2	69.7	75.4	71.1	80.1	72.0	74.4	70.5	1.20	3.2	2.5	NW. and E.
" 19	85.8	68.7	68.7	67.2	77.1	71.0	84.2	73.0	77.8	72.1	2.8	3.2	0	NW. and E.
" 26	82.7	68.2	68.0	67.2	76.4	70.5	81.7	71.4	73.8	69.1	2.02	4.1	5.7	N. and NE.
Nov. 2	83.7	68.8	69.2	68.2	77.1	69.0	82.8	67.7	75.5	67.1	Hour	3.4	8	NNE., E., & NW.
" 9	82.7	69.8	70.4	62.7	74.5	62.7	82.0	68.4	73.1	63.0	"	2.4	8.5	Do. do.
" 16	81.5	63.4	63.4	68.4	77.1	67.4	83.7	71.0	75.8	69.2	"	2.8	8.6	NE. and NW.
" 23	81.2	59.5	59.5	48.0	71.1	60.4	80.7	64.5	70.8	59.7	"	3.1	10	Do. do.
" 30	80.2	56.4	56.4	51.2	71.0	60.4	78.8	64.1	71.8	62.2	"	3	9.6	Do. & variable.
Dec. 7	78.8	59.7	54	49.7	64.7	58.7	78.0	64.4	69.7	60.2	"	3	9.8	NE. and SE.
" 14	85.0	59.7	59.7	51.7	78.8	73.7	84.1	70.5	75.2	64.5	"	3.1	10	NW. and E.
" 21	85.5	59.5	59.5	48.8	75.7	62.7	82.2	64.4	72.1	59.7	"	3.7	9.8	Do. do.
" 28	81.2	52.1	52.5	40.8	70.2	59.7	80.2	62.4	71.5	60.2	"	2.5	10	Do. do.

No. 2.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF THE CHARACTER OF THE CLIMATE OF
THE MONTHS, FROM MAY TO DECEMBER.

Month.	Week ending	Range between Maximum and Minimum.	Extreme difference between means of Dry and Wet-Bulbs.	Mean difference between Sunrise and Sunset.	Rain.	Ozone Average.	Sunshine Average.	REMARKS.	Number of Deaths from Disease.
May.	18 25 1	28.1 22.7 19.2	23.3 18.7 13.8	10.5 12. 7.3	3.83	2.12	5.6	{ Atmosphere very dry, but becoming less so.	..
June.	8 15 22 29	13.5 8.1 13.0 11.2	5.7 13.0 8.4 4.7	4.1 8.4 5. 2.8					
July.	6 13 20 27	7.9 10.7 8. 8.4	4.0 0.4 3.4 4.9	2.8 3.7 1.8 2.5					
August.	3 10 17 24 31	10.6 11.0 9.9 7.8 8.2	7.2 5.3 4.2 5. 3.6	3.9 2.9 2.2 2.2 2.4	8.04	2.9	1.0	Ditto.	3
September.	7 14 21 28	11.9 13.7 17.0 18.3	8.4 9.0 11.3 10.4	5.0 5.0 7.4 5.6					
October.	5 12 19 26	16.2 14.9 17.1 14.1	10.8 8.1 11.2 10.3	5.1 4.2 6.1 5.6					
November.	2 9 16 23 30	17.9 26.9 20.0 27.7 23.8	15.1 15.6 12.7 16.2 15.7	8.5 10.5 9.3 10.8 10.3	None.	2.9	8.9	{ Atmosphere becoming dry, with a large amount of sunshine.	1
December.	7 14 21 28	25.1 28.3 30. 29.1	15.0 13.6 17.8 17.8	9.4 9.8 11.5 11.6					
								{ Atmosphere dry, and skies clear.	1

Scale of Ozone from 1—10. Scale of Sunshine 1—10.

The following (No. 3) is the Meteorological Register kept at the Jail Hospital:—

Months.	Diseases prevailing.	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.	
January	Fevers	83°	64°	46°	..	96	N. and NE.
February	Ditto	96°	74°	53°	..	..	Do. do.
March	Ditto	100°	76°	53°	..	5	Do. do.
April	Ditto	109°	90°	71°	..	2	Do. do.
May	Ditto	100°	87°	74°	3	83	W. and SW.
June	Ditto and Bowel affection.	89°	80°	72°	7	79	Milder than last.
July	Ditto ditto	86°	79°	73°	4	40	S. and SW.
August	Ditto ditto	92°	82°	73°	8	4	Do. do.
September	Ditto ditto	89°	81°	72°	7	67	N. and NW.
October	Ditto ditto	89°	80°	71°	3	70	NW. and W.
November	Ditto ditto	87°	70°	53°	..	..	N. and NE.
December	Fever	86°	67°	49°	..	..	NNW., NE.
	Mean	92°	77°	63°	Total 36	46	

From this it will be seen that the Thermometer ranges from 106° maximum in the month of April, to 46° minimum in the month of January. The average mean temperature throughout the year being 77°.

The average maximum 92° and average minimum 63°. The total fall of rain was 36 inches, 46 cents., or about 11 inches (about 60 per cent.) above the average of the past 14 years, and in this I feel assured lies the exciting cause of the great amount of sickness and the high death rate of the year. In support of this statement, I have had the following table drawn up showing the percentage of deaths to strength and the fall of rain for the past 11 years, during the six months when the bulk of the rain fall occurs, omitting the occasional showers falling at other periods, which do not influence the humidity of the atmosphere to a sufficient extent to cause any effect on health:—

	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Percentage of death to strength.....	6.3	3	2.3	3	2.3	3.8	8.3	3.5	5.6	3.4	6.6
Fall of rain during the months from May to October, inclusive	28.5	32.4	11.5	16.1	14.5	17.6	32.4	27.8	24.1	27.5	35.5

Thus it is seen that in the years 1851, 1857, and 1861, there was the heaviest fall of rain, and the greatest amount of humidity of atmosphere, and in these years the death rate preponderated. Then again in the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, occurred the lightest fall of rain and the least death rate.

It is true there are some exceptions in the Table. The year 1852 is an especially marked one, and those of 1858 and 1860 are exceptions to the rule to a certain extent; still I believe, had I time or means more fully to investigate the climatic character of these

years, these apparent contradictions could be cleared away. They depend, probably, on some unusual extent of deficiency or excess in ozone, or sunshine. I would now draw attention to my tables of Meteorology (Nos. 1 and 2), and especially to the weekly summary; and as the two subjects are so closely connected, I shall also, at the same time, contrast the amount of sickness which has occurred during the year, and call attention to the principal classes of diseases which has occasioned it. In thus departing somewhat from the exact order laid down in the Board's Circular quoted at the commencement of this report, I hope that the close connection of the two subjects will be a sufficient excuse.

The great preponderance of sickness and deaths during the year has been occasioned by Zymotic diseases, and of these especially Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Now Zymotic agency is excited and fostered in two ways—from without and from within. In the first place from vitiation of the air by over-crowding, bad ventilation and bad drainage, and from bad water, bad food, and insufficient clothing; and in the second place from the repression or non-removal of various excretions, and particularly those of the skin, whereby certain noxious excreta seeking elimination are thrown back into the circulation, and it is in this latter instance, that the influence of atmospheric causes comes into play. Whenever, as in the present instance no great fault can be found with the arrangements which supply good air, good food, and clothing, we must necessarily look to the one other, and more universal, cause. In the Table before us, besides the usual registration (which is carried on in all hospitals) of the variations of temperature, I have sought to point out the changes in the amount of *moisture, ozone, and sunshine. Electricity* unfortunately I have had no means of measuring. These five influences together make the character of climate.

In the month of June, and the four following ones, these, either in excess or defect, were the most prominent, and during this period nine-tenths of the deaths from Zymotic disease took place.

In May the atmosphere was very dry, but becoming less so towards its close. 3·83 inches of rain fell; there was an average of 2·12 of ozone, and 5·6 of sun-shine. No death from Zymotic disease. In June the atmosphere had become damp, there being only from 4 to 8 degrees of mean difference between the dry and wet-bulb thermometers: 7·79 of rain fell, ozone averaged 2·9, and sunshine 2·5. In July the atmosphere was very damp, 3° between the wet and dry-bulbs being the greatest mean difference. Ozone averaged 4·1, and sunshine 0·7. There were 4 deaths. August had the same extreme humidity, with an average of 2·9 of ozone and 1·0 of sunshine: 8 inches of rain fell. There were three deaths. In September there was an improvement, in there being less moisture and more sunshine, with an increase of ozone over the previous month: 7·67 of rain fell, and there were 2 deaths. In October the improvement continued; there was an average of from 4' to 6' between the means of dry and wet-bulbs. 3·70 only of rain fell, ozone increased to 3·4 and sunshine to 4·6. There were two deaths. During November and December the atmosphere regained its dryness, and there was a full amount of sunshine. There was one death in each month: both cases had suffered severely in the earlier months.

Ozone.—This is not perhaps the place to discuss fully the nature and importance of this element. I fear my register is the only one kept on this side of India, and from a solitary instance but little definite good can be obtained, or trustworthy data compiled. I would, however, earnestly recommend that every Civil Station should be supplied with an Ozonometer, and a series of observations instituted. Its phenomena are yet unsolved problems in Europe, and surely no country in the world can afford so wide and varied a field of observation as India. In a paper published in the Medical and Physical Trans-

actions for 1859, I advanced a theory that ozone in a concentrated form was the active agent of the Simoom. This, I believe, has been generally received, or at least has not been combated. That it is without doubt Nature's universal disinfectant and purifier of the atmosphere, is considered a settled question. That by ascertaining its amount in the atmosphere a measure of the relative purity of the air can be obtained, is probably one of the most useful of the facts connected with it. In a short series of observations which I have made in this direction I have arrived at the following data :—

In the large hospital ward, upper-storied and well ventilated, when from the fewness of patients 5,000 cubic feet of air was allowed to each, there was hardly a perceptible loss of ozone.

In a ward occupied only at night, and freely ventilated during the day, with an allowance of 1,800 cubic feet to each occupant, there was a loss of 25 per cent. ; and

In a ward under the same conditions, with an allowance of only 500 cubic feet of air, to each occupant, there was a loss of 50 per cent.

One curious fact in relation to ozone occurred in the history of the year. On the day and night of the 15th of July a sudden increase in the amount of ozone from 4 to 7 took place, and on visiting the hospital on the morning of the 16th I observed a marked change in the condition of the patients suffering from Dysentery : those who previously had been passing 6 or 8 dejections in the day had passed only one or two, and all described themselves as feeling better. There was no sudden change in the direction of the wind, dampness of the air, amount of sunshine or electric disturbance, to cause this, and I have no means of accounting for the phenomenon, which occurred once again in the same manner on the 27th of October. As, however, at that time there was no great amount of bowel affection under treatment, I did not observe any corresponding improvement in these cases. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Force stationed at British Columbia, in North America, mentions one or two similarly sudden increases of ozone in the year, but was unable to mark any other atmospheric change that would account for it. It is an established fact that during the prevalence of Cholera ozone is found either not at all or in very minute quantity. At Kurrachee in October of last year, whilst Cholera was prevalent in the town and camp, I could detect for many days together no trace of ozone, which, however, returned as the epidemic cleared off. I have unfortunately lost the Register, and cannot, therefore, give the dates or amounts.

Sunshine as an essential element in the constitution of climate (apart from the heat ray which accompanies the compound ray of light) demands a place in every Meteorological Register. Botanists have already proved how essential it is to the well-being of plants, and that without its influence the chemical essences peculiar to the plant cannot be produced in its tissues. Physiologists have also pointed out how baneful is the want of sunshine in the dark alleys and crowded corners of large towns, and how decidedly it tends to shorten the life of the miner. The Table before us shows a most intimate connection between the ratio of sunshine and the loss of life from Zymotic disease, and although only one influence amongst others, I feel assured that it was by no means a trivial one. Sunshine has a decided action on the nervous (especially ganglionic) and circulatory systems, and on the functions of assimilation and excretion. Without this stimulus the animal life of the Native of India is diminished ; the functions of his system are carried on sluggishly, more particularly the functions of the skin ; his viscera become congested : his vital energy depressed ; his blood impure, and the poisonous excreta which should have been got rid of

being retained : the effects of Zymotic disease are speedily shown in some form or other and most probably in that of affections of the bowels.

Position of the Jail.

As I have already devoted so much space to the all-important point of Meteorology, and as the description of the Jail, with full particulars of the accommodation afforded, size and number of the wards, &c. &c. has been previously repeatedly given in Annual Reports, I shall confine myself to very briefly pointing out the few improvements that have taken place. A portion of the hospital cooking shed has been walled up, and windows and doors affixed, forming a convenient store-room for the cumbrous articles which heretofore lumbered the Dispensary room. A series of charcoal frames, like those in use in the Poona Jail, have been made and put up in the Hospital sleeping wards. They are formed of a wooden frame work 6 feet long, 9 inches deep, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, filled with charcoal, which is retained in its place by a netting. They are very efficient deodorizers and purifiers, and their general use in Hospitals and Jails should be recommended.

The iron urinal pans placed in each sleeping ward, and which are connected with the drain by pipes, have been fitted with wicker covers, containing a layer of charcoal an inch deep. By this means the offensive effluvia has been much diminished.

The windows of the hospital dispensary room have been fitted with glass—a great improvement, as during the wet and dusty seasons it was often found necessary to close the wooden shutters, and thus exclude all light.

With regard to the accommodation afforded, I should mention that whenever, as it has happened during two months of the past year, the strength averages more than 280 there is an injurious amount of crowding, only 450 cubic feet of air being allowed in the sleeping wards. This, however, is not likely to occur again whilst the plan for sending the men to work on the roads is in operation.

Diet.

The scale of diet for the prisoners is liberal and well arranged, and is in accordance with the following table:—

	Flour.	Dhall.	Vegetable.	Salt.	Condiments.	Kokum, or Tamarind.	Fire-wood.
	lb. oz.	oz.	oz.	dr.	dr.	dr.	lb.
Prisoners at hard labour { Hard labour..	1 8	1	4	8	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Prisoners at hard labour { Light Do.	1 3	3	4	8	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Prisoners without hard labour	1 3	3	4	8	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Prisoners, female	1 3	3	4	8	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$

* Including Chilli 4 drs., Turmeric 1 dr., Coriander 1 dr., and Garlic 2 drs.

Hard labour diet is only allowed to those actually engaged in hard work, as grinding, brick-making, road-making, garden work, &c. The Medical Officer has the power of ordering any extra diet, or the issue of full diet, to prisoners who may not be capable of hard labour, but whom he considers requiring the higher scale. Patients suffering from Scurvy or under observation for scorbutic taint, are allowed an extra amount of vegetables to the extent of eight ounces. During the late prevalence of bowel affection, the Inspector General of Prisons sanctioned an increase in condiments, and, at my suggestion, a dram of cloves was issued to each man. It was found, however, that this was more than was required, and it was afterwards reduced to half a dram. This, however, is not intended to be permanent. The various articles of diet were issued alternately, according to the following table:—

Days.	Description of Grain.	Description of Ball.
Sunday	Rajree	Toor
Monday	Wheat	Ditto
Tuesday	Jowarce	Ditto
Wednesday	Rajree	Ditto
Thursday	Ditto	Ditto
Friday	Wheat	Ditto
Saturday	Jowarce	Ditto

By a recent order of the Session Judge, however, rice is only given to those Natives who were in the habit of getting it previous to incarceration, and to those for whom the Civil Surgeon may consider it beneficial. Mutton, eggs, milk, &c. under the head of extra rations are also ordered by the Civil Surgeon in cases which he considers requiring them. From the low type of disease during the past year, and the prevalence of anemic and scorbutic taint, the charges for these extras have been somewhat unusually heavy.

The hours appointed for meals are 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. In accordance with the instructions received from the late Inspector General of Prisons, a system of exercise was instituted in August in the hope of counteracting the ill-effect of sedentary employment. The prisoners are marched about and put through "extension movements" for a quarter of an hour on first turning out in the morning, again before the morning and evening meals, and lastly before being locked up for the night. I believe the plan calculated to stimulate the vital energy, obviate congestion of the viscera, and promote a more healthy digestion and assimilation of food. The cooks are changed every 14 days, and men are chosen for this office who are weakly or convalescent.

The prisoners bathe twice a-day in the hot season, or before the morning and evening meals, and once in the cold season at 10 A.M.

The system of exchanges, so much condemned by the late Inspector General, is not allowed in the Jail.

Employment.

The prisoners are divided into two classes, with "hard labour" and "without labour." It is much to be deplored that the latter system is allowed in any Jail, or at least to any

appreciable extent. It fosters idleness and evil habits, and increases greatly the expense of the Institution, which is no way benefitted by the presence of such drones.

Hard labour prisoners are employed in weaving, in cleaning cotton, wool, preparing horse jhools, &c., rattan work, rope-making, brick-making, and grinding. A certain number also are told off to form a conservancy gang, who in the early morning clean the roads and compounds, carrying the refuse matter to the Government brick kilns outside the town, and during the rest of the day are employed in the Jail gardens. The labour carried on is not prejudicial to the health of the prisoners. In July the system of employing a set of Chinese prisoners as scavengers was brought into use. 12 Chinese were sent by the Inspector General of Prisons for this purpose; they all for a time refused to do the work, but ultimately all but one gave their acquiescence to the plan.

Clothing.

On admission, the prisoners are furnished with two loose cotton jackets, two breeches, and two caps; at the same time two new and one old cumblee are served out to them. This clothing is all that is required in the hot and dry seasons, but in the wet I cannot but think that it is quite insufficient. The past season being so unusually damp, the evil effect of insufficient clothing has been the more apparent. A representation of this was made by the Judge and by myself to the Inspector General of Prisons, who in return stated: "I have on several occasions urged on Government the importance, *even as regards economy*, of providing adequate clothing for their prisoners, but as yet no sanction has been obtained for any addition to the present allowance." Dr. Ogilvie then went on to point out that by a more rigidly economical use of the old and partially worn blankets of discharged prisoners, a supply might be collected, which could be re-issued on urgent occasions. The Judge gave instructions that an over-coat of cumblee should be formed of partially worn blankets, and supplied to men whose sentences exceeded a certain time. This plan has been accordingly carried out, and a make-shift for the present emergency found.

Transfer.

Twenty-six prisoners have been sent to Tanna, and five gangs of men, numbering altogether 162, have been sent to join the gang working on the Munnar roads. Captain Fife has reported to me that they have arrived in orderly and good condition, notwithstanding the length of the march (90 miles), but that he considered the men, as a rule, somewhat wanting in vigorous health as compared with other gangs, a fact explained by the sickness which has been so prevalent amongst the men in Jail. 15 prisoners have been received from Poona.

Remarks on the Diseases by which sickness and mortality have been occasioned.

The diseases which have proved most fatal during the year (as before noted) have been Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Six fatal cases from the former, and four from the latter, disease have occurred; and besides these 1 from Cholera, 1 from Hematemesis, 1 from Ophthalmia, 1 from Atrophy, and 1 from Scorbutus. The total number of cases admitted with Dysentery amounted to 58, 1 only being chronic. Of these, 52 were discharged cured.

In conclusion, I submit a table showing the number of prisoners who have gained weight, of those that have lost weight, and of those that have remained stationary, during the period of their incarceration. The table includes all the men who have been discharged

during the year, and for the better understanding of the subject I have arranged them according to length of time of imprisonment :—

Table of the weights of 258 men discharged from the Jail during the Year 1861.

	6 Months and under.		One year and under.		Three years and under.		Five years and under.		Ten years and under.	
	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.
Increase.....	60	295	21	104	10	48	1	4	1	..
Decrease	68	439	36	184	16	159	3	38	1	..
Stationary	33	..	5	..	4	..	...	...	..	..

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF THE SESSION JUDGE OF AHMEDABAD FOR THE YEAR 1861.

With reference to your Circular No. 1st of the 6th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you with a condensed history of the Jail under my control during the past year, I have the honour to report as follows :—

Sanitary condition of the Jail during 1861.

2. The Civil Surgeon's Annual Report, dated 1st January 1862, will furnish you with full particulars regarding the sanitary condition of the Jail under my control during the past year.

General Management and Discipline.

3. Regarding the discipline enforced inside the Jail, it seems as good as can be expected. Considering the small amount of remuneration received by the Jail Peons, they have become, I think, more careless since they have learnt that the pay of the Revenue Peons has been increased. The Jail Peons have been decreased in number like the Revenue Peons, but have had no increase of pay like the latter, and the pay is so small that it is not to be wondered at that they succumb to bribes offered by the prisoners, many of whom have wealthy relations in or about Ahmedabad. Since I have been here I think the punishment adjudged to Peons have equalled those adjudged to prisoners for breach of prison discipline, but it does not appear to have had a salutary effect; if any, it gives good and useful men a distaste for the service. I would earnestly call your attention to this subject. Until the Peons serving in the Jail are better paid, I fear the Jail discipline cannot be much improved. The number of punishments for breach of prison discipline may be considered about equal with that of 1860, considering the average number of prisoners in the Jail in 1860-61. The faults were principally of a light nature, such as leaving the work-sheds and sitting in the cook-room, and idleness, &c. These would probably not have occurred had the Peons been more vigilant. On the whole, the general management during 1861 is creditable to the Nazir and his subordinates, though there is plenty of room for improvement.

Reduction of Expenditure.

4. The reductions that have been effected are as follows :—

	Saving per Mensm.	Saving per Annum.
2 Blacksmiths, at Rs. 7½ each per mensem....Rs.	15 0 0	180 0 0
1 Carpenter.....,,	12 0 0	144 0 0

These situations have been permanently abolished from the 1st February 1861, according to the instructions of your predecessor.

Carried over, Rs. . . . 27 0 0 324 0 0

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

	Saving per Mensem.	Saving per Annum.
Brought over, Rs...	27 0 0	324 0 0
10 Peons, at Rs. 4½ each per mensem..... „	42 8 0	510 0 0
10 Hallalkores, at Rs. 4 each per mensem..... „	40 0 0	480 0 0
Of the 10 Peons 9 were discharged on the 21st, and one on the 25th May 1861.		

Of the 10 Hallalkores 8 were discharged on the 15th June, and 2 on the 1st August 1861

1 Daroga.....Rs.	33 0 0	396 0 0
3 Carpoons, at Rs. 8½ each per mensem.... „	25 3 0	306 0 0
1 Jemadar	8 0 0	96 0 0
1 Havildar	6 8 0	78 0 0
2 Peons, at Rs. 4½ each per mensem..... „	8 8 0	102 0 0

Their names as well as the names of those who have been transferred to the Factory, and whose pay is disbursed from the "Labour Profit Fund," are retained in the monthly Abstract, and their pay drawn as usual, but refunded into the treasury at the close of each month, pending the re-organization of the Jail Establishment.

By the discontinuance of 1 Naique and 3 Sepoys who were attached to the Jail Hospital from April 1861, there is a saving per annum of	Rs. 24 8 0	294 0 0
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1 Dispensary servant has been dispensed with from 22nd July 1861	„ 5 0 0	60 0 0
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1 Extra Bhungy attached to the Jail Hospital, and by the Commissariat Department, has been dispensed with from July 1861 „	„ 5 0 0	60 0 0
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Extra charge usually made for steaming clothes has been put a stop to from the 1st July 1861, fuel required for that purpose being supplied by taking one piece of wood from each mess, which measure has effected a saving of	„ 2 5 4	28 0 0
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The practice of allowing oil for the hair of the female prisoners has been discontinued, and saves	„ 0 10 8	8 0 0
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Total, Rs..	228 8 0	2,742 0 0
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5. The prisoners are supplied with vegetables from the Jail garden from the 27th August last. The Nazir reports that there is a saving of Rs. 600 to Government, the contract of vegetables being dispensed with altogether. I have not as yet been able to test the said saving, but have no doubt that it will prove considerable.

6. Since July last the Commissariat Department has ceased to supply articles required for the use of the Jail Hospital, and the articles that are indispensably necessary are now supplied every month by this Department, on the requisition of the Civil Surgeon, so that some saving will probably accrue.

7. A leechman was formerly attached to the Jail Hospital, and paid by the Commissariat Department, at Rs. 9-8-0 per month, but at the suggestion of the Civil Surgeon, as mentioned in his letter forwarded with my letter No. 944, of the 7th November 1861, the services of the leechman have been dispensed with. The leeches are now purchased from the bazar at 6 annas per dozen, by which arrangement the expense on that account does not exceed Rs. 5 per month, whereby there is a saving of Rs. 4-8-0 to Government per mensem.

Jail Guard and its cost.

8. During the greater part of the year under report the Jail was guarded by the men of the Kolie Police Corps. The strength and cost of the guard will be furnished as soon as the necessary information is received from the Commandant of the Kolie Police Corps. The military guard consisted of 1 Native Officer, 2 Havildars, 4 Naiques, 30 Privates, 1 Drummer, and 1 Bhistee, and the cost incurred from 14th November 1861, the date on which the men of the Line mounted guard at the Jail, up to the 31st December 1861, is about Rs. 579-2-2.

Cost of Establishment.

9. The following is the strength and cost of the Jail Establishment during the year 1861:—

1 Jailor, at Rs. 43 per mensem	Rs. 516	0	0								
1 Deputy Jailor, at Rs. 17 per mensem.....	"	204	0	0							
1 Daroga, at Rs. 33 per mensem.....	{ Transferred to the Factory, and their pay disbursed from the "Labour Pro- fit Fund," from 26th May 1861..... }	}	"	158	9	10					
2 Carkoons, at Rs. 8½ each per mensem.							}	"	121	5	10
2 Blacksmiths, at Rs. 7½ each per mensem .....												{ Discharged on the 1st February 1861 ... }	}	"	15	0	0
1 Carpenter, at Rs. 12 per mensem ..	}	"	12	0	0						
3 Jemadars, at Rs. 8 each per mensem, of whom transferred to the Factory from 26th May 1861						}	"	230	7	3	
5 Havildars, at Rs. 6-8-0 each per mensem, of whom 1 transfer- red to the Factory from 26th May 1861.....											}	"	343	3	10
4 Naiques, at Rs. 5½ each per mensem	}	"	252	0	0						
3 Turnkeys, at Rs. 5-12-0 each per mensem.....						}	"	207	0	0	
75 Peons, at Rs. 4½ each per mensem, of whom 9 were discharged on the 21st, and one on the 25th May 1861, and 2 transfer- red to the Factory from 22nd May 1861 .....											}	"	3,451	15	5
10 Mullakores, at Rs. 4 each per mensem—8 discharged on the 15th June, and 2 on the 1st August 1861 ..	}	"	232	0	0						
1 Executioner, at Rs. 5-4-0 per mensem						}	"	63	0	0	
											Rs	5,806	10	2

Deducting from this total the sum of Rs. 14-14-7 on account of saving and other forfeitures, the balance Rs. 7,591-11-7 is the actual cost of Jail Establishment during the year 1861.

Contingent and other Charges.

10. The Contingent and other charges are as follows :—

Contingent charges	Rs.	1,005	3	1
Provisioning charges.....	„	13,689	5	8
Clothing charges	„	1,477	10	11
Petty repairs, &c. charges.....	„	859	0	3
Total, Rs..		17,031	3	11

of which the following are the items recovered from the Native States on account of the Political prisoners confined in the Jail :—

Contingent charges	Rs.	192	14	1
Provisioning charges	„	3,448	5	6
Clothing charges	„	314	0	0
Total, Rs..		3,955	3	7

Medical Charges.

11. A Memorandum furnished by the Civil Surgeon showing the Medical charges incurred in the Jail Hospital at Ahmedabad for the past year, together with his letter in original dated 12th instant, No. 2, is herewith forwarded.

*Convict Labour and Jail Manufacture.**

12. The accompanying Statement (A), showing in detail the amount realised by Convict labour and Jail manufacture, will furnish you with all the information you require under this head.

13. The prisoners in this Jail have been up till now allowed to retain their private clothes for bathing and other purposes, but this practice will be discontinued from the time the first supply of clothing for the current year is distributed, and each prisoner will be supplied with 2 " Lungotees," or loin cloths, in accordance with the sanction of Government conveyed in Mr. Secretary Forbes' letter dated 15th November 1861, No. 3762.

14. The practice of recovering from the prisoners' rations the value of earthen vessels broken by them through carelessness, and making the female prisoners grind their own grain, was introduced in this Jail during the last year at the suggestion of your predecessor.

15. In the month of June last the Jail Hospital gate and the gate of the female ward opening on the public road were built up, and this arrangement, whilst it has added to the

security of the Jail, has also decreased the expense, a Naique and 3 Privates having been reduced from the hospital, and 2 Peons from the gate of the female ward.

16. I may mention that by the Chinese convicts taking the scavenging duties of the Jail, which were before performed by the Hullahkores borne on the establishment, the cleanliness of the privies and urinaries has been well preserved in 1861. The Nazir wishes to have 5 or 6 more Chinamen in case of any of those at present here falling sick. If this arrangement is to be continued, I trust 5 or 6 more Chinamen may be despatched here as quickly as possible, but I think it is worth while considering whether the arrangement should be continued. It seems to me a rather invidious proceeding singling out any particular class of prisoners for the performance of duties which only the lowest classes can perform in this country. The Chinamen feel this themselves. It was with the greatest difficulty they could be induced to perform the duty of sweepers, and they explained to me that one reason why they objected was that the other Natives in the Jail would look down on them and refuse them water. If all the prisoners could be used indiscriminately on this duty, I consider the plan would be excellent, but I doubt whether it is just or expedient to force any particular class of prisoners to perform such disagreeable duties, and I think it must eventually tell on the health of the prisoners so employed. It may be worth while also to consider the effect this arrangement may produce on the minds of foreigners. It can hardly be satisfactory to Chinamen to hear that any of their countrymen transported to Indian dominions of Her Majesty are made, as a rule, to perform the duties which in India can only be performed by the lowest and most degraded caste.

17. In conclusion, I beg to bring to your notice that my duties as regards the Jail are made much lighter than they would otherwise be by the zeal and attention of Mr. Bazunjee Framjee, the Nazir. The services of this Officer have been brought to the notice of your predecessor by Mr. Warden, the late Judge of Ahmedabad, and I believe Dr. Ogilvie had intended bringing them to the notice of Government. I trust you will find the present report such as to induce you to endorse any opinion that may have been recorded in your office by Dr. Ogilvie respecting Mr. Bazunjee Framjee.

EXTRACT FROM THE SANITARY REPORT OF DR. D. WYLLIE, CIVIL SURGEON OF AHMEDABAD, FOR THE YEAR 1861.

There were in all 612 sick treated, of whom 578 were discharged, including 5

Years.	Average Strength.	Total treated.	Average daily number of Sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. treated to Strength.	Ratio per cent. Deaths to Strength.
1850	494.3	802	23.8	20	184.2	4.1
1857	479.6	791	26.5	8	152.6	1.7
1858	527.6	781	27.5	42	148.0	7.9
1859	500.0	808	31.0	37	161.6	7.4
1860	465.0	663	27.2	19	143.0	4.1
1861	480.0	612	25.8	9	125.0	1.9

liberated, 9 dead, and 25 remain under treatment at this date. These figures indicate a marked improvement in the usually obtaining state of health, and, compared with ordinary experience, the result must be regarded as satisfactory.

2. The most obvious cause contributing towards bringing about this improvement, was undoubtedly the partial employment of the prisoners at out-door

labour, a system that had been entirely suspended since the summer of 1856. But, apart

from this, the past year was unusually healthy, as I have elsewhere had occasion to note; and in this respect it resembled the exceptional season of 1857.

As regards the treated, not only was the number smaller than ordinary, but the cases, as a general rule, were less severe. Still, however, there was the usual tedious convalescence to contend against, with ever and again instances where recuperative power was so far exhausted that prostration gave place to a condition of cachexia. It was noticeable, as heretofore, that this last result was invariably coincident with undue crowding; and it was found impracticable to guard against it when the strength exceeded 500, even with the relief afforded by employing in rotation 150 prisoners daily at out-door labour.

The deaths were unusually few, and, so far as the past history of the Hospital is known to me, the year stands next to 1857 in its exceptionally low rate of mortality.

There is no need for me now, as on former occasions, to indicate defects, or to urge ameliorations, inasmuch as a measure has recently been introduced which will effectually relieve the Jail from overcrowding, and thus, as I believe, remove the chief sources of disease and mortality. I allude to the formation of a Subsidiary Jail on the Gogo road, to join which a body of 150 prisoners left on the 29th ultimo. Whether this scheme may prove a pecuniary saving, is a question that time must determine. But, at least, it has the merit of utilizing the labour of the men, of providing a rational mode of punishment and discipline without undue risk to health, such as confinement too often implies; while as regards the prisoners in this Jail the measure is undoubtedly calculated to lessen the loss of life, and is thus one of humanity.

EXTRACT FROM THE SANITARY REPORT OF DR. MILLS, CIVIL SURGEON OF DHARWAR
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

The report for the year just past must, I regret to state, present a very marked contrast to those of the two preceding years: in both of them small sickness and mortality, was recorded; in that under review both have been excessive for 1860. From an average strength of 392 there were 346 admissions or 80·3 per cent., and 6 deaths or 1·4 per cent. of strength, and 1·7 of treated: in 1861 from an average strength of 558 there were 943 admissions or 169 per cent., and 104 deaths: 18·6 per cent. to strength, and 11·02 to treated.

These numbers will not be found to correspond with those shown by the annual return, because up to the end of September the monthly returns from Devekope were included with those of Dharwar, but from 1st October they were sent in separately: consequently, in order that the annual returns may correspond with the monthly, they have been framed to embrace the Devekope returns up to the 30th of September, and a separate return for Devekope for the 3 months, October, November, and December, is forwarded, but to put in a clear light the proportion of admissions and deaths due to the Jail Hospital and to Devekope respectively, the accompanying abstract return is inserted, from which it will be seen that among the prisoners in Dharwar Jail the proportion of treated to strength was 37·3, deaths to strength 17·2, deaths to treated 17·6, but, excluding cholera, the proportions were treated to strength 71·4, deaths to strength 3·8, deaths to treated 5·3, while among

the prisoners at and sent from Devekope the proportions of treated to strength was 199·5, deaths to strength 10·6, deaths to treated 5·3.

Average strength Dharwar Jails 448, with Devekope 558. Devekope for 8 months 254.	Dharwar.				Devekope.		Total.		Transferred from Devekope to the Jail.
	Admissions.		Deaths.		•				
	From other Diseases.	Cholera.	From other Diseases.	Cholera.					
					Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
January	15	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
February	19	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
March	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
April	25	..	1	..	..	..	25	1	..
May	33	..	2	..	20	..	53	2	12
June	47	107	..	55	38	..	192	55	6
July	45	9	6	4	38	1	92	11	6
August	22	..	..	..	94	4	116	4	35
September	25	..	2	1	158	12	183	15	45
October	29	..	2	..	50	8	79	10	13
November	23	..	2	..	52	2	75	4	3
December	19	..	2	..	57	..	76	2	1
	320	116	17	60	507	27	943	104	119
	436		77						

The great increase of sickness and mortality during 1861 may be attributed to three causes—1st, the transfer of a large number of prisoners from the Concan, many of whom arrived at the worst possible season; 2nd, a violent outbreak of epidemic Cholera in June followed by severe Diarrhœa; 3rd, the great number of cases of Scorbutic Diarrhœa which occurred among the prisoners employed on the road works at Devekope, occasioned principally by the damp state of the huts in which they lived during the rainy season.

I shall now give a history of the events of the year as connected with the health of the prisoners. On the 31st of December 1860 only three cases remained in hospital, and the general health of the prisoners was particularly good: it remained so during the months of January, February, March, and the greatest part of April. The monthly admissions for the 4 months averaged 19, and the daily number of sick 6·5. At this time almost all the prisoners were employed in various ways within the Jail premises. From the 25th of March, in accordance with the orders of Government, almost all the able-bodied prisoners were sent to out-door labour on tanks, roads, &c. Shortly after this change there was a marked increase in the amount of sickness. On the 25th April 50 prisoners were sent to Devekope (27 miles from Dharwar) to prepare huts, for a large gang to be employed on the Sudasheghur road. On the 13th of May 119 prisoners, among whom were 60 Chinese and Malays, arrived from Vingorla, principally from Tanna Jail. These men were generally in very good health, and on the 18th of May the greatest part of them were sent with 35 Dharwar prisoners to Devekope. On the 20th, the day of their arrival there, there was a violent outbreak on the part of the Chinese and Malays, many

of whom were severely wounded. The whole of them were brought back to the Jail, and twelve were admitted into hospital for hurts and bruises: among them 3 had received severe sword wounds. As early as the beginning of May reports of Cholera had been received from the southern portions of the Collectorate, and it was soon apparent that it was advancing slowly northward from the Mysoor country. At the end of May it appeared in some of the villages round Dharwar. On the 9th of June, 201 prisoners (of whom 59 were Chinese and Malays), chiefly from Rutnagherry Jail, arrived from Vingorla. These men were in a very bad state. Just before they reached the Ramghat heavy rain set in, much of their carriage broke down, and many of the tents provided for their shelter were left behind. They brought here only 5 small Koties to protect 200 prisoners and a large party of Peons, and in consequence they arrived with most of their clothing wet, or having worn damp clothes for several days, and very much exhausted by exposure, fatigue, and irregular diet. That they should have reached Dharwar in such a state was most unfortunate, for it doubtless rendered them particularly liable to the disease which was hovering round the station. On the 10th one of the newly arrived prisoners was brought to hospital with slight symptoms of Cholera, which at once yielded to treatment, but on the following day a Dharwar prisoner employed at outside work was seized with undoubted Cholera, and on the 12th one of the new arrivals was attacked. After this, disease became daily more violent until the 17th, when it reached its climax: on the 16th I moved 114 men, occupying the 3 worst ventilated wards in the Jail, into tents with good effect. The disease continued among the prisoners until 5th July, when it ceased as an epidemic. Two isolated cases occurred during the remainder of the month. The disease was most violent in character: for several days medicines had little or no effect upon it, and there were none of the mild cases with which outbreaks of Cholera so frequently subside, and which so materially help to diminish the proportion of deaths to treated. As will be seen by the returns, the rate of mortality was high, being 60 out of 116, or nearly 52 per cent. Very fortunately Cholera did not appear among the prisoners at Devekope (although in many of the villages at no great distance), and throughout the months of June and July the health of the gang continued tolerably good. In August there was very much sickness both in Dharwar Jail and at Devekope. In the former Diarrhoea, such as generally follows epidemic Cholera, and *Dracunculius*, swelled the sick list; and at Devekope Intermittent Fever, Diarrhoea, and Scoury prevailed. Serious cases (35 in number) were sent into the Jail Hospital for treatment, and among them 3 deaths occurred from Diarrhoea, besides one from Fever at Devekope itself. In September the state of health was worse than in August. Diarrhoea continued in the Jail, and, together with Scoury, prevailed extensively at Devekope. There were altogether 183 admissions and 15 deaths: 45 cases were sent in from Devekope to the Jail Hospital. The numbers hitherto quoted comprehend the sick treated both at the Jail and Devekope. From 1st October separate returns were kept and sent in. During October the health of the prisoners at both places materially improved: at the Jail, there were 29 admissions, including 13 received from Devekope, where 50 were admitted into hospital, chiefly for Fever. Diarrhoea and Scoury had much diminished: 10 deaths occurred. Of these, 8 were among prisoners received from Devekope during the two preceding months. During October I twice visited and carefully inspected the whole of the prisoners at Devekope. In November the number of admissions did not diminish: but the cases were of a much less serious character. At the Jail Hospital 23 and at Devekope 52 were admitted, chiefly for Intermittent Fever at both places. Three cases were sent from Devekope. Four deaths occurred in the Jail. Of these, two cases were received from Devekope in September. In December Fever cases continued numerous, though generally mild in

character. There were 19 admissions at the Jail, of which 9 were Intermittent Fever; and 57 at Devekope, of which 29 were Intermittent and 12 Ephemeral Fever. Only one case was sent from Devekope, and two deaths occurred in the Jail Hospital. The year closed leaving 9 cases under treatment at Dharwar, and 18 at Devekope.

Transfer of Prisoners.

During the year 333 prisoners were received from other Jails, chiefly from Rutnagherry and Tanna, a few from Poona, Sattara, and Sholapoor. Of these, 66 have died. Twenty-four prisoners under sentence of transportations have been transferred to Tanna. The health of those prisoners who arrived from the Concan in June has suffered very much, and I would strongly recommend that for the future prisoners should never, if it can be avoided, be transferred from Concan Jails to Dharwar so late in the year. The best time for the change would, in my opinion, be the month of March, when the weather is warm, the nights have ceased to be chilly, and there would be time for the men to become in some degree acclimatised before the setting in of the rains. I cannot but think that some part of the mortality of the past year is due to the late season at which the Rutnagherry gang was sent to the Deccan.

Employment of Prisoners.

Up to the 25th of March they were employed, as much as possible, within the Jail compound. Since that time all of the able-bodied prisoners who have not been sent to Devekope have been employed upon out-door work. As far as two years' experience in this Jail will enable me to form an opinion, I should say that employment within the Jail premises is most conducive to the health of prisoners: weaving, paper-making, pottery, &c, are occupations which accord with the former habits of many, and sufficient out-of-door employment can be found for those who require it in the Jail garden, repairs, and conservancy arrangements.

Diet, Clothing, &c.

Some changes have been made in the diet of the prisoners received from this part of the country. Up to the beginning of April all prisoners had received one-third of their daily allowance of grain in rice: in consequence of the great scarcity of rice this year this has been stopped, and an equal weight of wheat or Jowaree substituted, except for those who come from rice-growing districts; they receive two-sevenths of their allowance in rice. I do not find that this change has been in any way detrimental to health; the rice was indeed a luxury, to which very few of those from non-rice-growing districts had ever been accustomed. Those prisoners who were received from other Jails continued to get, as nearly as possible, the same diet as they had been used to. The clothing is sufficient, and kept clean.

Devekope.

The cause of such great sickness at Devekope has already been referred to, and the several diseases occurring there have been mentioned. In my report No. 90, of 3rd October 1861, I stated that "the position of the building is excellent during westerly and south-westerly, but this referred only to the time of my visit when the rainy season was at an end. Having had further opportunities of examining the site, I think that during the rains the building must necessarily be very damp, both from position and construction; and I am decidedly of opinion that should the prisoners be required to remain on the

road works during another monsoon, their huts should be rebuilt where better drainage can be obtained, and on a different plan. Moreover, it is absolutely essential for the health of those who are to occupy them, that the huts should be finished before the rains begin, so that both the ground on which they stand may be thoroughly dry, and that the floors may be raised several inches above the surface, with a thick layer of dry earth or sand. This latter measure was recommended by me on the 15th of May last, but it was not carried into effect, because dry earth could not be procured for the purpose.

The table contained in paragraph 1 will show the amount of sickness that occurred at Devekope and the deaths due to it. I am of opinion that such sickness might be in a very great degree prevented on any future occasion by adopting the precautions above mentioned, by strict attention to the state of the prisoners' clothing, so as to preclude the possibility of their sleeping in wet clothes, or on damp mats or cumbles, and by such arrangements as would secure a constant supply of fresh vegetables.

(True Extracts)

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX J.

Giving detailed information respecting the several Jails, alphabetically arranged.

THE Ahmedabad Jail has long enjoyed a high reputation amongst the Jails of this Presidency for the excellence of its management; and the impressions which my inspection of it left on my mind is described in the following extracts of a letter which I addressed to the Judge, Mr. Warden, on the 30th of March last:—

"I would premise by stating that, whether as regards the cleanliness and neatness of the Jail itself, its yards, wards, and cells, the cleanliness of the prisoners, their quiet, respectful, and orderly demeanour, or the method and excellent workmanship exhibited in the Factory Department, I believe that the Ahmedabad Jail is surpassed by none, and rivalled by few Jails in India.

"And I have the more satisfaction in making this declaration, inasmuch as I visited the Jail in a hypercritical spirit, having been prejudiced against it by the laudatory notices that have appeared in the newspapers.

* * * * *

But the laudations of the Ahmedabad Jail that have appeared in print are most fully merited."

2. When I mention that, though Mr. Warden's residence was at a distance of more than two miles from the Jail, a day rarely elapsed without his visiting it; that his visits were prolonged ones, in the course of which he thoroughly investigated at least one department, and passed all, more or less, under review; and that he never issued an order

without seeing it carried out, the cause of this satisfactory state of matters will at once be apparent. But I should, I know, distress Mr. Warden, and do injustice to a very valuable public servant, were I not to add that in his Nazir, Mr. Bazonjee Framjee, Mr. Warden had a most zealous, energetic, and efficient collaborateur. Mr. Bazonjee's services as a Jail reformer date from 1853; since then he has uninterruptedly devoted himself to the work; and were the Jail his private property, and the money expended on it derived from his own resources, he could hardly be more zealous in the promotion of its welfare, or the reduction of its cost.

3. But admirably kept as is the Jail, it labours under grievous defects in a sanitary point of view.

4. It is, as Government is aware, an old College; and though its cloister rooms were well suited as originally constructed for the occupation of students, they are but ill-suited to the purposes of convict dormitories. The open fronts are necessarily doored and barred. Anything like adequate ventilation is at present impossible, and the result is that a cachectic tendency prevails amongst the prisoners; that disease is apt to assume a low type; and that those conditions of extreme malnutrition, to which the term "Atrophy" has been given, are prevalent. To apply an adequate remedy is most difficult, for the walls are of enormous thickness: but something has been done, and more will still be done.

5. There are some of the dormitories for which doors are unnecessary, facing as they do open balconies from or over which escape is impossible; and the doors of these have been unhinged: in other dormitories ventilatory shafts are to be carried through the whole thickness of the walls, a work of time and difficulty, but one reported by the Engineers to be quite feasible and in no way likely to prove injurious to the building. In other instances open galleries, secure on all sides but one, are on the insecure side to be furnished with railings, or with the doors removed from the cells where they are no longer required, and this converted into admissible dormitories. The present doors, which afford a minimum of ventilation, will be rendered more suitable for their purposes.

6. When these changes are effected, and when a Public Works gang for Guzerat is organized, the Ahmedabad Jail will, I hope, suffice for the accommodation of the Ahmedabad and Kaira prisoners, and prove satisfactorily healthy.

7. Under Government sanction a garden has been added to the Jail, which will not only furnish healthy out-door occupation for a portion of the prisoners, but enable the Jail to grow for itself the vegetables which now cost it Rs. 600 per annum; and I was in hopes that by the introduction of the "dry system" of conservancy the garden might have been made conducive to an immense saving in the present heavy scavenging charges of the Jail, but practical difficulties have been raised by the Civil Surgeon, who, on theoretical grounds, assumes that to inhumate the Jail filth in pits "within the City" would create a nuisance, and lead to pestilence. Technically, indeed, the Jail garden is within the city, but only technically. It lies along the banks of the river, beyond which is open ground: and even were it not so, we know from ample experience that, properly carried out, the system of disposing of ordure by inhumation is perfectly inoffensive: but in this as in all other matters, success depends on the manner in which a principle is carried out; and I did not choose to have the reputation to what I believe to be the only

sound system of oriental conservancy unperilled by pressing its adoption contrary to the representation of the Civil Surgeon, while I could exercise no personal control over details, and therefore the present offensive system remains in force, by which the prisoners' ordure falls into troughs, where it becomes fluidized by the water with which the privies are sluiced, and whence it is baled out and carried away in carts to a distance, diffusing its odours in its transit, and liable to be plashed about at every jerk of the cart.

8. Considerable reductions have been made in the Guards and Establishments of the Ahmedabad Jail. My own opinion is, that these are susceptible of still greater reductions. But Mr. Warden differed from me as to the extent to which reductions were judicious, as, though I adhere to my original views, I felt I had no right to press measures against the conviction of the gentleman who was responsible for the Jail, he being one who had so greatly signalised himself by his knowledge and zeal in Jail economies, and one who had so cordially co-operated with me; but even Mr. Warden considers that in course of time, as the prisoners become habituated to the reductions already effected, others may be ventured on; and our latest correspondence before he left Ahmedabad was in reference to a re-organised Establishment. But, as I have stated in the body of my report, it is not desirable to submit to the Government of India the programme of a re-organised Jail Establishment, of which the creation of a permanent Public Works gang will necessitate the early modification.

9. The reductions effected have been not only not weakened, but have, in at least some instances, added to the strength of the Jail, and improved its efficiency. Thus the unseemly usage obtained of two Peons placed over the female ward—an arrangement rendered necessary by the door of that ward opening on the public road. That door has been built up, an opening to the female ward has been effected through the interior of the Jail, and the Peons have been discharged.

10. By the substitution of Convict for hired Mehturs, Rs. 480 will be saved per annum; and it is needless to say that every stipendiary servant dispensed with in a Jail implies a reduction *pro tanto* in the facilities enjoyed by the prisoners for illicit communications with their friends outside. To Mr. Cameron, the present Acting Judge, is due the credit of having compelled the Chinese convicts to act as Mehturs. For long they held out, and afflicted a horror of duties to which it is well known they have no aversion in their own country; but Mr. Cameron's judicious firmness prevailed, and now the convicts carry out their work efficiently and cheerily, and "*more harmoniously than the paid Haliatcores did.*"

11. Reduction of the Guards was facilitated by building up a very mischievously placed gate, which leading direct from the hospital to the public road necessarily afforded facilities for irregularities. It is a maxim of Jail architecture, that a Jail should have only one gateway; and of all parts of a Jail the hospital, where discipline is necessarily lax, is that to which a superfluous gateway is most objectionable.

12. Since Mr. Warden's departure, his successor, Mr. Cameron, has zealously and successfully carried out his system; and I am under very deep obligations to him for the earnestness with which he has endeavoured, and is endeavouring, to give effect to my wishes, involving though this does an immense amount of personal inspection, and frequent consultations with the Civil Surgeons, Executive Engineer, Collector, &c. I hope,

ere long, to submit the result of some of these labours in the form of an application for the improvement of the immediate neighbourhood of the Jail, which, owing to the crowding up to the very Jail walls of filthy huts, is decidedly objectionable when viewed in respect of security, discipline, or health.

13. The Ahmednuggur Jail has had the advantage of being superintended by a succession of Judges who have taken a very deep interest in its welfare, and, as a consequence, it has enjoyed a high and well merited reputation, which has been most effectually maintained by the present Judge, Mr. Harrison. To this gentleman my obligations are very great indeed, not only for the extreme care he bestows on the conduct and accounts of the Jail, but for the cordial promptitude with which he has carried out all my suggestions, and applied their spirit to other matters not specifically mentioned.

14. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the condition of the Jail in every department. It not only possesses the cardinal virtue of cleanliness, but that neatness which never exists where European surveillance is not unrenittingly exercised. Neither the Nuggur prisoners nor the Nuggur Peons are, I presume, above the average of their fellows' antecedents or personal characters, but there was a greater degree of decorum amongst the convicts than I had seen elsewhere. The Peons gave me the idea of being better trained than many but the Ahmedabad Jail. There was no sudden display of zeal on my arrival; no turning round; no superfluous servile "salaaming."

15. I had not the advantage of going round the Jail with Mr. Harrison, who was then on circuit, and with whom I had the pleasure of conversing on Jail matters in camp at Kuppurgaon; but from Mr. Gonne, his then Assistant, and very zealous collaborateur in Jail Reform, I received all the information and assistance I could desire.

16. There was little scope during 1860 for any such improvements within the Jail itself as has been effected in some other Jails. Extensive additions and repairs having been recently effected, the administrative excellence of its previous arrangements left little to be effected,—the moderateness of its establishment rendered extensive reductions in that Department impracticable,—and the unfortunate position of the Jail in the midst of a large city, some of the houses of which approach within five feet of its walls, rendered any considerable diminution in the strength of the guard inadvisable. But three sentries have been dispensed with, representing, with reliefs, a permanent reduction in the Police Force, which supplies them, of 22 men; and the cost of the Establishment (as elsewhere shown) has been reduced to the extent of Rs. 1,935 per annum. But for Mr. Harrison's firmness and the cordial co-operation of his Civil Surgeon, the Chinese convicts would have successfully resisted his orders to carry out the scavenging duties of the Jail. But Mr. Harrison would not recede from his point, nor would he allow them to make martyrs of themselves; and the Civil Surgeon carefully abstained from that mistaken humanity which often prompts medical men to weaken the hands of authority by unnecessary professional interference. The men's stubbornness gave way, and so in other Jails they work well and efficiently.

17. In all the departments of this Jail Mr. Harrison has laboured to effect economy; and he has cordially entered into all my views in respect of diet.

APPENDIX TO JUDICIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

18. The Jail of Broach maintained during 1860 its recently alleged reputation for healthiness; no deaths having occurred, except those arising from Cholera, which was epidemic in the town. I found it clean and neat. Its recent abolition renders it unnecessary to occupy space with details regarding it, which have now ceased to possess any practical interest. The history of the transfer of its prisoners to Surat will be given in the Report for 1861.

19. Very important reforms have been carried out in the Dhoolia Jail by the Superintendent, Dr. James, under the personal directions of the Judge, Mr. Richardson.

20. The nuisances in connection with the Jail Hospital, which formed the subject of much correspondence in the latter end of 1860, have been so effectually abolished, that Dr. Scott, Inspector General of Hospitals, reported at his last inspection that whereas he had "never seen any thing so bad" as the Dhoolia Jail Hospital of former days, he could now state that he had rarely seen any thing so perfect.

21. The floors of the sleeping wards which had fallen into disrepair have been dug up, the old material being carted away, and replaced by new sloping platforms (similar to those in guard-rooms), and formed of well rammed earth have been substituted for the objectionable "bunks" that formerly existed; and 16 of the wards have been furnished with curtains of taut or sacking cloth 4½ feet broad, which stretched at night along the open railing that constitutes the front wall of the cells protect the bodies of the sleeping prisoners from those currents of cold air to which I attribute much of the pulmonary and rheumatic disease that formerly existed in the Dhoolia Jail, but in no wise interfere with inspection or the proper ventilation.

22. Formerly the night wants of the prisoners were provided for by plaster pissoirs in the corners of the wards, from which the urine passed by tin pipes into iron vessels placed outside. This arrangement was in all respects most objectionable. The urinal and the adjacent ground became foully contaminated not only with urine, but occasionally with ordure, rendering the atmosphere of the cells offensive; and it was impossible to remove the iron pans without spilling their contents over the Jail yards. In lieu of these pissoirs, small iron tubs, two-thirds full of dry sand, are placed in the centre of each ward on mounds of dry earth. The urine voided into them becomes absorbed, solidified, and in a great measure deodorized. If by any accident the tubs are overturned little damage is done; and any urine accidentally sprinkled over the edge of the tub in the act of voidance is at once absorbed by the earth on which the tub rests. The pans are removed in the morning, and their contents (a solid mass) conveyed to a distance to be inhumed. The result of these changes has been altogether satisfactory.

23. Great difficulty was formerly experienced in keeping the Jail yards in order during the rains; and though every effort had been made by Mr. Richardson to overcome the difficulty, by an elaborate system of surface drainage and covering the ground with a thick coating of river gravel, the result was not satisfactory; and gravel is objectionable in a Jail, by rendering it impossible to have the yards thoroughly swept every day, and the swept up matter removed.

24. To obviate these inconveniences, the yards attached to the sleeping wards have been dug up to a depth of one foot, and the excavated earth replaced by finely broken road metal well rammed down, and thickly coated with moorum. The surfaces of the yards have been made to slope towards open stone water drains, so as to carry off the rain as fast as it falls; and so successful has been the operation that, though in the beginning of June four inches of rain fell in seven hours, none of it lodged in the yards thus treated. Neither time nor labour has as yet sufficed for carrying out these improvements in the cooking yards and factory yard.

25. As Government has already been informed, the drainage system of the Dhoolia Jail was entirely vicious.

26. And, as a result, the soil in and around the Jail was in many parts horribly polluted, and to a considerable depth. The polluted earth to the extent of many hundreds of cart-loads has been dug up, removed, and replaced by new materials. By the adoption of the "dry system" of conservancy all drains have been abolished, save those necessary for the removal of rain-water, bathing-water, and the water spilt at the wells.

27. The deficiency of urtizan labour in the Jail has prevented full effect being given to the whole of the conservancy arrangements sanctioned by Government. But though many of the details of construction necessary to give full and successful effect to the system of dry conservancy are unaccomplished, that system is in operation. The faecal discharges of the prisoners fall into receptacles half filled with earth, which partially deodorizes them, and with which they are more intimately mixed by the Mehters before removal. Thus mixed they are as nearly inodorous as possible, and they are carried away without the slightest risk of polluting the ground over which they are conveyed to pits, in which they remain buried for 6 or 8 months: when passing into a condition of "*poudre animale*," they become highly valuable for agricultural purposes.

28. The daily bathing of the patients is conducted in a systematic and orderly manner, that equally prevents its evasion by those who are strong enough to bear it, its indiscriminate enforcement on all irrespective of their strength, and the frolicking which so often in Jails is indulged in under plea of bathing. In the hot weather the bathing takes place when the prisoners leave their wards. In the cold weather Dr. James wisely defers it till just before the forenoon meal, when the sun has warmed the air, and care is taken that a healthy re-action is set up by a sufficiency of active exercise after the bath.

29. Nor have the sanitary reforms of the Dhoolia Jail been limited to its interior. Large quantities of soil outside the Jail which had been polluted by the overflowings of the old drains had been removed, all hollows have been filled up, and the surface drainage of the surrounding area, much of which found its way to the immediate neighbourhood of the Jail wells, has been diverted into other channels.

30. The reductions effected in the guards of the Dhoolia Jail since last report represent an annual saving of Rs. 823-7-5; those in the Establishment a further saving of Rs. 2,310; and I would solicit attention to the fact that the Dhoolia Jail was the first in which stipendiary Mehters were dispensed with. By judicious arrangements the

amount of contingent charges are being reduced by at least 50 per cent.; and, long before I had visited Dhoolia, Dr. James had instituted arrangements which tend to reduce the cost of the Hospital Department at least one half, without, in the least degree, interfering with the welfare or comforts of the sick, and while the cost of the Jail is thus diminished its discipline has been greatly improved. An admirable Code of Jail Rules has been prepared. Every Jail servant has his definite duties. The prisoners in passing out of their wards are formed into orderly lines, and marched to the respective departments. At labour they are divided into gangs—each having its convict foreman, who, exercising no authority over his brother convicts, is held responsible for the amount and accuracy of the work done by his gang; the interposition of a Jail Officer being invoked whenever, through the misconduct of an individual, the reputation of the gang is in danger. And I learn from Dr. James that this plan, which combines the good effect of the Lumberard system, while avoiding any delegation of power to criminals over their comrades, or any exemption of them from their own fair share of work, has been found in practice to succeed admirably. The waste of time and agency involved in sending messages is avoided by the adoption of certain signals given by means of a railway whistle, or the gong. A recognised signal indicates that meal hours having arrived work is to be suspended; the prisoners, forming into ranks corresponding with their messes, stand at “attention;” and on a second signal they pass in an orderly manner into the cook-room yard, where each mess takes up position by itself. When the time has come for the resumption of work, another signal is given; and again the prisoners, formed into lines, are marched back to their duties. On giving over work for the day the same orderly procedure is adopted; and the prisoners afterwards, ranging themselves in their gangs of night association, are marched to their wards, searched, and one by one take up their places for the night.

31. I have deemed it my duty to notice at length some of the improvements that have taken place in the Dhoolia Jail, because I think it only fair to Dr. James, who last year had the misfortune to incur the serious displeasure of Government, to bring to the favourable notice the indefatigable zeal, the untiring industry, the intelligence and remarkable success, with which he has exerted himself.

32. I would, with all confidence, solicit a comparison between the Dhoolia Jail and the best Jail in any part of India; and though to Mr. Richardson the credit of this is in the first instance due, that gentleman acknowledges with grateful warmth the assistance he has derived from Dr. James, who has been described to me by a recent visitor to Dhoolia as never “out of the Jail grounds.” To Mr. Richardson himself my obligations are greater than I well know how to express without using terms which might appear exaggerated. He was the first of the Judges to enter into my views, and to carry out my recommendations; and he has in not a few cases carried out my views when they were in opposition to his own, with as much determination to give my measures every chance of a successful result as though the success at which he aimed had been intended to support, instead of to counteract, his individual opinions. With no Judge have I had such material differences of opinion; for there is perhaps no Judge who, having devoted so much time to the study of Jail discipline, both as a science and an art, had so thoroughly based his Jail managements on principles, and so thoroughly identified himself with the details of the application of these principals. But our differences have been solely in matters of opinion. They have been urged on both sides as became friends co-operating

together in the public interests; and on not a few occasions have I felt grateful to Mr. Richardson for his correction of my too hasty generalizations, and for his thoughtful suggestions of difficulties I had overlooked.

33. In my letter No. 924B, of 22nd December 1860, I had occasion to give a very disheartening account of the Poona Jail. Since then, however,
Poona.

I rejoice to say that great improvements have been effected. The walls indeed still remain, as they were then described to be, "in rapid process of delapidation" from the want of timely repairs; and the structural arrangements of the Jail are as little calculated as they then were to enable the authorities to enforce obedience to their orders without the risk of serious collisions, which, if they did not result in the convict getting the mastery, would probably involve bloodshed. But the persistence of this state of matters is unavoidable; the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department having declared the utter inability of Government, from absolute want of funds, to pass the estimates which the Executive Engineer had prepared, though that Officer and the Superintending Engineer of the Circle concurred in describing the proposed repairs as urgently required. But, in so far as the defects noticed in my letter above quoted were removable by the means and agencies at the Judge's command, most gratifying improvements are conspicuous.

34. Cleanliness characterises every department of the Jail. Those disgraceful huts and awnings of old blankets which, as I then reported, made the cooking yards "resemble rather a calmuc encampment than the interior of a Jail," have been swept away. The sites of those foul pissoirs which polluted the sleeping wards and rendered their atmosphere intolerable have been dug up: the floors have been renewed, raised, and brought into a condition that would do credit to the best Jail in India; the yards have been levelled, repaired, and, so far as was practicable, furnished with the slopes necessary to carry off at once the rain-fall; and at my last visit I walked dry-shod after a heavy rain over spots where after a moderate shower mud pools of water used invariably to be found. The conservancy arrangements are very greatly improved. The persons and the clothing of the prisoners exhibit a very marked contrast as regards cleanliness to their condition at the date of my last report; and in their demeanour a decided improvement, though this must be, in a great measure, attributed to their reduced numbers, which admit of their being kept more effectually within observation and under control.

35. To the same cause must, to certain extent, be attributed the fact that the visitor to the Jail is no longer shocked by the sight of piles of arms within a few yards of a crowd of prisoners, and imperfectly protected from seizure by a few sauntering sentries and a number of sleeping sepoys; for should the Jail be again crowded as it was when I last wrote, it will be very difficult altogether to prevent a recurrence of the same risks.

36. The necessary system is in full force. The accumulations of food therefore, which formerly took place, cannot again occur; and thus one facility which the prisoners enjoyed for the procurement of illicit indulgences is cut off.

37. The godowns are in good order, as is the prisoner's property-room.

38. Economy has been introduced into every department of the Jail. The Guards and Establishments have been reduced, as shown in former Appendices, and with greater

detail in the schedules which accompanied my letter No. 1229 of 1861. The Contingent Bills have been reduced to an extent (latterly) of fully 40 per cent. over the former averages. The Clothing department has been subjected to a new and judicious regulations; and stringent measures have been adopted to prevent fraud or waste in the provisioning department.

39. When reporting the previous condition of the Poona Jail I pointed out, and Government has recognized, that for the defects brought to notice no blame was attributable to Mr. Longman; but I hope I shall not be considered as exceeding my legitimate functions if I venture to affirm that the credit of removing them is entirely his, and to express the very grateful sense I entertain of the time-consuming and trouble-imposing efforts he has made not only to comply with, but to exceed the letter of, my requisitions and suggestions, and that, too, often when sickness and the heavy duties that more strictly appertain to his office would have afforded very valid excuse for limiting his exertions to the mere issue of orders.

40. So far as the Engineers can advantageously employ the convicts on Public Works, they are thus employed. The rest are engaged in the ordinary in-door Jail operations. But I regret to say that the most profitable of the Jail labours have been brought to a conclusion—the Post Office having withdrawn its contract for carts, disappointed, I regret to say, with the work turned out—an incident much to be deplored and far from creditable to the late Marshal of the Jail, but one which, of course, the Judge could in no wise have prevented.

(True copy)

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX TO REVENUE REPORT.

REVENUE.
APPENDIX A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the collections of *Revenue for the Official Years 1860-61 and 1861-62, in the District of North Canara, from 1st May to 30th April of each Year.*

Items.	1860-61.				1861-62.										Difference between columns 4 and 11.		Remarks.	
	From 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.				From 10th to 30th April 1862.										Total of columns 7 and 10	Increase.		Decrease.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.		Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.								
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Land Revenue	{	Not permanent-ly settled...	413,10,93,713	10,96,126	471	9,12,017	9,12,498	60	83,815	83,875	9,96,343	..	99,783	Chiefly owing to the smaller receipts of Forest Revenue in 1861-62.				
		Total..	413,10,93,713	10,96,126	451	9,12,017	9,12,498	60	83,815	83,875	9,96,343	..	459,783					
Sanitary sources of Revenue.	{	Alkary	2,075	43,700	45,775	4,697	53,638	58,335	..	1,662	1,662	59,997	14,222	Mostly owing to the rise in price.				
		Salt	2,87,762	2,87,762	8,815	3,30,184	3,38,997	..	21,617	21,617	3,60,614	47,285	This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.					
		Sea Customs	19,491	19,491	431	18,572	19,006	..	744	744	19,750	239			This increase is attributable to the Income Tax Act having been brought into operation for a few months only in 1860-61.			
		Motnurpha	7,191	7,191	..	7,168	7,169	..	134	134	7,303	403				This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.		
		Stamps	35,336	35,336	..	82,111	82,411	..	3,119	3,119	85,530	248,403					This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.	
		Frontier duty	61,306	61,306	..	66,190	66,190	..	3,409	3,409	69,608	3,102						This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.
Income Tax	4,915	4,915	..	28,028	28,028	..	3,236	3,236	31,864	26,949	This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.							
Total	2,083	1,65,121	1,67,204	13,915	3,86,830	6,09,773	..	34,221	34,221	6,34,996		1,67,792	This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.					
Land Revenue.	{	Land Revenue.	8,887	8,891	53	9,268	9,321	..	1,013	1,013		10,334		1,443	This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.			
		Sanitary sources of Revenue.	7,032	7,032	22	13,973	13,995	..	415	415		14,410		7,408		This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.		
		Total	13,919	13,923	75	23,241	23,316	..	1,428	1,428		24,744		8,851			This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.	
Grand Total	2,300	15,76,753	15,79,238	14,171	3,22,088	3,36,359	60	1,19,191	1,19,355	1,16,36,115		1,76,643		99,783				

APPENDIX TO REVENUE REPORT.

APPENDIX B.

2. RETURN of Chouthee and Annual Nuzzeraan leviable under the Summary settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April 1862, on UNADJUDICATED Taluqs, in six Collectories of the Southern Division, and in the Khairat Collectorate and Colaba Sub-Collectorate of the Northern Division.

Name of Collectorate.	Field Taluqs.		Taluqs, or shares of villages.			Whole villages.				Total.				Remarks.
	No. in each Village settled.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total of Columns 2, 3, and 8.	Chowthies (Total of Columns 3, 6, and 10).	Annual Khuzannas (Total of Columns 4, 7, and 10).	Total of Columns 13 and 14.	
1														15
SOUTHERN DIVISION.														
Sattara	10,846	62,631	12,134	236	8,827	2,003	247	32,336	6,955	11,319	1,03,788	21,115	1,24,900	Fractions of rupees have been discarded.
Poona	1,267	6,362	1,141	106	2,786	616	3	286	33	1,376	9,377	1,819	11,196	
Ahmednagar	3,258	11,138	1,736	40	2,713	629	164	4,606	1,102	3,317	18,457	3,467	21,924	
Dhavar	7,854	30,514	5,486	..	..	..	..	349	98	7,877	30,843	5,538	36,381	
Belgaum	9,372	29,974	4,277	2	108	102	4	180	47	9,378	30,571	4,426	34,997	
Sholapur	2,074	8,615	1,410	35	1,808	323	9	1,046	224	2,118	11,469	1,987	13,456	
NORTHERN DIVISION.														
Khandesh	1,516	7,498	1,554	27	4,861	766	22	5,946	1,488	1,595	18,303	3,803	22,106	
Tanna (Colaba Districts)	257	791	158	21	2,606	467	..	..	..	278	3,391	625	4,016	
Total	36,168	1,57,515	27,920	467	21,006	4,936	303	14,678	9,921	37,238	2,26,199	42,777	2,68,976	

APPENDIX TO REVENUE REPORT.

APPENDIX C.

RETURN of Annual Nozzerana trible under the Summary Settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April 1862, on account of previously ADJUDICATED Inams, in six Collectorate of the Southern Division, and in the Khandesh Collectorate and Colaba Sub-Collectorate of the Northern Division.

Name of Collectorate.	Field Inams.		Units, or shares of villages.		Whole villages.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of adjudicated holdings subjected to annual Nozzerana.	Amount of annual Nozzerana.	No. of adjudicated holdings subjected to annual Nozzerana.	Amount of annual Nozzerana.	No. of adjudicated holdings subjected to annual Nozzerana.	Amount of annual Nozzerana.	Total of Columns 2, 4, and 6.	Total of Columns 3, 5, and 7.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
Sattara.....	65	291	13	313	70	3,814	118	4,418	Fractions of rupses have been discarded.
Poona.....	316	597	10	150	85	3,788	411	4,535	
Ahmednugur.....	13	16	60	551	93	4,771	166	5,941	
Dharwar.....	761	914	.....	.....	19	945	783	1,836	
Belgaum.....	277	312	.....	.....	13	1,202	290	1,544	
Sholapur.....	1	1	6	412	25	2,581	32	3,024	
NORTHERN DIVISION.									
Khandesh.....	4	10	1	24	9	764	14	798	
Tanna (Colaba Districts).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Total	1,441	2,172	90	1,480	311	17,868	1,845	21,520	

APPENDIX D

STATEMENT of the value of *Inams* with respect to which the holders have, up to the 30th April 1862, elected to pay occasional, instead of Annual *Nuzzurns*, in six Collectories of the Southern Division, and in the *Khandesh* Collectorate and *Colaba* Sub-Collectorate of the Northern Division.

Name of Collectorate.	Unadjudicated <i>Inam</i> lands, 1 mub., &c.		Adjudicated <i>Inam</i> lands, 1 mub., &c.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. in each Collectorate.	Annual Assessment.	No. in each Collectorate.	Annual Assessment.	Total of Columns 2 & 4.	Total of Columns 3 & 5.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOUTHERN DIVISION.							
Sattara	10	6,977	1	1,727	11	7,804	
Poona	2	840	18	11,455	20	11,715	
Amherst	1	252	12	16,477	13	16,729	
Tharwar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	2	351	1	1,812	3	2,193	Fractions of rupees have been discarded.
NORTHERN DIVISION.							
Khandesh	1	3,661	1	200	2	3,864	
Tanna (Colaba District) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16	11,034	33	31,251	49	42,305	

FINANCIAL.

APPENDICES A TO E.

Comparative Statement.—

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree ..	3,07,70,097	2,99,39,024	2,97,78,656
Assessed Taxes	16,82,918	42,81,285	37,66,444
Customs	94,85,704	84,93,626	91,57,948
Salt	32,61,029	39,46,500	34,93,576
Opium.....	2,47,29,260	1,95,28,000	2,44,41,408
Stamps	24,04,939	24,70,061	27,85,230
Law and Justice.....	2,85,678	2,95,889	3,64,805
Police	82,968	87,070	90,169
Mint	5,18,900	6,16,530	11,20,721
Marine (not Indian Navy).....	18,651	18,000	14,929
Tributes and Contributions from Native States on account of Contingents, &c.	9,20,824	9,38,472	10,64,776
Miscellaneous	7,68,373	4,26,902	4,85,369
	7,49,29,341	7,10,41,359	7,65,64,023
Interest	1,60,411	1,30,244	1,36,193
Total (Civil) ..	7,50,89,752	7,11,71,603	7,67,00,216
Public Works.....	4,50,857	4,32,200	8,52,332
Military	25,12,862	25,13,400	33,96,139
Marine.....	2,43,284	3,46,020	3,22,011
Grand Total, Rs...	7,82,96,755	7,44,63,823	8,12,70,698

DIX A

Bombay Presidency proper.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	6,58,170	6,95,705	8,73,771
CHARGES AGAINST INCOME—			
Revenue Departments	40,15,887	42,93,850	39,12,462
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	63,04,609	45,38,745	44,07,048
Allowances to District and Village Officers ..	55,37,626	58,60,074	55,35,414
Miscellaneous	21,682	59,919	37,556
Works of Internal Improvements and Public Convenience	54,761	81,727	1,08,145
CIVIL SERVICES—			
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.	16,69,768	15,97,413	14,63,454
Law and Justice	23,91,959	23,09,143	22,97,474
Police	28,12,528	27,79,006	27,80,381
Education, Science, and Arts	4,85,408	4,66,202	5,28,506
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.	3,28,987	3,47,867	3,27,895
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other pur- poses	11,32,896	4,75,713	4,89,140
Marine	16,245	16,429	16,323
Miscellaneous	22,90,656	16,50,197	18,55,068
Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary..	19,627	6,19,442	1,93,978
	2,77,40,809	2,57,91,432	2,48,46,615
Interest	48,46,800	48,11,773	37,45,228
	3,25,87,609	3,06,03,207	2,85,91,843
Add Civil and Mint Stores	99,214	1,33,000	1,82,344
Total (Civil)..	3,26,86,823	3,07,36,207	2,87,74,187
Public Works Charges	38,02,277	32,74,800	45,58,977
Ditto Stores	44,640	10,516	62,018
Total (Public Works)..	38,46,917	32,85,316	46,20,995
Army	2,72,09,472	2,49,71,055	2,57,39,167
Add Europe Stores	15,13,944	19,61,177	14,52,754
Total (Army)..	2,87,23,416	2,69,32,232	2,71,91,921
Navy	24,49,469	26,00,552	26,44,424
Add Europe Stores	10,82,068	7,04,325	4,06,895
Total (Navy)..	35,31,537	33,04,877	30,51,319
Grand Total, Rs..	6,87,88,693	6,42,58,632	6,36,38,422

Comparative Statement.—

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree ..	37,38,152	37,05,260	42,33,085
Assessed Taxes	1,93,938	3,66,800	4,64,426
Customs	5,65,962	6,00,000	6,34,491
Salt .....	.....	.....	1,379
Opium.....	.....	.....	.....
Stamps	54,855	1,40,180	1,45,969
Law and Justice.....	75,254	57,310	59,546
Police .....	.....	4,800	10,523
Mint .....	.....	.....	.....
Marine (not Indian Navy) .....	.....	.....	.....
Tributes and Contributions from Native States on account of Contingents, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	27,482	11,670	36,260
	40,55,643	48,86,020	55,85,679
Interest	6,736	1,675	1,661
Total (Civil) ..	46,62,379	48,87,695	55,87,340
Public Works.....	28,575	37,900	1,58,543
Military	500	.....	1,135
Marine	75,510	32,347	51,178
Grand Total, Rs. . .	47,66,964	49,57,942	57,98,196

FINANCIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

DIX B.

Sind.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	26,506	28,580	1,14,506
CHARGES AGAINST INCOME—			
Revenue Departments	7,95,147	6,73,965	6,60,527
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	9,11,045	8,16,427	8,16,935
Allowances to District and Village Officers..	13,025	13,263	12,502
Miscellaneous .....	.....	4,753	.....
Works of Internal Improvements and Public Convenience	14,109	18,000	28,815
CIVIL SERVICES—			
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.	1,88,889	1,66,058	1,78,624
Law and Justice	3,56,352	4,51,609	4,31,061
Police	8,51,506	7,29,561	6,87,214
Education, Science, and Art	19,449	27,298	26,867
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	62,610	69,607	71,271
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other pur- poses	15,425	46,451	20,786
Marine .....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	60,368	1,03,263	32,078
Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	.....	.....	25,419
Interest	33,14,431 14,475	31,48,835 15,210	31,06,604 8,640
Total (Civil)..	33,28,906	31,64,045	31,15,244
Public Works	20,14,666	14,03,100	8,43,074
Add Public Works' Stores	1,98,066	2,24,286	1,67,102
Total (Public Works)..	22,12,732	16,27,386	10,10,176
Army	25,95,160	.....	6,67,767
Add Europe Stores .....	.....	.....	.....
Total (Army)..	25,95,160	.....	6,67,767
Navy	6,42,555	2,21,617	4,55,479
Add Europe Stores .....	.....	.....	3,50,846
Total (Navy)..	6,42,555	2,21,617	8,06,325
Grand Total, Rs. ..	87,79,353	50,13,048	55,99,512

Comparative Statement.—

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree	35,03,227	35,08,974	32,13,487
Assessed Taxes	63,343	2,92,499	2,21,697
Customs	1,72,603	1,05,900	47,359
Salt .....	..	1,05,000	1,93,440
Opium .....	..	..	..
Stamps	68,504	1,13,600	1,20,272
Law and Justice	33,587	22,800	41,794
Police	61	1,675	22,285
Mint .....	..	..	..
Marine (not Indian Navy) .....	..	..	..
Tributes and Contributions from Native States on account of Contingents, &c.....	..	250	522
Miscellaneous	5,065	11,402	49,988
	38,46,390	41,62,100	39,10,844
Interest .....	..	..	..
Total (Civil) ..	38,46,390	41,62,100	39,10,844
Public Works	9,245	4,303	1,27,927
Grand Total, Rs....	38,55,635	41,66,403	40,38,771

FINANCIAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

DIX C

Nagpore.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	2,331	2,410	13,094
CHARGES AGAINST INCOME—			
Revenue Departments	6,39,403	4,85,546	6,13,861
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	6,68,833	6,72,000	6,51,523
Allowances to District and Village Officers ..	93,606	97,238	5,722
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..
Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience .....	..	..	..
CIVIL SERVICES—			
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	2,23,626	1,41,672	1,54,438
Law and Justice	3,73,596	2,62,778	2,73,941
Police	5,12,202	6,03,172	5,52,766
Education, Science, and Art .....	..	..	20
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services ....	..	..	..
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gra- tuities for Charitable and other purposes.....	87,564	55,093	80,095
Marine .....	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	2,922	4,400	16,667
Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary.....	..	4,200	40,548
	26,03,783	23,28,509	24,02,675
Interest	2,957	3,125	7,740
Total (Civil) ..	26,06,740	23,31,634	24,10,415
Public Works	241	8,45,996	9,36,600
Grand Total, Rs..	26,06,981	31,77,630	33,47,015

Comparative Statement.—

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree.....	1,90,788	1,85,402	2,47,294
Assessed Taxes.....	32,081	50,156	68,053
Customs.....	..	..	..
Salt .....	..	..	17
Opium .....	..	..	..
Stamps	2,754	40,700	44,648
Law and Justice	12,129	9,682	11,831
Police	3,591	800	3,664
Mint .....	..	..	..
Marine (not Indian Navy) .....	..	..	..
Tributes and Contributions from Native Estates on account of Contingencies, &c.	7,54,742	6,39,351	5,95,716
Miscellaneous	20,313	15,479	26,050
	10,16,398	9,41,570	9,97,281
Interest .....	..	..	..
Total (Civil) ..	10,16,398	9,41,570	9,97,281
Public Works	657	1,010	100
Marine .....	..	..	1,906
Grand Total, Rs. .	10,17,055	9,42,580	9,99,287

DIX D.

General and Political.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks .....	..	210	21,563
CHARGES AGAINST INCOME—			
Revenue Departments	39,523	56,464	68,538
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements .....	..	1,42,715	72,663
Allowances to District and Village Officers ..	2,238	8,486	2,397
Miscellaneous .....	..	..	..
Works of Internal Improvements and Public Convenience .....	..	..	1,493
CIVIL SERVICES—			
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.	7,125	52,509	43,025
Law and Justice	63,169	64,718	59,269
Police	1,02,831	71,595	90,584
Education, Science, and Art	3,351	900	14,514
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services.	4,02,569	3,11,056	3,00,222
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes.	5,254	1,709	11,053
Marine .....	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	43,998	72,345	2,05,995
Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary..	54,509	..	2,997
	7,24,567	7,82,707	8,94,313
Interest .....	..	1,75,064	1,77,975
Total (Civil)..	7,24,567	9,57,771	10,72,288
Public Works .....	..	2,75,000	7,126
Grand Total, Rs..	7,24,567	12,32,771	10,79,414

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of the Operations of the Bombay Mint for the Official Year 1861-62, prepared for publication, in accordance with the Instructions of Government, in Mr. Secretary Har's Circular Letter dated the 16th November 1856, No. 3390, General Department.

Receipts.										To the General Treasury, H. M.'s Treasury Bank of Bombay, and Currency Department, in New Coin.		Remarks.	
Silver.		Mint Duty.		Refining Charges.		Total.		Grand Total.					
From Govern-ment.	From Mer-chants.	Gov-ern-ment.	Mer-chants.	Gov-ern-ment.	Mer-chants.	Gov-ern-ment.	Mer-chants.	Gov-ern-ment.	Mer-chants.	Silver.	Copper.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
80,78,813 2	14,75,64,221 13	11,5,15,48,035 0	0,79,243 13 2	0,71,091 0 4	3,902 2 5	48,584 8 7	124 0 5	50 11 9	11,03,655 4	4,25,267,46,680 4	84,05,88,000 0	0	....

APPENDIX A.

No. 228 of 1862.

No. 55 of 1862.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From Major General R. W. HONNER, C.B.,
Acting Political Resident, Aden,

To the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT in the POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the Annual Administration Report of Aden for the official year 1861-62, ending 30th April.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. W. HONNER, Major General,
Acting Political Resident, Aden.

ADEN, 20th May 1862.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF ADEN FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

During the past year the civil duties of Aden have been administered by the under mentioned officers :—

By Captain Playfair during 7½ months.
By Brigadier Coghlan do. 1½ do.
By Brigadier Robertson do. 2½ do.
And by General Honner do. ¾ do.

JUDICIAL. 2. The following statement exhibits the number of civil suits decided during the year 1861, as compared with those of the two previous years :—
Civil Justice.

By whom decided.	1850.		1860.		1861.	
	No. of Suits.	Aggregate of awards.	No. of Suits.	Aggregate of awards.	No. of Suits.	Aggregate of awards.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Captain Playfair	246	13,724	1,222	81,559	132	19,802
Mr. Rassam	822	28,604	158	3,590	23	2,352
The Cazee	27	130	31	....	2,861	47,126
Arbitration	18	4,545	40	5,135	53	3,804
Settled out of Court....	394	10,281	....	....	556	5,624
Total..	1,507	57,284	1,451	90,284	3,625	78,708

3. The system now introduced for the first time, of giving the Cazee civil jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 200, has worked admirably. It is apparent that many suitors have gone to him who would not have brought their cases before the regular court, as, although the amount of awards passed during last year is (excluding the cases settled out of court) less than the previous year by Rs. 18,200, the number of suits are more than double those decided in 1860.

4. The Cazee is remunerated by fees: he is allowed 4 annas on each award under Rs. 50, and 4 annas more for each Rs. 50 above that sum; the amount he has thus received is Rs. 264-12.

5. In last year's Administration Report it was shown that there had been a steady decrease in crime since 1857. In the year now under review the

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

decrease is very decided, the total number of offenders being 545, or 194 less than last year, and 441 less than in 1857.

JUDICIAL.
Criminal Justice.

6. The following table exhibits the number of each class of offences during the past five years :—

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
I. Offences against the person....	99	9	104	1	90	7	102	8	119	2
II. Offences against the property attended with violence	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
III. Offences against the property without violence	140	6	132	4	143	2	99	8	94	10
IV. Malicious offences against property.....	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
V. Forgery and offences against currency.....	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1
VI. Miscellaneous	708	21	510	14	503	2	492	29	307	10
Total..	950	36	748	21	737	12	694	45	520	25
Total convicted and acquitted..	986		769		749		739		545	

7. The 1st class "offences against the person" calls for no special remark.

8. There was only one instance of offence against property accompanied by violence, and this did not occur within civil jurisdiction. Two workmen of the Engineer Department were charged with having bound, robbed, and otherwise ill-treated one of their comrades. The case was sent by the Military authorities to the Civil Court for trial, but as no evidence was forthcoming, the prisoners were acquitted.

9. The class miscellaneous is composed of the following items :—

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Returning after expulsion.....	30	..
Refusal of Duty by Seamen.....	20	..
Rescue	2	..
Other offences not otherwise specified	255	10
Total..	307	10

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

JUDICIAL.

10. The following sentences were passed :—

Criminal Justice.

	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Imprisonment not exceeding one year.	Imprisonment not exceeding two years.	Expelled.	Total.
By Captain Playfair	1	231	15	70	51	5	1	22	396
By Mr. Rassam .....	...	73	2	42	5	..	..	2	124
Total..	1	304	17	112	56	5	1	24	620

11. No alteration has taken place in the Police Establishments during the year under review, except that the pay of the Subedar has been increased from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per mensem; the increment was recommended last year when a reduction took place, but the sanction was not obtained for it till the present year.

12. The present sanctioned strength is as follows :—

Detail.	Number.	Amount, Rupees.	Total, Rupees.
<i>Municipal Police.</i>			
Subedar	1	50	1,134
Jemadar	1	30	
Havildars	4	56	
Naiques	4	48	
Sepoys, 1st Class	75	750	
Do. 2nd do.	25	200	
Total..	110	1,134	
<i>Seebundees.</i>			
Havildar	1	15	289
Naiques	2	24	
Sepoys, 1st Class	17	170	
Do. 2nd do.	10	80	
Total..	30	289	
Mounted Orderlies.....	5	150	150
Grand Total..	145	1,573

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

JUDICIAL.
Jail.

13. The following is an abstract of the prisoners in Jail during 1861 compared with previous year :—

	1860.	1861.
Aggregate of the average daily number of all classes	63,107	52,903
Daily average.....	172	145
Number remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1859 and 1860	164	178
Number admitted during the year.....	357	207
Number released.....	340	247
Ditto escaped.....	...	1
Ditto died.....	3	4
Ditto executed .....	...	...
Remaining 31st December 1860 and 1861	178	133

14. The health of the prisoners continues satisfactory, as will be seen from the subjoined table :—

Year.	Cholera.	Amphaga.	Intermittent fever.	Remittent fever.	Dysentery.	Hæmaturia.	Trichinosis.	Chest affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Various other diseases.	Total admitted.	Dead.	Nature of disease producing death.	Accidental death.	Average strength of Prisoners.	Percentage of Death to strength.
1857.	...	47	...	3	2	1	3	2	6	1	...	65	3	Small-pox .....	..	152	1.9
														Ascetis			
														Beriberi			
1858.	1	58	1	5	9	4	11	12	10	10	...	126	6	Remittent fever .....	..	161	3.7
														Bronchitis (2)			
														Cholera			
														Heart disease			
														Scurvy			
1859.	15	10	7	2	6	4	9	8	...	...	...	61	1	Dropsy.....	..	158	0.63
1860.	13	1	4	3	2	2	2	48	51	...	...	145	2	Intermittent fever ..	..	172	1.7
														Scurvy.....			
1861.	86	6	9	3	9	16	9	63	...	...	...	201	2	Scurvy.....	..	145	1.37
														Abscess			

15. Of the four prisoners whose deaths are detailed, one died of sheer old age and debility; another, one of the state prisoners sent from Sind, was upwards of 70 years of

age; and the remaining two, though only 40 and 43 years of age respectively, had been 16 and 13 years in confinement.

16. Remunerative in-door labour progresses satisfactorily. The following is a summary of realisations from each branch of industrial act during the three past years :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Net profit of Printing Press	998 2 2	1,382 14 7	1,334 7 10
Type purchased during the year	397 2 3	.....	.....
Book-binding plant purchased during the year	189 0 0	130 14 0	.....
Net profit on Book-binding .....	.....	335 15 6	460 9 0
Miscellaneous Manufacture	931 2 7	1,082 5 8	760 6 0
Realised by sale of Vegetables grown in Jail Garden	74 11 6	112 3 0	66 12 6
Realised by grinding Wheat .....	.....	257 13 0	307 11 0
Actually received from proceeds of Out-door Convict labour .....	.....	1,090 10 0	781 11 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	18 8 3	58 11 3	17 11 3
Saving actually effected by substitution of convicts for hired menial labour .....	.....	150 0 0	150 0 0
Total, Rs. ..	2,608 10 9	1,601 7 0	3,882 7 7
Deduct— Book-binder's wages (as Instructor)	17 8 1	462 0 0	.....
Actual Net Profit, Rs. ..	2,591 2 8	1,139 7 0	3,882 7 7

17. Although the actual amount realised during the present year falls short of that of 1860, there has been an advance in reality. In 1860 there was a daily average of 172 prisoners, who yielded a net profit of Rs. 4,139; during 1861, 145 prisoners yielded Rs. 3,882. The present year's income, calculated according to last year's rate, would have been—

$$172 : 145 :: 4,139 : 3,489$$

which result is less by Rs. 393 than has been realised.

18. The value of convict labour not actually charged for (Jail servants excluded) was Rs. 943-2, of which sum Rs. 500-14 represents labour expended in repairing the Jail buildings and making a paper manufactory; the remainder was on account of various petty repairs for the execution of which no local funds were available.

19. The paper manufactory had not commenced to yield any return before the end of the year. It is now, however, in full work. Much *direct* profit cannot be expected from this source, but the indirect gain will be considerable, as it enables a number of prisoners to be employed inside the Jail, and a proportionate reduction will be effected in the Seebundee Guard.

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

JUDICIAL.

20. The following table exhibits the description of work on which the prisoners were employed :—

DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.		1860.		1861.	
		Aggregate Number.	Average daily Number.	Aggregate Number.	Average daily Number.
1 Hard labour outside Jail.	Masons.....	1,432	3-967	1,350	3-699
	Carpenters.....	51	0-139	219	0-600
	Labourers.....	7,089	19-369	4,700	12-877
	Water-carriers.....	6,311	17-213	3,907	10-704
	Miscellaneous.....	714	1-951	670	1-839
Total..		15,617	42-669	10,816	29-715
2 Hard labour inside Jail.	Printers.....	1,889	5-161	1,739	4-765
	Book-binders.....	1,364	3-727	1,403	3-814
	Carpenters.....	1,088	2-973	920	2-520
	Tailors.....	1,189	3-219	1,109	3-038
	Chick-makers.....	3,308	9-038	3,008	8-243
	Rattan-workers.....	2,891	7-907	2,357	6-457
	Coin-workers.....	2,197	6-822	2,505	6-863
	Painters.....	42	0-115	72	0-197
	Mud-workers.....	631	1-732	606	1-660
	Machines.....	479	1-309	339	0-929
	Grinders.....	...	...	1,940	5-315
	Weavers.....	995	2-719	317	0-868
	Miscellaneous.....	6,022	16-153	4,562	12-331
	Paper-makers.....	...	...	412	1-129
Total..		22,101	61-205	21,229	58-162
3 Jail Servants.	Cooks.....	1,057	11-085	3,119	9-367
	Sweepers.....	1,602	4-377	1,400	4-000
	Gardeners.....	366	1-000	365	1-000
	Mussals.....	732	2-000	730	2-000
	Monitors.....	1,098	3-000	1,095	3-000
	Store keepers.....	366	1-000	365	1-000
	Barbers.....	366	1-000	565	1-000
Total..		8,587	23-162	7,799	21-367
4 Without hard labour.	Light labour.....	155	0-123	....	....
	Debtors.....	2,194	5-995	1,906	5-222
	Sick and excused.....	3,394	9-287	2,912	7-978
	Attending sick.....	801	2-197	674	1-847
	Temporarily detained.....	2,743	7-195	974	2-668
	Miscellaneous.....	1,211	3-390	1,532	4-197
	Excused on account of holidays.....	5,966	16-300	5,031	13-784
Total..		16,502	45-087	13,029	35-696
Grand Total of Prisoners..		63,107	172-423	52,903	141-940

21. The average earning of each prisoner was Rs. 26-12-4, being an increase of Rs. 2-1-9 over the rate during 1860.

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

JUDICIAL. 22. The following statement exhibits the cost of each prisoner per mensem during the past three years :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ADEN JAIL.					
	168 Prisoners in 1859. 172 Do. 1860. 145 Do. 1861.					
	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a. p.</i>
Rations	8,564	14 8	8,184	5 4	6,785	0 0
Money allowance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,564	14 8	8,184	5 4	6,785	0 0
Cost per Prisoner	51	3 4	47	9 4	46	12 8
Fixed Establishment	2,727	2 4	1,911	9 4	1,872	0 0
Cost per Prisoner	17	4 2	11	8 1	12	14 6
Extra Establishment	4,999	1 6	4,111	4 0	3,586	2 0
Cost per Prisoner	29	1 9	25	15 0	24	11 8
Total	7,326	6 10	6,142	13 4	5,458	2 0
Cost per Prisoner	46	5 11	37	7 4	37	10 2
HOSPITAL CHARGES.	European Medicines .....		.....		.....
	Cost per Prisoner .....		.....		.....
	Bazar Medicines		475 10 1		592 2 4	
	Cost per Prisoner		3 0 2		3 7 1	
	Sick Diet .....		.....		.....
	Cost per Prisoner .....		.....		.....
HOSPITAL CHARGES.	Furniture, Bedding, and Extra Blankets .....		.....		.....
	Cost per Prisoner .....		.....		.....
Total	475	10 1	592	2 4	163	6 0
Cost per Prisoner	3	0 2	3	7 1	1	2 0
Clothing, including Blanket and Bedding .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	13 0
Cost per Prisoner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingencies	308	9 6	279	8 0	161	9 9
Cost per Prisoner	1	15 3	1	10 0	1	2 2
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs .....	.....	.....	1,733	7 0	989	10 7
Cost per Prisoner .....	.....	.....	10	1 3	6	13 2
Gross cost of maintenance	16,675	9 4	16,932	4 0	13,672	9 4
Gross cost per Prisoner	105	8 8	100	3 0	94	4 6

23. Deducting the amount of each prisoner's earnings the expense is as follows :—

	1859.			1860.			1861.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Gross cost per prisoner	105	8	8	100	3	0	94	4	6
Deduct—									
Average Earnings	16	6	5	24	10	7	26	12	4
Actual Cost	89	2	3	75	8	5	67	8	2

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

REVENUE.
Customs.24. The following is a statement of the external trade of
Aden during 1861-62 contrasted with that of the previous year:—

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Alc and Porter	12,589	....	8,714	....	....	....
Alkali Sajeckhar (Soda) .....	....	....	800	11,463	2,351	....
Coals	7,54,136	....	20,93,659	....	....	45
Coffee	3,64,138	113,525	....	8,57,337	4,19,309	....
Cotton	1,33,243	....	74,920	30,065	....	62,605
Dates	49,942	11,513	....	10,464	8,339	....
Drugs	15,638	5,370	....	25,478	16,938	....
Ghee	64,840	....	8,440	19,030	....	14,023
Grains	2,69,324	....	27,070	43,198	....	1,974
Gums and Raisins	21,016	640	....	25,302	....	8,626
Hides and Skins	36,110	5,165	....	58,177	....	31,269
Ivory	1,31,580	18,964	....	2,36,267	....	41,803
Live Stock	12,788	....	53,507	22,636	5,340	....
Mats, &c.	4,608	....	1,679	73	....	979
Metal	63,916	14,121	....	26,672	12,521	....
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells..	1,086	1,086	....	540	540	....
Munjeet or Maddar....	3,055	....	1,947	25,474	....	906
Oil	28,648	17,191	....	348	....	1,097
Piece Goods (Cotton and Silk)	10,48,865	92,887	....	5,71,358	70,642	....
Provisions	1,744	....	2,970	80	....	550
Seeds	5,527	....	1,383	165	....	640
Silk	24,330	12,135	....	400	....	720
Spices	70,907	26,243	....	27,210	15,557	....
Spirits	23,570	....	1,204	200	20	....
Sundries	1,81,207	....	21,243	84,379	....	18,615
Sugar	69,202	....	18,398	25,803	4,735	....
Tea	7,972	15	....	....	....	....
Tobacco	1,92,765	....	33,782	47,525	1,888	....
Wax	725	....	10	7,908	....	932
Wines	8,488	....	12,414	....	....	....
Woods	7,262	....	16,019	2,590	815	....
Wearing apparel	5,006	....	5,149	20	....	945
Weerrus or Bastard Saffron .....	....	....	775	4,111	....	14,079
Total ..	37,29,327	3,18,852	23,84,088	21,74,273	5,58,395	1,99,808
Treasure ..	12,38,978	....	1,35,488	11,16,978	1,06,703	....
Grand Total, Rs. ...	49,68,305	3,18,852	2,51,95,763	32,91,251	6,65,098	1,99,808

25. From the above there appears to be a decrease in Imports, as compared with the previous year, of Rs. 22,00,724, but it will be seen at a glance that this is mainly owing to the small quantity of Coal imported, which was less by nearly 21 lacs of Rupees than during 1860-61.

26. The cause of this is partly the unusually large stock which remained in the depot of the P. and O. Company at the close of last season, and partly that, owing to the Egyptian Railway coal can be delivered at Suez so cheaply, the demand for it here has very much declined. Formerly steamers took in little or none there; now nearly as much is used as at Aden.

27. Nevertheless, deducting the item "Coal," there still remains a decrease in Imports, amounting to Rs. 1,07,065, principally in the following articles:—

Cotton	Rs. 74,920
Grains	27,070
Live Stock	53,507
Sundries	21,245
Sugar	18,398
Tobacco	33,785
Wines	12,414
Wood	16,019
Treasure	1,35,488

28. The most marked items of increase are:—

Coffee.....	Rs. 1,13,525
Dates	11,513
Ivory.....	18,961
Metals	14,121
Oil	17,191
Piece Goods.....	92,887
Silk	12,135
Spices	26,243

29. In Exports there has been a decided advance, amounting to Rs. 4,65,290, principally in the following articles:—

Coffee	Rs. 4,19,309
Drugs	16,938
Metals	12,521
Piece Goods.....	70,042
Spices	15,557

30. While the items in which the greatest decrease is apparent are:—

Cotton	Rs. 62,605
Ghee	14,023
Hides	31,269
Ivory.....	41,803
Sundries	18,615
Weerrus	14,079

31. Adding the amount of Exports and Imports, exclusive of Coal, which can hardly be regarded as an article of regular commerce here, we find that the gross value of External Trade was Rs. 75,05,420, being an increase over the previous year of Rs. 3,58,225.

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

REVENUE.
Customs.

32. The following table shows the distribution of Trade :—

	Amount.	Comparison with 1860-61.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Imports from—</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
United Kingdom	7,78,519	.....	21,31,389
Bengal	88,430	.....	1,06,920
Madras .....	.....	.....	3,050
Bombay and subordinate ports	12,19,904	1,65,338	.....
Kutch, Veerawul, and Porcbunder	3,47,262	.....	53,969
Malabar	49,497	3,870	.....
Singapore	150	.....	13,149
Ports in the Red Sea	6,25,685	3,14,862	.....
Africa, exclusive of ditto	3,56,440	.....	3,13,567
Arabia, ditto ditto	1,51,117	28,663	.....
Persian Gulf	49,935	5,634	.....
United States of America	56,175	43,906	.....
France	600	.....	7,240
Hamburgh .....	.....	.....	.....
Australia .....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	5,613	1,775	.....
Total..	37,29,327	5,64,048	26,29,284
Treasure..	12,38,978	.....	1,35,488
Grand Total, Rs. ..	49,68,305	5,64,048	27,64,772
<i>Exports to—</i>			
United Kingdom	1,803	.....	457
Bengal	3,710	.....	8,187
Madras	1,985	1,985	.....
Bombay and subordinate ports	5,82,104	1,47,967	.....
Kutch, Veerawul, and Porebunder	34,914	.....	4,718
Malabar .....	.....	.....	.....
Singapore	3,543	3,543	.....
Ports in the Red Sea	5,62,667	52,146	.....
Africa, exclusive of ditto	3,16,011	.....	1,19,724
Arabia, ditto ditto	1,06,968	.....	48,795
Persian Gulf	26,146	.....	35,513
United States of America	96,912	52,369	.....
France	2,40,110	1,40,735	.....
Hamburgh .....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	2,400	2,400	.....
Mauritius .....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	1,95,000	1,95,000	.....
Total..	21,74,273	5,97,145	2,38,558
Treasure..	11,16,978	1,06,703	.....
Grand Total, Rs. ..	32,91,251	7,03,848	2,38,558

33. The falling off in Imports from the United Kingdom, as has been already explained, is owing in a great measure to the decrease in Coal. There has also been a great decline in the Imports from Bengal and the African Coast; the former are always uncertain; the latter have been injuriously affected by the feuds which prevailed between the two rival tribes at Berbera, and which threatened at one time to put a stop to the annual fair altogether.

34. On the other hand, there is a steady annual increase in the trade with Bombay and subordinate ports. Last year the increase in Imports was more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, while there was a small decrease in Exports. This year there is an increase of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lac in each.

35. There is also a large increase both in Imports from, and Exports to, the Red Sea, America, France, and Genoa.

36. There has been a decrease of Rs. 13,164 in the value of goods passed into the interior, the aggregate of which is Rs. 13,20,252. With the exception of Cotton and Dates, however, there has been an increase in every article of merchandize. The decrease in Dates is only Rs. 2,063, while, owing to the increased market for Cotton in Bombay, consequent on the American war, the quantity passed into the interior is less than last year by more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ lacs.

37. There has been a striking increase in the value of Tobacco taken into the interior, amounting to Rs. 2,15,333.

38. Of goods brought into Aden from the interior there were 147,285 camel-loads, the estimated value of which was Rs. 16,35,756, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs more than during last year.

39. The following is a summary of the External and Internal trade :—

Imports by sea	Rs.	49,68,305	
Exports do.		32,91,251	
		<hr/>	82,59,556
Imports by land	Rs.	16,35,756	
Exports do.		13,20,252	
		<hr/>	29,56,008
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			Total, Rs. ... 1,12,15,564

40. This is Rs. 11,96,065 less than last year; but deducting the items of Coal, it may be safely asserted that during the year now under review the regular trade of Aden has increased by nearly nine lacs of rupees (the exact figure is Rs. 8,97,594).

REVENUE.
Income Tax.

41. The number of assessments on account of Income Tax up to the end of May was 712, of which the following is the result :—

SCHEDULE I. AND II.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial at 3 per cent.	6,469	8	0			
Do. at 2 do.	2,217	8	0			
Local at 1 do.	2,181	3	0			
	<hr/>				10,868	3 0

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

REVENUE.		Rs. a. p.		
		Brought over..		
		10,868	3	0
Income Tax.	SCHEDULE III.	Rs. a. p.		
	Imperial at 3 per cent. ....	....	
	Do. at 2 do. ....	....	
	Local at 1 do. ....	....	
			
SCHEDULE IV—(Civil salaries only).				
	Imperial at 3 per cent.	3,410	3	0
	Do. at 2 do.	481	10	0
	Local at 1 do.	1,132	5	0
			5,024	2 0
	Penal assessments	8	0	0
	Fines .....	....	
			8	0 0
		Total, Rs...15,900 5 0		

42. The above compared with the past year is as follows :—

		Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
1860-61	17,045	14 0
1861-62	15,900	5 0
Decrease....	1,145	9 0

A decrease was to be expected, as those whose profits during the present year exceeded last year naturally preferred to accept that year's assessment, while those whose profits were less demanded a new assessment. The number of new assessments was fifty-three.

43. Of the above assessments all has been collected save Rs. 653-9-0.

44. The number of assessments made, and the amount collected under the Trades' License Act previous to the receipt of orders for its discontinuance, was as follows :—

	No.	Rs.
Class I.	426	1,254
Class II.	332	658
Class III.	765	740
Penal assessments .....	..	..
Fines	17	38
Total..1,540		2,690

REVENUE. 45. The whole of this has been refunded, except Rs. 110,
License Tax. which has not yet been claimed.

46. The only establishment entertained for collecting the Income Tax and 'Trades' License duty was a Clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem. In addition to this, printing expenses, stationery, &c. amounted to Rs. 59.

47. The Governor General in Council has exempted the Courts at Aden from the payment of the stamp duty specified in Schedule B of the Stamp Act.

48. The following is a statement of the amount of Government stamps sold during the past two years, deducting discount :—

Years.	Amount.	Increase.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1860-61	445 10 0	
1861-62	3,437 3 0	
		2,991 9 0

49. In Ras Morbut wall-battery the embrasures which were arched and built of rubble masonry were so defective that they had to be opened and relieved with massive cut-stone work; three of these have been completed, but the stone used is of so soft a nature that it has already commenced to flake away.

PUBLIC WORKS. 50. The European Infantry Barracks in Front Bay have
Fortifications. been completed and the Ball Court erected.

51. The new Barracks on Ras Tarsluque at Steamer Point have, after an interval of several years, been again put in hand, and once more suspended, pending a reference as to the comparative cost of iron and stone buildings.

Isthmus Barracks. 52. The roof of one of the Isthmus Barracks was destroyed by fire and has been rebuilt.

53. The sea-wall in front of the site on which the Artillery Barracks in Front Bay are to be built has been finished, and the Barracks themselves have been put in hand.

Hospital, Civil. 54. The new Civil Hospital, in course of erection from the proceeds of the Municipal Fund, has been noticed elsewhere.

55. A new Hospital for the accommodation of Native Infantry, Golundanze, and Suppers and Miners is in course of erection. All the out-houses and the compound-wall have been completed; the main building is nearly so, and is in course of being roofed in.

56. Apothecary and Servants' quarters, Privies, Store-room, and a compound-wall are being added to the European General Hospital at Steamer Point; the work is not yet complete.

Hospital, European General.

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

57. The timbers of the Residency roof were entirely decayed, and it leaked so much that the building was not habitable during rain. It has been renewed.

Residency.

58. The Treasury roof, owing to the original faulty construction, leaked as much, and was likewise rebuilt.

Treasury.

59. The new Passenger-Pier at Steamer Point has been completed at a great expense, but it is not well adapted to the purpose for which it is required: only two boats can come alongside at once, and when there is much swell in the harbour it is hardly approachable. The native boatmen cannot be induced to use it, and prefer landing their passengers on the beach.

Harbour.

60. The great work of the year has been the completion of the Tawella Reservoirs as far as Coghlan Tank at a cost of Rs. 3,34,028.

Water Supply.

61. Independently of several tanks outside the Tawella Valley, which have been cleared out and repaired at the expense of the Municipal Fund, the following have been restored by the Department of Public Works:—

Upper Tank	Capacity 1,255,424 gallons.
Pool below Tank	Do. 54,881 do.
Tank in Aqueduct	Do. 125,919 do.
Side Tank to the right of Aqueduct	Do. 467,908 do.
Do. to the left of do.	Do. 181,998 do.
Coghlan Tank	Do. 4,645,273 do.
<hr/>	
Total.. 6,751,403 gallons.	
<hr/>	

62. There now only remains Playfair Tank to complete the series; it is the finest of all and will contain five million gallons. The Executive Engineer is engaged in preparing an estimate for this work.

63. The water collected during the fall of rain in October 1860 lasted till the beginning of the present year. When the hot season approached the tanks were absolutely empty; and the Arabs of the interior supplied themselves with extra camels, water-skins, &c., and anticipated a rich harvest from us during the approaching hot season. One camel-load of water was brought in and sold for Rs. 3, being at the rate of Rs. 6 per 100 gallons.

64. Fortunately on the 3rd and again on the 15th of April we were blessed with showers of rain, which, although they did not fill all the tanks, gave us sufficient water to meet the requirements of Aden for a year.

65. The effect of Captain Fuller's bands was fairly tested. No debris reached the upper tank, and a large body of water was retained, which continued to flow for several days.

66. The upper tank is quite full ; the side tanks are nearly so. Coghlan Tank has about five feet of water in it, and there is a large quantity of water in the detached reservoirs ; in all about three million gallons has been collected.

PUBLIC WORKS.
Water Supply.

67. The realisations from the Reservoirs up to the end of April amounts to Rs. 56,254-3-3.

68. A new Church is in course of erection at Steamer Point ; the masonry is nearly finished. It is being built by private subscription aided by a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Government. We have already collected Rs. 14,543, which, with the grant above-mentioned, will suffice to complete the shell of the building, and we trust that a further sum sufficient to fit it up and build a bell gable will be collected before it is required.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

69. The Red Sea Telegraphic Cable has been repaired from Jubal Island, at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez, to Suez, and the Steamer *Sir James Duke* has left Aden for the purpose of examining, and, if possible, repairing the line to the eastward. The Engineer in charge of the operation, however, has little hope of the line being in working order during the present year.

ELECTRIC
TELEGRAPH.

70. During the past year 158 square-rigged Vessels and Steamers entered the Port of Aden, the aggregate burden of which amounted to 152,479 tons, being a decrease of 103 in the number, and 84,113 tons in the burden, as compared with 1860-61.

MARINE.

71. The following table exhibits the nationality of the various Ships :—

Under what Colours.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Tons
British Colours	150	147,584
American do.	4	3,316
French do.	2	724
Italian do.	1	280
Arab do.	1	575
Total..	158	152,479

72. During the same period 950 Country Crafts, the aggregate burden of which was 37,857 tons, arrived at Aden ; the number has declined by twenty, but there is an increase of 794 tons in the burden over the number registered last year.

73. The total amount of tonnage which entered the port was—

Steamers and Ships..... 152,479 tons.

Country Crafts..... 37,857 do.

Total.. 190,336 tons.

FINANCIAL.

74. The following is a Statement of Receipts and Disbursements at the Treasury during the past official year :—

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

Receipts.		Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Abkaree		8,441	0	0
Income Tax		16,471	0	0
License do.		2,653	0	0
Fines do.		69	0	0
Stamps		3,604	0	0
Law and Justice		2,432	0	0
Police		1	0	0
Miscellaneous (Civil)		1,250	0	0
Local Funds		42,161	0	0
Miscellaneous (Advances)		735	0	0
<i>Local Remittances.</i>				
Cash		12,58,951	0	0
Bills				
Military Remittances		1,34,221	0	0
Naval Remittances		2,899	0	0
Public Works Remittances (House Rent)		120	0	0
Adjusted Receipts on account of other Governments		4,434	0	0
<i>Remittances from other Governments.</i>				
<i>India.</i>				
Civil		450	0	0
<i>Madras.</i>				
Civil		210	0	0
<i>Imperial.</i>				
Post Office Remittances		10,474	0	0
Total Receipts, Rs. ...		14,89,576	0	0
Disbursements.		Amount.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback		2,708	0	0
Assessed Taxes		1,214	0	0
Customs		2,797	0	0
Stamps		224	0	0
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements		17,214	0	0
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments		11,919	0	0
Law and Justice		9,470	0	0
Police		22,364	0	0
Political and other Foreign Agencies		35,851	0	0
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes		4,553	0	0
Miscellaneous		4,817	0	0
Interest on Loans		200	0	0
Local Funds		55,041	0	0
Miscellaneous (Advances)		2,105	0	0
<i>Local Remittances.</i>				
Cash		4,593	0	0
Bills				
Military Remittances		9,06,565	0	0
Naval do.		1,39,754	0	0
Public Works Remittances		2,75,000	0	0
Adjusted charges on account of other Governments		34,844	0	0
<i>Remittances to other Governments.</i>				
Civil		399	0	0
<i>Imperial.</i>				
Post Office Remittances		6,256	0	0
Total Disbursements, Rs. ...		15,37,888	0	0

75. The following is a List of the various Civil Salaries and Establishments as they stood on the 30th of April 1862, showing the amount of Increase and Decrease compared with previous year :—

Departments.	Amount of Monthly Salary.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
PRESIDENCY.—Political.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Political Resident & Commandant.	3,000 0 0			
1st Assistant Political Resident*	600 0 0			
2nd Assistant Political Resident†	300 0 0	.....	300 0 0	
Civil Surgeon ‡	399 12 10	.....	.....	60 14 0
Head Accountant.....	100 0 0			
1st Clerk	80 0 0			
2nd Clerk	60 0 0			
3rd Clerk	40 0 0			
Interpreter at the Walls	21 11 10			
4 Peons	34 0 0			
Town Overseer	80 0 0			
Residency Boat.....	55 0 0			
		4,770 8 8		
Judicial Department.				
Cazee.....	30 0 0	30 0 0		
[N.B.—The rest of this Department is paid from Municipal Fund].				
Jail.				
Jailor	100 0 0			
Deputy Jailor	30 0 0			
§ Blacksmith	12 0 0			
2 Sweepers	14 0 0			
1 Hospital Assistant.....	25 0 0			
		181 0 0		
Municipal Police.....	1,134 0 0	.....	10 0 0	
Seebundee Police	289 0 0			
		1,423 0 0		
Custom House.				
Registrar of Trade	75 0 0			
1st Clerk	60 0 0			
2nd Clerk	40 0 0			
4 Peons	34 0 0			
Civil Hospital.		209 0 0		
1 Hospital Assistant.....	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	
1 2nd Hospital Assistant	25 0 0	.....	.....	2 8 0
2 Apprentices	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0	
2 Bheestees	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0	
2 Sweepers	14 0 0	.....	14 0 0	
1 Dresser	7 0 0	.....	7 0 0	
1 Cook	9 0 0	.....	9 0 0	
1 Dhoby	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
1 Female Attendant.....	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
1 Vaccinator	15 0 0			
1 Small-box Guardian	12 0 0			
		166 0 0		
Carried over, Rs.		6,779 8 8	424 0 0	63 6 0

* Draws Rs. 60 for Military Paymaster.

† Net Military pay charged in Military Department.

‡ Was absent last year.

§ Paid from proceeds of Convict labour.

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

FINANCIAL—(continued).

Departments.	Amount of Monthly Salary.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward ..	.....	6,779 8 8	424 0 0	63 6 0
<i>Ecclesiastical Department.</i>				
Assistant Chaplain	575 0 0			
Clerk	12 0 0			
Sexton	8 0 0			
Peon	9 0 0			
Hamaul	10 0 0			
Mussaui	9 0 0			
Chowkedar	10 0 0			
Grave-digger	8 0 0			
Contingencies and Lights	14 0 0	655 0 0		
<i>Post Office.</i>				
Postmaster	250 0 0			
Head Clerk	70 0 0			
2nd Clerk	40 0 0			
3rd Clerk	35 0 0			
4 Peons	34 0 0	429 0 0		
<i>Harbour Master's Department.</i>				
Harbour Master	500 0 0			
Clerk	60 0 0			
Native Carpenter's Mate	30 0 0	590 0 0	6 0 0	
<i>Harbour Master's Boat.</i>				
1 Tindal	15 0 0			
5 Lascars	50 0 0	65 0 0		
<i>Anchor Boat.</i>				
1 Tindal	15 0 0			
10 Lascars	100 0 0	115 0 0		
<i>Light Boat.</i>				
1 Tindal	15 0 0			
8 Lascars	80 0 0	95 0 0		
<i>Signal Stations.</i>				
1 Superintendent	30 0 0			
1 Tindal	15 0 0			
6 Lascars	48 12 0	93 12 0		
<i>Pilot Establishment.</i>				
1 European Pilot	170 0 0	.....	.....	140 0 0
2 Native Pilots	55 0 0	.....	.....	50 0 0
1 Cooper	26 0 0	251 0 0		
Carried over. Rs. ....	.....	9,073 4 8	430 0 0	253 6 0

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

FINANCIAL—(continued).

Department.	Amount Monthly Salary.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought over..	.....	9,073 4 8	430 0 0	253 6 0
<i>Pilot Boat, Large.</i>				
1 Tindal	15 0 0			
12 Lascars	120 0 0			
<i>Pilot Boat, Small.</i>		135 0 0		
1 Tindal	15 0 0			
8 Lascars	80 0 0			
<i>Perim Lighthouse.</i>		95 0 0		
1 Lighthouse-keeper	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	
1 Tindal	20 0 0	.....	28 0 0	
8 Lascars	112 0 0	.....	
<i>H. M.'s Schooner "Fanny."</i>		182 0 0		
Commander	200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	
1 Syrang .....	.....	.....	.....	30 0 0
1 Tindal	23 0 0			
5 Lascars, at Rs. 15 each	75 0 0			
5 Do. at 13 do.	65 0 0			
5 Do. at 11 do.	55 0 0			
1 Topass	6 0 0	424 0 0		
Total, Rs. ....	.....	9,909 4 8	708 0 0	283 6 0

FINANCIAL.

Excise.

76. The subjoined table exhibits the sums realised during the last four official years, by selling the exclusive privilege of retailing Liquor, Opium, and other drugs :—

Nature of Licenses.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Civil Liquor License	3,350 0 0	3,350 0 0	3,945 13 4	3,633 5 4
Military do. do.	16,525 0 0	16,016 10 8	14,166 10 8	11,066 10 8
Jews do. do.	548 5 4	480 0 0	480 0 0	480 0 0
Civil Opium do.	1,273 5 4	1,640 0 0	2,280 0 0	1,933 5 4
Do. Ganza do.	1,267 8 0	1,908 5 4	2,069 2 8	1,650 0 0
Military Opium and Ganza License	2,500 0 0	2,516 10 8	2,410 0 0	2,153 5 4
Total, Rs.	25,464 2 8	25,911 10 8	25,351 10 8	20,916 10 8

77. In addition to the above the duty on Kaât realised Rs. 2,676, being Rs. 543 more than during 1860-61.

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

FINANCIAL. 78. The quantity of Opium sold was 132 Indian seers, the value of which was Rs. 3,131.
Excise.

79. The records of our relations with the Arab tribes in the vicinity of Aden during

POLITICAL.
Occurrences in, and relations with neighbouring States.
the past year has been happily almost a blank: the most profound peace has prevailed between us and our neighbours, and, until the last few weeks, between our neighbours themselves. One or two plunders and murders have lately occurred on the roads, but this is too much the normal condition of society in Arabia to be seriously regarded; the disturbances were devoid of any political importance, and are in a fair way of being amicably settled.

80. In the Turkish provinces of Yemen, Ahmed Pasha has again been at war with his Arab neighbours. Not long since he made an incursion into the district of Melhan with a force composed of a few Turkish soldiers, a large number of Arab and Somalie mercenaries, and a few pieces of artillery. He destroyed the coffee and fruit plantations of Melhan; but eventually a number of his mercenaries were killed by the enemy: the rest deserted—the Arabs to their homes, and the Somalies to Aden; his guns were captured, and he himself was closely invested with a few followers in a hill-fort where he still remains.

81. At Mokha there has been an outbreak of the old feud between the Mushlahi and the people of Moza, in which a number have been killed on both sides; it still continues unabated.

82. From Abyssinia there is no news of importance. King Theodorus still maintains peace in his extensive kingdom, and appears engaged in the work of consolidating his authority.

83. On the coast the Turks are extending their possessions: they have already occupied "Disseh" and "Adoolis," and it is rumoured that they intend planting Military colonies along the frontiers of Abyssinia. There is no doubt that the occupation of "Disseh" by a power which would hardly use it to our disadvantage, is a most fortunate circumstance, as far as British interests are concerned: but it is equally true that in proportion as the Turkish power becomes established along the African shore of the Red Sea, so the Slave Trade will be extended, and the efforts of Theodorus for its suppression will be paralysed.

84. During the past year we have succeeded in preventing the exportation of Slaves from the Somalie coast to the various markets on the Arabian coast outside the Straits of Babel-Mandeb; but it is vain to suppose that this has been any material check to the Slave Trade. Instead of bringing Slaves to Berbera as heretofore, the Hurren merchants take them to Tajorra, whence, in spite of orders from the Turkish Government to the contrary, they are sent to Yemen and the Hejaz. Boats do not indeed enter the principal harbours, such as Mokha and Hodeida, but there are numberless points on the coast, removed from the surveillance of the Turkish authorities, where they can be and are landed in security.

85. Until we obtain the right by treaty of capturing slaves under Turkish colours and of watching Turkish ports, our endeavours to stop the trade may be partially successful, but to a great extent the effect will be to enrich the merchants in Turkish ports who gain their livelihood thereby at the expense of such as have bound themselves to us by treaty not to engage in it.

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

MILITARY. 86. The strength of the Garrison on the 30th April was as follows:—

CORPS.	European Com- manding Officers.	Native Com- mand- ing Officers.	Serjants or Havildars.	Buglers, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File.
H. M.'s 6th Batty. 21st Brig. Royal Artillery	3	..	5	2	89
„ Gun-Lascars attached .....	..	..	2	30	..
„ 2nd Co. 4th Batt. Golundauze	2	3	6	2	64
„ Gun-Lancers attached .....	..	..	1	..	13
„ 4th Co. 4th Batt. Golundauze	1	1	3	1	34
„ Gun-Lancers attached .....	..	..	1	..	11
„ 5th Company Sappers and Miners	1	1	4	2	92
„ 1st Co. 4th (K. O.) Regiment	15	..	18	9	448
„ 15th Regiment N. I.	11	15	40	18	652*
Perim Detachment 4th Co. 4th Batt. Golundauze	1	2	3	1	45
Total..	34	22	83	65	1,448

* Including Gun-Lascars.

87. During the past official year there have been several officers who, by virtue of their seniority, have commanded the troops at Aden. These were—

	Months.	Days.
Lieut. Colonel Grimes, 15th Regiment N. I. ....	..	19
Major Cameron, Her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) Regt.	2	8
Brigadier Coghlan	1	8
Major McGrigor, Her Majesty's 15th Regiment N. I.	1	11
Lieut. Colonel Aitken, Royal Artillery .....	..	17
Brigadier Robertson, C.B., Her Majesty's 25th Regt. N. I.	2	4
Lieut. Colonel Aitken, Royal Artillery	2	23
Major General Honner, C.B., Her Majesty's 4th N. Rifles.	0	28

88. The following are the salaries of the various Staff Officers in the Military and Public Works Department:—

NAMES.	30th April 1861.			30th April 1862.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Commandant.....	120	0	0	.....			Draws pay as Political Resident.
Major of Brigade (1) (2)	266	0	0	266	0	0	
Executive Engineer (1)	600	0	0	600	0	0	
Do. do. for Perim.....	300	0	0	500	0	0	
Commissariat Officer and Superintendent of Bazaars (1) (2)	456	0	0	368	8	0	
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance	506	0	0	145	12	0	Tentage and also full Batta.
Superintendent of Medical Department, & in charge of European Genl. Hospital....	975	6	0	975	6	0	
Roman Catholic Chaplain	180	0	0	180	0	0	
Staff Surgeon, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, and in charge Native General Hospital ..	220	0	0	220	0	0	
Barrack Master	105	0	0	85	0	0	Pay and allowance of a Serjeant.

(1) In addition to full pay and allowances of rank. (a) Rs. 90 for Office Establishment.

(2) Draws Rs. 30 office rent.

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Conservancy.

89. The following is a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Fund for the year 1861:—

<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on hand 31st December 1860	3,668	8	6
Received on account of Fines	2,538	15	0
Do. do. of Poundage	185	5	9
Do. do. of Summons	1,965	1	0
Do. do. of Taxes on animals	725	4	0
Do. do. do. on Boats	1,082	0	0
Assessment for sweeping and watering streets	3,104	0	0
Do. on Coal Depôts	323	1	10
Fees on Notarial and other documents	2,460	1	9
Realisation from Banian well	4,188	8	0
Do. do. Tawella well	1,890	8	6
Realised from sale of water from Reservoirs	5,670	8	0
Do. by levy of Quit-rent	2,517	4	0
Received subscription for Civil Hospital	6,144	1	6
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,549	5	11
Total Receipts, Rs...	38,012	9	9

<i>Expenditure.</i>	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment of Police Court	4,542	0	0
Expenditure on account of Police	1,235	10	0
Do. do. of Conservancy of Town	3,502	2	0
Expense of drawing water from wells and tanks	5,504	1	9
Constructing new Civil Hospital	14,586	9	6
Constructing Cutch house for Residency Gig's crew	99	8	0
Planting and watering trees	665	7	0
Repairs to ancient Reservoirs	1,381	7	3
Do. to Banian well	160	1	4
Do. to Police Station	148	5	9
Do. to Caze's Court	45	1	0
Do. to Police Court at Steamer Point	285	1	0
Do. to Small-pox Hospital	13	14	5
Expense of collecting Taxes	269	12	5
Subsistence of patients in the Civil Hospital	296	9	0
Do. do. in Small-pox do.	34	6	0
Contingencies	1,130	3	6
Total Expenditure, Rs...	33,900	4	5
Balance on hand, Rs...	4,112	5	4
Grand Total, Rs...	38,012	9	9

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Conservancy.

90. The following is a statement of the progressive increase in this fund since its institution in 1854:—

Years.	Receipts.
	Rs. a. p.
1854	8,564 3 2
1855	13,529 5 4
1856	23,334 1 8
1857	23,053 8 2
1858	20,430 7 1
1859	31,705 5 1
1860	31,169 4 5
1861	38,012 9 9

91. The aggregate of the receipt side during the year under review was Rs. 38,012-9-9, but from this the sum of Rs. 6,144-1-6 should be deducted, that being an extraordinary item of receipt, viz. subscription given by the inhabitants of the town to assist in building a new Civil Hospital. With this deduction the amount exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 699-3-10.

92. One wing of this Hospital, with the necessary out-houses, has been completed and occupied; the other wing will soon be ready.

93. A fine ancient Reservoir above the Roman Catholic Chapel has been cleared out and repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,381-7-3; this is quite unconnected with the system in the Tawella Valley.

94. As usual the current expenses of the Police Court, Conservancy Establishment, Wells, Tanks, &c., have been borne by the Municipal Fund, and a number of public works executed which are detailed in the Statement of Expenditure.

95. The following table shows the extent to which Vaccination has been carried on during the past year:—

1861-62.	May 1861.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1862.	February.	March.	April.	Total.
Number operated on	75	60	63	68	83	96	98	91	103	82	89	98	1006
Of these successful	51	25	48	44	72	81	84	59	69	49	51	64	697

96. There have been no cases of Small-pox under treatment in the Civil Hospital, and as far as I am aware the disease has not occurred in the settlement during the past year. During the preceding four years the average number of cases treated annually (in the Civil Hospital) was fifty-two, of which thirty-one per cent. proved fatal.

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

[Bombay]

97. The following table shows the number of cases treated at the Civil Hospital during 1861-62 :—

CLASSES OF DISEASES	TOWNS-PEOPLE.					POLICE.				
	Remained 1861-61.	Admitted 1861-62.	Total.	Deaths.	Ratio per Cent. of Death to Sick	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Deaths.	Ratio per Cent.
Fever	2	69	71	..	..	1	12	13	..	..
Eruptive Fever .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Lungs	12	76	78	12	25	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of the Liver .....	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. of Stomach and Bowels	3	131	134	9	67	..	5	5	..	..
Epidemic Cholera .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Brain	1	28	29	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Dropsies .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic affections .....	..	38	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veneral do.	3	121	124	..	..	1	9	10	..	..
Abscess and Ulcers	12	181	193	9	45	..	4	4	..	..
Wounds and Injuries	6	55	59	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Punished .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the Eye .....	..	27	27	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Diseases of the Skin .....	..	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases	13	220	233	8	34	..	9	9	..	..
Total..	42	989	1,031	28	17.1	2	44	46

R. L. PLAYFAIR,

First Assistant Political Resident.

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[Bombay]

Apr. 1 pm

Bombay

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial assignment, during 1861-62 on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind

APPENDIX A—(continued)

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

APPENDIX A--(cont'd).

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[*Bombay*]

Apr. 3 p.m.

APPENDIX TO PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY of Weekly Traffic Statements of the G. I. P. Railway, commencing 29th April 1861, and ending 27th April 1862, comprising 52 Weeks.

WEEKS.			Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
For the week ending	5th May	1861..	350½	22,752	12	3	41,691	6	2	64,444	2	5
"	12th "	" ..	"	19,512	9	3	36,255	2	10	55,767	12	1
"	19th "	" ..	"	22,817	8	3	46,100	13	11	68,918	6	2
"	26th "	" ..	"	29,991	0	5	42,885	4	6	72,876	4	11
"	2nd June	" ..	"	23,303	6	1	43,418	13	1	66,722	3	2
"	9th "	" ..	"	25,315	13	5	44,068	2	10	69,384	0	3
"	16th "	" ..	"	28,125	7	5	35,141	9	10	63,267	1	3
"	23rd "	" ..	"	23,662	7	6	24,563	14	8	48,226	6	2
"	30th "	" ..	"	22,392	12	9	22,713	8	1	45,107	4	10
"	7th July	" ..	"	13,339	8	8	4,432	6	7	17,771	15	3
"	14th "	" ..	"	17,444	5	6	8,401	0	6	25,845	6	0
"	21st "	" ..	"	18,576	2	7	11,212	15	9	29,789	2	4
"	28th "	" ..	"	17,119	13	4	10,577	14	4	27,697	11	8
"	4th August	" ..	"	19,627	15	2	14,655	13	1	34,283	12	3
"	11th "	" ..	"	17,618	1	6	14,048	9	3	31,666	10	9
"	18th "	" ..	"	16,290	8	1	12,321	1	11	28,611	10	0
"	25th "	" ..	"	16,514	15	0	11,289	7	3	27,804	6	3
"	1st September	" ..	"	18,312	12	1	8,270	12	1	26,583	8	2
"	8th "	" ..	"	17,131	1	4	13,914	12	11	31,075	14	3
"	15th "	" ..	"	19,055	13	5	13,260	12	2	32,316	9	7
"	22nd "	" ..	"	25,981	11	10	18,210	13	11	44,192	9	9
"	29th "	" ..	"	24,771	7	4	17,116	8	6	41,890	15	10
"	6th October	" ..	437	28,675	10	0	17,698	3	8	46,373	13	8
"	13th "	" ..	"	29,892	4	7	24,336	0	1	54,228	4	8
"	20th "	" ..	"	38,029	0	0	28,576	1	1	66,605	1	1
"	27th "	" ..	"	38,836	12	2	27,154	6	7	66,031	2	9
"	3rd November	" ..	"	33,026	8	5	27,310	1	11	60,336	10	4
"	10th "	" ..	"	32,961	0	3	31,558	8	2	64,519	8	5
"	17th "	" ..	"	28,601	13	10	35,437	11	6	64,039	9	4
"	24th "	" ..	"	28,608	5	9	37,001	7	0	65,609	12	9
"	1st December	" ..	"	28,947	0	6	35,009	13	6	63,956	14	0
"	8th "	" ..	"	26,268	2	10	31,156	6	1	57,424	8	11
"	15th "	" ..	"	26,443	9	7	34,826	5	9	61,269	15	4
"	22nd "	" ..	"	31,481	8	4	35,698	12	8	67,183	5	0
"	29th "	" ..	"	28,370	8	4	30,823	10	7	59,191	2	11
"	5th January 1862..	" ..	"	19,282	15	11	22,211	11	10	41,521	11	9
"	12th "	" ..	"	23,617	15	1	30,411	7	4	54,059	6	5
"	19th "	" ..	"	23,020	12	6	31,582	3	1	54,602	15	7
"	26th "	" ..	"	26,828	7	1	31,360	0	5	58,188	7	6
"	2nd February	" ..	438	25,297	1	11	42,917	9	11	68,214	11	10
"	9th "	" ..	"	25,646	12	5	38,031	14	0	63,678	10	5
"	16th "	" ..	"	25,573	4	1	47,930	15	1	73,504	3	2
"	23rd "	" ..	"	25,530	15	2	55,855	7	4	81,386	6	6
"	2nd March	" ..	"	26,901	2	4	46,763	7	2	73,664	9	6
"	9th "	" ..	"	29,061	1	10	17,021	2	8	76,082	4	6
"	16th "	" ..	"	26,293	7	2	46,925	6	9	73,218	13	11
"	23rd "	" ..	"	24,564	6	0	40,758	1	3	65,322	7	3
"	30th "	" ..	"	26,520	9	6	46,010	8	1	72,531	1	7
"	6th April	" ..	"	26,862	9	7	46,114	11	3	72,977	4	10
"	13th "	" ..	"	30,399	10	5	54,107	5	2	84,506	15	7
"	20th "	" ..	"	28,333	6	0	44,534	1	4	72,867	7	1
"	27th "	" ..	"	28,147	5	3	50,732	0	9	78,879	6	0

APPENDIX B.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the Year 1861.

Mile open.	Passengers.										Freight.										Gross.		Total Receipts and Goods.		Miles run.				
	Males.					Females.					Total.					Total.					Total.					Receipts and Goods.		Total.	
	1st & 2nd Class.		3rd & 4th Class.		Total.	1st & 2nd Class.		3rd & 4th Class.		Total.	Railway Material.		Wharf Material.		Total.	Railway Material.		Wharf Material.		Total.	Receipts and Goods.		Total.						
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.			
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.					
January to June 1861.	30,423	10,744	76,634	4,879	87,373	3,465,062	1,08,266	2,11,49	1,25,376	1,44,27	6,59,00	80,322	89,463	4,07,776	18,849	5,07,188	14,50,286	1,53,992	3,18,579	4,47,804	1,49,659	1,47,081	3,48,389						
July to December 1861.	30,423	10,744	76,634	4,879	87,373	3,465,062	1,08,266	2,11,49	1,25,376	1,44,27	6,59,00	80,322	89,463	4,07,776	18,849	5,07,188	14,50,286	1,53,992	3,18,579	4,47,804	1,49,659	1,47,081	3,48,389						

APPENDIX TO PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

APPENDIX C.
 STATEMENT of Rolling Stock of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on 30th April 1862 (Concan and Deccan Lines).

	Locomotives.	COACHING.								MERCHANDIZE.								TOTAL.		
		Saloon.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Home Boxes.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Waggons.	Cattle Trucks.	Rail Trucks.	Ballast.		Break Vans.	Locomotives.	Vehicles.
South-Eastern Extension.	24	..	4	11	29	11	5	11	17	12	10	431	5	29	5	30	..	3	24	613
Deccan	12	..	1	1	15	..	3	..	9	2	9	252	..	2	2	4	..	..	12	300
North-Eastern Extension.	22	1	12	14	71	12	4	15	34	18	90	685	4	47	13	30	49	..	22	1,099
Concan	58	1	17	26	115	23	12	26	60	32	109	1,368	9	78	20	64	49	3	58	2,612

APPENDIX TO PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of Rolling Stock of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on 30th April 1862 (Concan and Deccan Lines).

	COACHING.								MERCHANDIZE.								TOTAL.		
	Saloon.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Trucks.	Cattle Trucks.	Trail Trucks.	Ballast.		Break Vans.	
Locomotives.																			
South-Eastern Extension.	..	4	11	29	11	5	11	17	12	10	431	5	29	5	30	..	3	24	613
Deccan .....	..	1	1	15	..	3	..	9	2	9	252	..	2	2	4	..	..	12	300
North-Eastern Extension.	..	1	1	15	..	3	..	9	2	9	252	..	2	2	4	..	..	12	300
Deccan .....	..	1	1	15	..	3	..	9	2	9	252	..	2	2	4	..	..	12	300
Concan	1	12	14	71	12	4	15	34	18	90	685	4	47	13	30	49	..	22	1,099
	1	17	26	115	23	12	26	60	32	109	1,308	9	78	20	64	49	3	58	2,072

APPENDIX D.

RETURN of Rolling Stock of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on 30th April 1862.

	CARRIAGES.					Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	GOODS' WAGGONS.								Total.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Composite.	3rd Class.	4th Class.				High Sided.	Low Sided.	Covered.	Cotton.	Cattle Trucks.	Timber ditto.	Powder ditto.	Break ditto.		Coke ditto.		
In working order	2	14	3	29	1	5	3	7	..	50	21	59	12	8	1	5	..	221	444
Under repair	2	4	2	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	28
New Stock ordered.....	..	14	32	18	135	..	6	14	15	150	388	100	600	30	32	5	13	6	600	2,158
Total.....	..	18	50	23	170	1	11	18	22	150	438	125	659	42	40	6	18	6	833	2,630

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY of Traffic Statements of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, from 28th April 1861, and ending on 27th April 1862.

WEEKS.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
For the week ending 5th May 1861..	99½	6,504	0	0	1,150	14	4	7,654	14	4
" 12th "	" "	5,832	11	6	1,776	13	11	7,609	9	5
" 19th "	" "	5,409	5	9	1,219	8	9	6,628	14	6
" 26th "	109½	7,230	2	10	1,168	5	6	8,398	8	4
" 3rd June "	" "	7,168	8	9	1,040	6	7	8,208	15	4
" 9th "	" "	6,218	13	2	1,289	6	2	7,507	13	4
" 16th "	" "	6,030	2	8	1,348	6	6	7,378	9	2
" 23rd "	" "	5,502	0	7	1,718	9	1	7,220	9	8
" 30th "	" "	4,600	11	7	1,124	6	10	5,725	2	5
" 7th July "	" "	2,782	14	10	488	7	8	3,271	6	6
" 14th "	" "	4,243	6	1	650	4	2	4,893	10	3
" 21st "	" "	4,849	0	9	958	14	0	5,807	14	9
" 28th "	" "	3,175	14	1	1,357	1	0	4,532	15	1
" 4th August "	" "	3,811	0	5	1,760	8	2	5,571	8	7
" 11th "	" "	4,115	7	3	1,039	10	10	5,155	2	1
" 18th "	" "	4,524	0	3	1,216	4	1	5,740	4	4
" 25th "	" "	3,380	0	8	1,179	10	6	4,559	11	2
" 1st September "	" "	4,502	1	6	1,145	3	2	5,647	4	8
" 8th "	132½	5,572	15	10	660	13	1	6,233	12	11
" 15th "	" "	6,521	11	6	1,288	11	9	7,810	7	3
" 22nd "	" "	7,618	15	11	2,063	1	5	9,712	1	4
" 29th "	" "	6,829	0	0	2,614	8	3	9,443	8	9
" 6th October "	" "	7,728	10	7	4,964	15	0	12,693	9	7
" 13th "	" "	15,343	6	9	3,342	12	4	18,686	3	1
" 20th "	" "	11,090	9	7	2,757	15	4	13,848	8	11
" 27th "	" "	10,256	5	8	2,470	13	5	12,727	3	1
" 3rd November "	" "	7,468	13	3	2,928	8	9	10,397	6	0
" 10th "	" "	8,174	3	11	1,863	10	6	10,037	14	5
" 17th "	" "	9,093	9	10	2,223	6	8	11,317	0	6
" 24th "	" "	9,228	12	6	2,369	4	5	11,598	0	11
" 1st December "	" "	8,961	11	3	2,524	14	8	11,486	9	11
" 8th "	" "	7,520	11	4	2,039	6	0	9,560	1	4
" 15th "	" "	7,289	6	6	2,527	9	5	9,816	15	11
" 22nd "	" "	8,441	0	1	2,959	11	7	11,400	11	8
" 31st "	" "	8,896	8	0	6,125	2	0	15,021	10	0
" 5th January 1862..	" "	4,930	1	3	1,237	8	4	6,167	9	7
" 12th "	" "	5,614	2	3	1,983	1	10	7,597	1	1
" 19th "	" "	6,902	11	7	2,532	8	5	9,435	4	0
" 26th "	" "	7,760	12	7	3,634	2	4	11,394	14	11
" 2nd February "	" "	8,671	6	3	3,039	10	2	11,711	0	5
" 9th "	" "	8,663	11	9	2,815	6	9	11,479	2	6
" 16th "	" "	7,606	15	0	3,269	8	10	10,876	7	10
" 23rd "	" "	8,776	5	7	3,282	1	6	12,058	7	1
" 2nd March "	" "	7,839	7	7	2,539	5	11	10,378	13	6
" 9th "	" "	6,815	10	9	2,120	12	4	8,936	7	1
" 16th "	" "	7,634	4	2	2,269	14	7	9,904	2	9
" 23rd "	" "	7,909	1	0	2,142	8	8	10,051	9	8
" 30th "	" "	7,025	6	6	2,917	13	5	9,943	3	11
" 6th April "	" "	6,855	5	0	3,256	4	4	10,111	9	4
" 13th "	" "	8,081	11	11	2,087	3	5	10,168	15	1
" 20th "	" "	7,160	15	7	2,256	5	2	9,417	4	9
" 27th "	" "	7,730	9	10	1,841	3	2	9,571	13	0

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

APPENDIX F.

SUMMARY of Traffic Statements of the Sind Railway Company, from 13th May 1861, and ending 27th April 1862, comprising 47 weeks.

WEEKS.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
For the week ending 19th May 1861..	105	2,802	10	7	1,259	4	10	4,061	15	1
" 26th " " "	"	2,820	5	7	2,857	0	0	5,677	5	7
" 2nd June " " "	"	2,569	9	0	3,258	12	6	5,828	5	6
" 9th " " " "	"	2,666	7	10	2,030	11	6	4,697	3	4
" 16th " " " "	"	2,856	1	9	1,880	0	8	4,736	2	7
" 23rd " " " "	"	2,597	10	7	2,743	10	6	5,341	5	3
" 30th " " " "	"	2,357	0	8	9,907	15	10	12,265	0	4
" 7th July " " "	"	2,693	4	3	3,421	10	2	6,114	14	5
" 14th " " " "	"	1,992	2	2	5,908	0	2	7,900	2	4
" 16th " " " "	"	763	4	10	659	12	0	1,423	0	10
" 11th August " " "	"	2,093	12	10	1,076	8	0	3,170	4	10
" 18th " " " "	"	2,349	15	0	2,354	9	3	4,704	8	3
" 23rd " " " "	"	1,473	3	7	1,615	4	7	3,088	8	4
" 8th September " " "	"	1,439	15	1	916	5	9	2,356	4	10
" 15th " " " "	"	2,646	6	0	4,770	2	5	7,416	8	5
" 22nd " " " "	"	2,610	5	4	4,745	0	4	7,355	5	8
" 29th " " " "	"	2,255	7	0	4,510	3	2	6,765	10	2
" 6th October " " "	"	2,850	8	3	4,384	3	6	7,234	11	9
" 13th " " " "	"	2,400	7	9	3,924	0	3	6,324	8	0
" 20th " " " "	"	2,481	6	7	3,847	12	0	6,329	2	7
" 27th " " " "	"	2,491	11	7	4,817	7	6	7,309	3	1
" 3rd November " " "	"	3,277	11	3	3,426	5	6	6,704	0	9
" 10th " " " "	"	2,430	4	9	5,073	10	9	7,503	15	6
" 17th " " " "	"	3,560	15	3	3,237	12	4	6,798	11	7
" 24th " " " "	"	2,462	3	5	2,853	13	7	5,316	1	0
" 1st December " " "	"	2,075	8	7	4,293	15	3	6,369	7	10
" 8th " " " "	"	2,199	7	0	4,153	12	3	6,353	3	3
" 15th " " " "	"	2,380	10	0	4,172	2	7	6,552	12	7
" 22nd " " " "	"	2,496	8	1	4,684	2	3	7,180	10	4
" 29th " " " "	"	2,207	7	10	4,806	4	3	7,013	12	1
" 5th January 1862..	"	2,382	4	5	5,226	15	0	7,609	3	5
" 12th " " " "	"	2,662	3	10	4,033	14	6	6,696	2	4
" 19th " " " "	"	2,183	15	5	5,333	10	6	7,517	9	11
" 26th " " " "	"	2,406	4	10	4,785	2	4	7,191	7	2
" 2nd February " " "	"	3,008	7	5	4,960	9	11	7,969	1	4
" 9th " " " "	"	2,212	7	1	5,401	13	3	7,614	4	4
" 16th " " " "	"	2,370	1	2	4,148	14	3	6,518	15	5
" 23rd " " " "	"	2,175	5	0	5,707	6	11	7,882	11	11
" 2nd March " " "	"	2,857	11	5	5,297	4	3	8,154	15	8
" 9th " " " "	"	2,656	6	9	5,520	5	1	8,176	11	10
" 16th " " " "	"	2,199	11	1	5,473	14	9	7,673	9	10
" 23rd " " " "	"	2,811	1	2	5,627	3	11	8,438	5	1
" 30th " " " "	"	2,273	2	11	6,809	13	6	9,083	0	7
" 6th April " " "	"	2,393	7	4	7,181	12	4	9,575	3	8
" 13th " " " "	"	2,557	3	7	8,097	0	4	10,654	3	11
" 20th " " " "	"	2,668	12	8	7,097	4	9	9,766	1	7
" 27th " " " "	"	3,115	7	5	8,711	2	2	11,826	9	7
Total, Rs..		115,236	9	11	206,604	9	5	321,841	3	4

APPENDIX TO PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of Rolling Stock of the Sind Railway, on the 30th April 1862.

[illegible]

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of the Company's Fleet (Indus Steam Flotilla) including vessels being built or still in pieces.

Description.	Afloat.	Partially erected at Kamaree.	In pieces at Kamaree.	Being built under contract by Muzard and Dock.	Being transferred from Government Flotilla.	Total.	Remarks.
Passenger Steamer	1	..	..	6	4	11	
Tugs	2	2	..	..	..	6	
150-ton Troop Barges	2	..	..	..	..	2	
150-ton Cargo Barges	5	..	..	..	..	5	
70-ton ditto	1	1	6	..	..	8	
35-ton ditto	13	..	12	..	..	25	
Derrick Barge .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Total..	24	3	21	6	4	58	

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Receipts and Expenditure for the first trip of the "Stanley," of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which left Kotree on the 29th January 1862, and returned to Kotree on the 7th March 1862.

Voyage.	Duration.	Receipts.			Expenditure.				Remarks.
		Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	Fuel.	Stores.	Wages of Crew, &c.	General.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Up	24 days	72	7,214	7,286	4,083	460	2,109	745*	7,397
Down	10 days	96	4,385	4,481	1,748	230	878	377*	3,233
	34	168	11,599	11,767	5,831	690	2,987	1,122	10,630

* These charges are not actually correct.

The expenditure is taken for the time of absence from Kotree.

Accounts of single trip like this are not to be relied upon as regards expenditure.

APPENDIX A.

**STATEMENT of REDUCTIONS of MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY, ordered since 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.**

Nature of Reductions.	Decrease of Expendi- ture per Annum.
	Rs. a. p.
Royal Artillery.—Head Quarters of the 13th Brigade ordered to England	48,758 10 0
Royal Artillery.—Reduction of the numbers of Non-Commissioned Officers of the two Batteries, and Reserve Company serving under this Presidency	5,906 6 0
11. M.'s 29th, 30th, and 31st Regiments N. I., and 2nd Regiment Jacob's Rifles disbanded	4,76,248 0 0
Reduction in the numbers of Horses in the following Corps, to the strength specified in the G. O. C. of the 6th May 1861, No. 548:—	
2 Regiments H. M.'s British Cavalry.....	48,696 0 0
2 Batteries of Royal Artillery	
4 Troops Indian Horse Artillery	
5 Indian Light Field Batteries	
Aden Library.—Government allowance to the Library discontinued....	720 0 0
Corps of Tent Lascars.—Reduction to the extent of 2 Syrrangs, 3 1st Tindals, 30 2nd Tindals, and 270 Privates, G. O. No. 548, 21st June 1861	23,418 0 0
British Cavalry, 2 Regiments.—Reduction in the number of Troops, Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.....	1,22,028 1 0
British Infantry, 7 Regiments.—Reduction in the number of Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File.....	2,49,981 10 0
Staff.—Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad abolished, and duties united with that of Deputy Judge Advocate General, Northern Division of the Army	1,200 0 0
Horse Batteries.—Establishment discontinued consequent on 2 Guns being returned to the Arsenal on the removal of a Company of Artillery from Bombay to Kirkee.....	2,940 0 0
Staff.—Treasure Chest at Kulludghet abolished	720 0 0
Staff.—Saving by the Supernumerary Brigade Major at Sholapoor being replaced by a Staff Officer	1,632 0 0
Aurangabad Brigade.—Staff allowances of the Brigadier and the Staff, and Office Establishment of the Superintendent of Bazaars, consequent on the abolition of the Brigade	12,480 0 0
Depôt Companies of European Artillery.—Saving occasioned by abolition of the 3 Depôt Companies	18,066 6 0
3 European Battalions of Foot Artillery organized into 2 Brigades. The allowances to the Battalion Commanding Officer, 1 Adjutant, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Hospital Sergeant, 1 Orderly-room Clerk, 1 Bugle Major, 1 Drill Sergeant, 1 Drill Corporal, 1 Provost Sergeant, 1 Librarian, 1 Mess Tent, and Savings Bank Clerk, saved from 1st December 1861, the date from which the new organization has effect	12,367 15 0
3rd Bombay N. I., returned from China.—Directed to be reduced from 10 to 8 Companies, with an aggregate strength of 712 Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, and Rank and File	32,322 0 0
Carried over, Rs.	10,57,485 0 0

**STATEMENT of REDUCTIONS of MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY, ordered since 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862—(continued).**

Nature of Reductions.	Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over, Rs.	10,57,485	0	0
4 Troops Horse Brigade.—Reduction in the Pay of the 4 Troop Sergeant Majors by drawing the daily rates of British Pay.....	358	0	0
Allowance for keeping the Forage Accounts	1,980	0	0
Drill Battery 3rd Battalion Bombay Artillery.—Saving occasioned by its being broken up	2,808	0	0
No. 8 Battery attached to No. 5 Company Gondaauze Artillery.—Transfer of the Horses of the Battery to No. 10 European Battery on returning the guns, &c. into Stores, and discharging the Artificers..	3,600	0	0
Mountain Train Battery at Kirkee.—Broken up	13,980	0	0
Treasure Chests at Baroda and Hyderabad abolished from 31st January 1862	1,440	0	0
Nusseerabad Brigade Command.—Temporarily reduced from a 1st to a 2nd Class Brigade	3,240	0	0
School of Musketry, Poona, abolished	2,781	0	0
Medical Store Depot, Poona, abolished	3,396	0	0
Mount Abu Sanitarium.—Separate Command abolished, and all Staff appointments, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned, except Hospital and Barrack Sergeants	3,747	9	0
Mhow Pay Office.—Pay of the Shroff and Peons reduced	468	0	0
Deputy Commissary General's Office Establishment reduced	468	0	0
Garrison Surgeon, Surat.—Appointment abolished	1,440	0	0
Staff Surgeon P.D.A. ditto	1,200	0	0
Mhow Division Artillery.—Command of the Artillery and Staff duties in the Division to devolve on the Officer Commanding and the Adjutant of the 21st Brigade, on the transfer of its Head Quarters from Kirkee to Mhow	1,755	12	0
Artillery Depot of Instruction.—Placed on a reduced footing	3,000	0	0
Drill Battery at Kirkee abolished	14,440	8	0
Deputy Commissary General's Office Establishment of Peons re-organized	138	0	0
Superintendent Transport Train.—Appointment ceased	4,200	0	0
Commissariat Transport Train's Office.—1 Clerk and 3 Peons discharged.	588	0	0
Bombay Volunteer Corps, dissolved.—Saving of the House Rent allowance to the Sergeant Instructor	120	0	0
Total of Military Reductions, Rs.	11,23,173	13	0
REDUCTIONS IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.			
Establishment and Followers	Rs. 1,74,197		
Cattle and Carriage	2,13,155		
Transport Train	39,540		
Rent	12		
Total of Commissariat Reductions, Rs.	4,26,904	0	0
Grand Total, Rs.	15,50,077	13	0

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF THE MUNICIPAL FUND

FROM

1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DÉCÉMBER 1861.

Dr. ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
<i>Balances from the Annual Statement of 1860.</i>						
Cash in the Government Treasury, Bank of Bombay, and in the hand of the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners on 31st December 1860	Rs. 1,23,200	3	10			
Two Government Securities lodged for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay	5,000	0	0			
				1,28,200	3	10
<i>Unadjusted Advances and Balances on the same date.</i>						
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners	Rs. 24,240	15	1			
Collector of Municipal Taxes	2,296	8	0			
Wittoba Jewanjee	7,000	0	0			
Ghumajee Yadowjee	3,800	0	0			
Manockjee Hormusjee	3,000	0	0			
Mr. C. Forjett	1,000	0	0			
Kannoo Gungajee	2,300	0	0			
Gunnoo Bapoojee	300	0	0			
				43,937	7	1
<i>Scavenging and Watering Contractor.</i>						
J. Wilkinson, on account of stores sold to him	5,505	3	11			
Claim against Mr. H. Conybear, late Superintendent of Repairs, from old accounts	230	0	0			
						1,77,872 14 10
RECEIPTS IN 1861.						
<i>Assessment.</i>						
Government Property	12,904	0	0			
Houses, Buildings, and Lands	3,52,022	14	0			
Horses and Vehicles	1,61,784	9	0			
						5,26,711 7 0
<i>Fees.</i>						
Beating Battaker	1,514	0	0			
Stamping Weights and Measures	1,192	1	3			
Ticketing Carts	1,638	4	0			
Numbering Carts	179	8	0			
Warrants and Fines	737	5	0			
Licences granted by the Municipal Commissioners ..	16,050	2	5			
Liquor Licences	58,392	11	0			
						79,703 15 8
Carried forward, Rs...						7,84,288 5 6

CONSERVANCY REPORT.

DIX A.

of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861. Cr.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Police.</i>		
Contribution towards the expense of the Police under Section 29 of Act XXV. of 1858.....	.....	82,968 7 0
<i>Salaries.</i>		
Municipal Commissioners.....	17,978 7 10	
Clerk and Establishment	10,987 0 7	
Surveyor and ditto .....Rs. 60,855 12 2		
Serving Summonses	220 0 0	
In charge of Chowkies	60 15 5	
	61,136 11 7	
<i>Assistant Surveyor and Establishment.</i>		
Drainage Work	2,241 14 10	
Collector and Establishment	23,407 7 8	
Assessor and ditto	7,206 13 0	
Inspector of Markets and Establishment	5,860 7 0	
Auditor of Accounts	1,200 0 0	
Superintendent of Mortuary Returns	550 0 0	
Cemetery on the Flats	606 3 0	
Office and Stable Rent	5,520 0 0	
		1,35,795 1 6
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Clerk	1,313 1 11	
Surveyor.....	414 7 1	
Collector.....	1,626 4 9	
Assessor	211 9 0	
Public Markets	1,278 13 3	
Cemetery on the Flats	7 9 5	
Lithographing and Printing	877 11 4	
Advertisements	677 9 1	
		6,407 1 10
Lighting Lamps .....	.....	2,800 4 5
<i>Roads.</i>		
Scavenging	96,461 15 9	
Watering	43,242 9 5	
Repairing	21,787 13 6	
<i>Metalling.</i>		
Broken Stone supplied .....Rs. 54,839 2 5		
Spreading Metal	23,614 3 3	
Sandstone supplied and spread	10,515 7 8	
	88,968 13 4	
Consolidating.....	17,765 6 10	
Breaking Metal Departmentally	4,221 13 9	
Widening Roads—Labour	730 12 3	
Compensation for Ground.....	18,184 11 2	
Surveying	619 4 8	
		2,91,983 4 8
Carried forward, Rs....	.....	5,19,954 3 5

Dr. ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward, Rs...	.....	7,84,288 5 6
Water Rates .....	.....	9,416 10 8
Stall Fees .....	.....	2,058 0 0
Slaughter Fees .....	.....	3,271 10 9
Town Duties collected by Commissioner of Customs .	2,89,600 0 0	
G. I. P. Railway Company	70,026 12 7	
		3,59,626 12 7
<i>Fines.</i>		
Magistrate of Police	34,979 0 4	
Collector of Bombay as Justice of the Peace.....	470 0 0	
		35,449 0 4
Through the Clerk to the Commissioners, Fine levied on Contractors	405 0 0	
Ditto ditto Office Peons.....	2 10 0	
Allowance for the attendance of a Clerk in the Court of Small Causes to give evidence.....	2 5 0	
		409 15 0
Interest on (2) Government Securities for Rs. 5,000 from 1st July 1860 to 30th June 1861, less Income Tax, Rupees 8 .....	.....	192 0 0
From C. Forjett, Esq., Government Fee on ground occupied by two Bullock Sheds to be paid to the Garrison Engineer.....	.....	48 4 5
<i>Surveying Roads.</i>		
Refunded to the Surveyor on account of Buggy hire..	.....	3 10 0
<i>Drainage Deposit Account.</i>		
Refunded by Government for investment in Government Securities .....	.....	3,52,054 12 8
<i>Stores of the Surveyor.</i>		
Credited to that Officer's Store Account, by Debit, to different works on the Credit side .....	.....	4,610 6 7
THROUGH THE SURVEYOR—		
<i>Watering Roads.</i>		
Rent of a Stable and a House .....	.....	420 8 3
<i>Widening Roads.</i>		
Bendy and Cocoanut trees cut down and sold .....	.....	15 0 0
Carried forward, Rs...	.....	15,51,865 0 9

CONSERVANCY REPORT.

[Bombay]

DIX A—(continued).

of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861. Cr.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward, Rs...	.....	5,19,954 3 5
<i>Cleaning</i>		
Tanks and Wells	1,333 1 8	
Main Town Drain	4,724 7 2	
		6,057 8 10
<i>Repairs to</i>		
Stores of the Surveyor	2,767 15 2	
Office Dead Stock of that Officer	1 9 6	
<i>Public Streets.</i>		
Annual	Rs. 66 4 0	
Special	2,530 13 0	
Floodgate	2,645 12 8	
	5,242 13 8	
Public Buildings	2,997 5 4	
" Necessaries	102 4 7	
" Soapstone Necessary	0 11 8	
" Urinaries	103 0 3	
" Tanks and Wells	0 3 10	
" Loose Stone	58 0 7	
" Parapet	212 7 6	
" Malabar Hill Road and Mount Pleasant } Road	23 12 0 56 10 6	
Oomercary Sewer	300 9 10	
Stable at Breach Candy Road	5 0 9	
Railings of Bridges	907 11 7	
Chinich Bunder Pier	627 9 3	
Slope at Soapstone Necessaries	9 10 0	
" Belvidere Hill Road	87 11 6	
" Malabar Hill Road	18 2 6	
		13,420 5 3
Filling up the Cummattepoora Tank	1,066 5 5	
Pumping ditto	46 5 1	
		1,112 10 6
Surveying for Main Drainage .....	.....	28 1 9
Filling up Ground at Foras Road .....	.....	346 13 11
Removing Gallery of Vusoyee Gungather .....	.....	8 0 0
Do. Urinaries	6 3 0	
Erasing Urinary in Dewjee Dwarkadass Lane	2 5 6	
		8 8 6
Water Supply Committee .....	.....	66 0 0
Erecting Shed at Love Grove	1 1 6	
" Shed for Workshop	0 15 8	
		2 1 2
" Stone Slope Wall at Soapstone .....	.....	3,058 9 6
Remaking Patten Street .....	.....	2,887 4 8
Remaking Gilder Street .....	.....	689 4 0
Carried forward, Rs...	.....	5,47,639 7 6

Dr. ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward, Rs....	.....	15,51,865 0 9
<i>Surveying Roads.</i>		
For pulling down the dangerous portion of a Compound Wall	0 6 0	
For the attendance of Clerks and Maistrees in the Supreme Court and in the Court of Small Causes ..	25 9 7	
A copy of Plan of Ground at Grant Road	3 0 0	
		28 15 7
Improving Khetwady Back Road from Ghunajee Yadowjee—Expense incurred on his account .....	.....	29 6 9
Breaking Metal, Departmentally, for paving Kerb & Slab stones	30 12 4	
From J. Wilkinson, Contractor, for Earth thrown over Sweepings on Manuckjee Petty's Ground at Gilder Street	15 0 0	
		45 12 4
Ground Rent collected .....	.....	884 13 10
Stores of the Surveyor sold, used, &c.....	817 10 3	
" " sold as being unserviceable....	226 1 10	
		1,043 12 1
<i>Repairing Roads.</i>		
Segta Beans and Trees sold .....	.....	9 5 0
<i>Paving Gullies.</i>		
From private parties, pay of Muccadum from July to September .....	.....	24 0 0
<i>Cleaning Tanks.</i>		
Rent of washing Stones at Parell Tank from October 1860 to September 1861 .....	.....	192 0 0
<i>Foras Roads.</i>		
For the privilege of cutting Grass during the Monsoon of 1861 .....	.....	360 0 0
<i>Scavenging Roads.</i>		
For Town Sweeping	749 8 0	
For Stable Refuse	20 0 0	
		769 8 0
<i>Constructing Slaughter House at Mahim.</i>		
From Contractor, sum over paid to him.....	.....	62 14 5
Carried forward, Rs....	.....	15,55,315 8 9

CONSERVANCY REPORT.

[Bombay]

DIX A—(continued).

of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861. Cr.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward, Rs...	.....	5,47,639 7 6
Making Platform at Love Grove	486 7 8	
„ at Khara Tank	8 4 0	
		494 11 8
Marking off boundaries of Foras Road .....	.....	6 0 0
<i>Constructing</i>		
Parapet Wall at Govalla Tank	185 15 10	
Open Gutter at Borce Bunder	38 14 5	
Do. South side of Bellasis Road	4,037 3 5	
Paved Gutter in the Cummatteepoora Bazar Road ..	4,675 3 10	
Stalls in the Public Markets	6,627 6 4	
New Road in the Cummatteepoora	5,279 1 11	
Urinals in Shaik Memon Street	113 15 5	
Slaughter House at Malini	1,937 1 7	
		22,894 14 9
Rebuilding Cross Drain, Wilderness Hill Road .....	.....	26 11 0
Paving Gutters .....	.....	5,462 10 11
Improving Khetwady Back Road .....	.....	4,602 6 8
Breach Vellard Work .....	.....	9,864 5 9
Licence Fee refunded .....	.....	50 0 0
Fine do. ....	.....	188 4 0
Municipal Rates do. ....	.....	2,131 6 0
Income Tax do. ....	.....	99 4 0
Gratuity .....	.....	100 0 0
Municipal Fund, Adjusting Entry .....	.....	62 14 5
Law Charges .....	.....	2,662 12 0
Vohar Water Works, to Government, in part payment of contribution for 1860 .....	.....	1,00,000 0 0
Drainage Deposit Account (with Her Majesty's Treasury)		
7½ Notes of 5½ per Cent. Government Loan	6,00,000 0 0	
Interest paid on them, which will be recovered hereafter	10,925 9 0	
Premium on some of the Notes	2,215 0 0	
		6,13,140 9 0
Office Dead Stock of the Clerk .....	.....	8 7 9
Do. do. Surveyor	174 5 6	
Stores of Surveyor	34,556 11 2	
		34,731 0 8
Do. for Watering and Scavenging, in charge of C. Forgett, Esq. ....	.....	5,484 12 0
Water Meters in charge of Water Works .....	.....	4,914 10 6
Live Stock under Inspector of Public Markets .....	.....	20 0 0
Munguldass Nathooobhoy's Clock .....	.....	1 0 0
Income Tax to the Collector of that Tax on account of recoveries from Salaries	3,229 0 6
Carried forward, Rs...	13,57,815 5 1

[*Bombay*]

APPENDIX TO

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Dr. ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward, Rs...			15,55,315	8	9
<i>Contingencies, Surveyor's Office.</i>						
From Bahoo Guntoo, Peon, for Clothes allowed to be retained on his discharge			2	0	0
Compensation for Ground sold			3,069	11	0
<i>Income Tax.</i>						
Recovered during the year			3,258	9	0
Total, Rs...			15,61,645	13	3

Bombay, Municipal Commissioners' Office, 1st January 1862.

CONSERVANCY REPORT.

[Bombay]

DIX A—(continued).

of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.

Cr.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward, Rs...	.....	13,57,815 5 1
<i>Balances in favour of the Fund on 31st December 1861.</i>		
In the Government Treasury	1,40,902 10 10	
„ Bank of Bombay	7,455 6 8	
„ hand of the Clerk to the Municipal Com- missioners, Cash, Rs. 93 10 3		
2 Cheques on the Bank	33 4 4	
	126 14 7	
	1,48,485 0 1	
2 Government Securities of 4 per Cent. Loan, lodged for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay.....	5,000 0 0	
<i>Unadjusted Advances and Balances on the same date.</i>		
Surveyor to the Municipal Commis- sioners.....	2,591 6 10	
Collector of Taxes	1,126 11 0	
Mr. C. Forjett	34,409 11 1	
Gunnoo Bapoojee	150 0 0	
Narayan Sutwajee	3,500 0 0	
Mr. W. Tracey, Assistant Surveyor, on Special Duty, Drainage Work	1,000 0 0	
Poshia Changia	300 0 0	
Shallum Dhondoo	150 0 0	
Messrs. Kennedy and Co.....	2,660 11 2	
Annajee Ramjee	2,227 0 0	
Mr. E. Ledbetter	2,000 0 0	
	50,115 8 1	
Claim against Mr. H. Conybear, late Superintendent of Repairs.....	230 0 0	
		2,03,830 8 2
Total, Rs...	.....	15,61,645 13 3

(Errors Excepted)

H. TRACEY,
Clerk.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX TO CONSERVANCY REPORT.

STATEMENT of the Assets of the Municipal Fund on the 31st December 1862.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cash, —Her Majesty's Government Treasury	1,40,902 10 10	
Bank of Bombay	7,455 6 8	
In the hands of the Clerk,		
Cash	Rs. 93 10 0	
2 Unpaid Cheques.....	33 4 4	
	126 14 7	
		1,48,485 0 1
Two Government Securities of 4 per Cent. Loan, lodged for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay.....	.....	5,000 0 0
Unadjusted Advances .....	.....	50,115 8 1
Balance against Mr. H. Connybear.....	.....	230 0 0
<i>Value of Dead Stock in charge of the following Officers:</i>		
Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners, besides Books and Publications to which no value has been assigned	965 2 6	
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, Stores Rs. 44,596-8-4, and Office Dead Stock Rs. 2,301-2-9	46,897 11 1	
Collector of Municipal Taxes	600 8 3	
Assessor of Houses ..	158 0 0	
Inspector of Slaughter Houses, Markets, and Shops..	268 1 0	
Deputy Commissioner of Police	109 0 6	
C. Forjett, Esq., Inspector for Scavenging and Watering.....		Correct Accounts of these Stores will be submitted next year.
Bombay Vihar Water Works	4,914 10 6	
<i>Uncovered Taxes on 31st December, according to the Collector's Returns.</i>		
Rates on Houses and Lands.....	3,01,413 14 0	
Taxes on Vehicles and Animals.....	62,589 3 0	
		4,17,947 2 10
Total, Rs....	.....	6,21,777 11 0

(Errors Excepted)

H. TRACEY,

Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

* Bombay, Municipal Commissioners' Office.

APPENDIX TO SURVEY REPORT.

[Bombay]

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT showing the amount of Survey work done from 1st April 1861 to 31st March 1862, in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

Deputy Collector- ate.	Talooka.	Villages.		Remarks.
		No.	Completed during the Year.	
1	2	3	4	5

HYDRABAD, or demarcation of Village Boundaries.

Buddeena	185	243	The work in this Talooka is now being revised ; the number of Dehs will be fixed also, not done hitherto.
Baga-ka-Tanda	97	62	
Dhara Mohhut	63	13	In one Tuppa the work is being revised ; elsewhere it is completed.
Sahitee	114	13	
Kundiara	63	4	The work of demarcation in the Dehs not entered in column 5 was completed in these Talookas prior to the 1st April 1861.
Mora	79	26	
Sukkrund	104	56	
Halla	109	72	
Shadadpoor	72	59	
Allyar-ka-Tanda	75	45	
Meerpoor	26	17	
Hydrabad	65	6	

NOTE.—The Boundary between the Talookas of Meerpoor, Allyar-ka-Tanda, and Mohhut Dehra, in the Hyderabad Collectorate, and the Political Superintendency, Thurr and Parkur, is to be settled at the close of the current month; until then some boundary demarcation remains incomplete.

THAKBUST, or Village Boundary Survey.

Sahitee	114	11	The other Dehs in this District were thakbusted prior to the 1st April 1861.
Kundiara	63	4	
Mora	79	21	This work has all been done between 1st April and 31st March 1862.
Sukkrund	104	104	
Halla	109	109	
Shadadpoor	72	72	
Meerpoor	26	26	
Allyar-ka-Tanda	75	75	
Mohhut Dehra	63	14	
Baga-ka-Tanda	97	8	46 Dehs were thakbusted in 1860.—3 Dehs now remaining to be completed.
Buddeena	485	8	
Hydrabad	65	6	53 Dehs were thakbusted in 1860.—36 Dehs now remaining to be completed.
			The work was commenced here in March 1862.
			59 Dehs were thakbusted in 1857. The work in this Talooka, and in part of Goonee, will be revised during the next two months.

KRISTWAR, or Field Survey.

Goonee, Beegahs 1,73,676. The field survey was suspended in Goonee and transferred to the Hyderabad Talooka at the end of March 1862.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

I PROCEED to submit the Administration Report for the Central Provinces up to the 1st August 1862. As this Administration was constituted on the 2nd November 1861, the present is the *first* Report. The affairs of one portion of the new Provinces (namely, the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories) have indeed, from time to time, been reported upon in conjunction with those of the North-Western Provinces; and the affairs of another portion, namely, Sumbulpore and its Dependencies, in conjunction with those of Bengal. But the affairs of one main portion, namely, the Nagpore Province, have never yet been reported to the Supreme Government.

2. By the Government Resolution of 2nd November 1861 the Province of Nagpore and its Dependencies, and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, were formed into the Central Provinces. Administration formed for the Central Provinces. By the Government Resolution of 30th April 1862 Sumbulpore and its Dependencies were added thereto. In this Report it will be necessary to treat of these various Provinces as one whole under their joint appellation of the Central Provinces.

3. These Provinces, then, are of great extent. They stretch from Bundelcund in the north, to the Madras Presidency in the south; from the Frontier of Bengal in the east, to independent Malwa and to the Deccan in the west. Their extreme length from north to south may be computed at 510, and their extreme breadth from east to west at 550 miles. They extend from the 18th to 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 77th to 83rd degree of East Longitude. Their estimated area amounts to 150,000 square miles. Among the ancient Divisions of India they comprise portions of Hindostan and Malwa, and the greater part of Gondwana; but in a strict sense they do not comprise any part of the Deccan. A glance at the Map prefixed to this Report will shew how the several Frontiers are formed. It will suffice here to state that these Provinces are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelcund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British District of Chundeyree, Lullulpore (belonging to the north-west Provinces), by the Bhopaul

State, by Scindia's Dominions, by Berar, and by the Nizam's Dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's Dominions and by the Madras District of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State, under Madras jurisdiction; by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mehals and the north-west Frontier Agency; and by the Rewa State.

4. In general terms, then, the Central Provinces may be described as an extensive British Territory, situated in the very heart and centre of the Indian Peninsula, dissociated, geographically and politically, from other British Provinces; and though occasionally touching upon neighbouring British Districts, yet, for the most part, surrounded on all sides by Foreign Territory. Their general shape. But, on the other hand, they are compact within themselves; their jurisdiction, though expansive, is not struggling; their Frontiers, though exhibiting some irregularities, run generally in regular lines, and their shape is that of a vast triangle.

5. The country, thus comprised, possesses physical and external features so numerous and varied, that to describe them all within the limits of this Report would be impossible. But I shall attempt such description as may convey a general idea of the main characteristics.

6. The first striking feature in the Central Provinces is their division into nearly two halves by the Sautpoora Hills. This range runs south of the River Nerbudda from east to west. Within itself it embraces considerable tracts of table land, which have been formed into several Districts. It may be said, then, that there are three kinds of Districts, *first*, those north of or above the Sautpoora Hills; *second*, those belonging to the Hills; and *third*, those south of or below the Hills. The Districts in and above the Sautpoora Hills have the better climate, and are the more interesting. Those below the Hills have a less desirable climate, but they are the greatest, and the most capable of development.

7. The Districts north of or above the Sautpoora Hills, then, commence from where the table land of Bundelcund is supported or flanked by Hills, which, with their scarped faces, their rugged bastions, their elongated horizontal summits, appear like the fortresses of Nature. The north-west portion of the tract, which is known as the Saugor and Dumoff Territory, is an undulating or hilly country diversified by the off-shoots of the Vindya Range, and to the south resting upon the range itself. Though often either rugged or arid or overgrown with jungle, it has much scattered cultivation and contains many spots of richness and beauty. Then to the south there comes the Vindya Hills, a comparatively low and irregular range overlooking the VALLEY OF THE NERBUDDA River. This Valley commences from the western limit of Hoshungabad District (not far from Mhow and Indore) passing through the Nursingpoor District on to Jubbulpore. It is bounded on the north, then, by the Vindyas, and reaches to the Sautpooras, which form its southern boundary. At Jubbulpore it is gradually cut off by the off-shoots of the Sautpoora Hills. Though deep

it is, on the whole, broad, often having a breadth of thirty miles. Its extreme length may be more than two hundred miles, watered by the Nerbudda from end to end. For the most part it is a sheet of excellent cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and wheat, and is one of the finest parts of the Central Provinces. In the cold season the prospect is remarkable, consisting in long plains waving with harvest, and bounded on either hand with ranges running almost parallel to each other, and stretching out in seemingly endless perspective.

8. Then from Jubbulpore running northwards towards Mirzapore, up to the Frontier of the Rewa Agency, there is a tract which is really a branch of the Nerbudda Valley, though it is not permeated by any stream of note. It is about a hundred miles in length and of varying breadth. In fertility it is hardly inferior to the Nerbudda Valley. It is now traversed by the Trunk Road from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore. And the entire tract from the Frontier of Rewa to Jubbulpore, and thence along the bank of the Nerbudda to the extremity of Hoshungabad, is to be traversed by a Railway. Here, then, is to be found one of the principal arteries of wealth and traffic within these Provinces.

9. The Districts in the Sautpoora Range from the HILL REGION of the Central Provinces, commence from the elevated Plateau of Umur-kuntuk, where the River Nerbudda has its source. The Plateau itself now belongs to the Raja of Rewa; but the cool and fertile, though wild, valleys in its neighbourhood are British. As they approach the Valley of the Nerbudda they become lower and less healthy. These several tracts are known as the Mundla District, once the seat of a mixed Gond and Rajpoot Dynasty, sparsely peopled, scantily cultivated, rich in resources, poor in development, in parts fit for European settlements, in parts fit only for the habitation of tigers.

10. Due west there comes the Seonee District, generally wild and hilly, but with some rich valleys and plateau. This is traversed from end to end by the Trunk Road from Jubbulpore to Nagpore; westward again is the Chindwara District, once the seat of the principal Gond Dynasty in these Provinces. It contains the Muthoor and the Puchmurree Hills, important places, on which rest the hopes of establishing Sanatoria for these Provinces, and on one of which it is proposed to establish an European Convalescent Depôt. Again to the west is the Baitool District, possessing one extensive table land, where the River Taptee has its source, and one fine valley which produces the best Opium in these Provinces. In this District there are situated the Khamlœ Hills, where a possible, though not certain, project of a Sanatorium has been formed.

11. The Districts south of or below the Sautpoora Range constitute, in the first place, the Province of Nagpore Proper. These are separated from Berar and the Nizam's Dominions by the River Wurda running from north to south. It is along the left bank of the river that there is situated the great CORRON FIELD of the Central Provinces. In the north, where the river debouches from the Sautpoora Hills, the cotton cultivation consists of a rich but narrow strip along the bank. This strip widens as

it proceeds southwards, till, owing to a semi-circular curve of the river, it attains a width of fifty miles at a point which may be marked by Hingunghat, the well known cotton mart. Here is the great plain of black loamy soil cultivated partly with cotton and partly with wheat and maize, but capable of being cultivated chiefly with cotton. The flat unvarying champagne of unbroken cultivation contrasts strangely with the stony, jungly, rugged,

The Valley of the Wurda. undulating tracts around it. Then it gradually becomes narrower and narrower still hugging the banks of the river, but more and more encroached upon by the brushwood and forest till it becomes lost a little below the old City of Chanda. At this point the Desert and the Garden are brought into juxtaposition. On one side of the City there is the black loam and the cotton crops; on the other side there is the barren unpropitious ground covered with low forest and brushwood, and tenanted by wild beasts. This black soil tract, then, cannot be less than 100 miles in length, while its breadth is varying. Its probable area may amount to 3,985 or 4,000 square miles. And this area one day may, and will, be cultivated chiefly with cotton.

12. The next great Division is the Valley of the Wyngunga, which flows nearly parallel to the Wurda from north to south. Towards the north, where the river debouches from the Sauppoora Hills, the valley is broad, generally cultivated, and often rich. On the right bank opposite the Capital, Nagpore, the valley reaches out to a great breadth till it is separated only by some hilly country from the Valley of the Wurda. Here, then, is the great PLAIN OF NAGPORE stretching from the Capital to the River Wyngunga for forty miles of flat unbroken cultivation of wheat and maize. On the opposite side of the river the country is more broken or undulating, and but partially cultivated, chiefly by

Lakes and Tanks. means of irrigation from tanks. These tanks are so numerous, and some of them so large, being many miles in circumference, that this tract might almost be called the LAKE REGION of Nagpore. Here a tank is not a piece of water with regular banks, crowned with rows or avenues of trees, with an artificial dyke and sluices, and with fields around it. But it is an irregular expanse of water; its banks are formed by rugged hills covered with low forests that fringe the water where the wild beasts repair to drink; its dykes, mainly shaped out of spurs from the hills, are thrown athwart the hollows, a part only being formed by masonry; its sluices often consist of chasms or fissures in the rock; its broad surface is often, as the monsoon approaches, lashed into surging and crested waves.

13. Proceeding southward the Valley of the Wyngunga becomes narrower but continues rich, abounding in rice cultivation, and highly irrigated, until at last it joins the Wurda (there called the Prauhita) below Chandah. Its feeders have also valleys of a similar character. But the cultivation is hemmed in by low forest or rank jungle; and even in the cultivated tracts the malaria is so prejudicial, that during the autumn and early winter no European could enter there and live. As, then, the Valley of the Wurda is the Cotton Field, so the lower valley of the Wyngunga is the RICE FIELD of these Provinces.

14. Proceeding eastward the attention is arrested by the plateau of Chutteesghur. This tract is considered to be one of the finest and most promising portions of the Central Provinces.

15. After running in a comparatively straight line, west to east, from the banks of the Taptee, past the Valleys of both Wurda and the Wyngunga over a distance of nearly three hundred miles, the Sautpoora Range culminates at Amurkuntuk, a celebrated spot, and already mentioned. After that the range turns abruptly and shapes its course northwards. Beneath

The plateau of Chutteesghur. and beyond the remarkable angle thus formed there lies the undulating table land of the PLATEAU OF CHUTTEESGHUR, now called (after the name of the principal Station) the District of Raepore. The northern or upper portion has its surface broken up by a variety of small hills and ranges of irregular formation. It is not well cultivated nor thickly peopled. Its principal place is the old City of Ruttonpoor. Proceeding southwards the country becomes more open and better cultivated.

16. From the forest-clothed hills far down to the south there rise the Mahanuddy and the Sew Rivers. These run northwards almost parallel to each other, and both intersect the plains of Chutteesghur in the neighbourhood of Raepore. The extensive tracts, then, adjacent to or situate between these rivers possess remarkable productive powers. They produce wheat and rice in abundance. The ground is on a high level, stretching out in long and gentle undulations, presenting the sight of endless cultivation without any break or interruption for many miles. The harvests have increased of late, and will increase indefinitely until Chutteesghur becomes one of the great granaries of the country.

* 17. Eastward beyond the Valley of the Mahanuddy, there intervene the petty states, dependencies of Sumbulpore. A stream (one of the feeders of the Mahanuddy) named the Jank, forms the boundary between the Raepore District of the Nagpore

The Gurjat States. Province and these states. Here there appear various ranges of wild wooded hills generally running from north to south. In some places the hills rise to a considerable altitude, and the wilderness becomes a noble forest. These tracts are now poor and barbarous, yet possessing great capability of improvement; held by Feudal Chiefs, tributaries of the British Government. Thus the country continues for more than fifty miles till the valley of the Mahanuddy once more meets the view. That river, having as already mentioned, run its course northwards, turns round and proceeds in a south-easterly direction in its progress towards the sea. In this neighbourhood its valley is sometimes shut in by hills, and sometimes opens out into a fine expanse. It is here that Sumbulpore and the British Territory pertaining to it are situated. And, truly, in an economic point of view, the situation is a commanding one. For many miles above this point the Mahanuddy is navigable during the monsoon months only, though not during the greater part of the year. But a few miles below Sumbulpore the river becomes navigable all the year round, right down to the sea. It is to this point, then, the head of the Mahanuddy, navigation, that we hope to carry by land transit the vast

produce of Eastern Nagpore. Thence the passage to the seaport will be sufficiently easy.

18. The Sumbulpore territory, then, consists in reality of the VALLEY OF THE MAHANUDDY and its feeder the Eebe, which traverse the whole district from one extremity to the other. The remainder of the district, though extensive in area,

consists chiefly of hill and forest, with occasional valleys partially reclaimed. Even the valley of the *Eebe* is rugged and narrow. But the valley of the Mahanuddy is in most parts open, and attains to a considerable width, opposite Sumbulpore. It is but partially cultivated as yet; but its natural capabilities are supposed to be enormous. It produces cotton, sugar-cane and rice. It possesses a complete system of tank irrigation, and an industrious, though scanty, population. As already explained, the western valley of the Mahanuddy is bounded by wooded hills, some of which abut abruptly on the river itself. To the eastwards, again, there appear the hills and the forests. And about forty miles to the north of Sumbulpore there is the frontier of the wild and almost unknown hill states subordinate to the North-west Frontier Agency of the Bengal Government. In that direction the hills rise higher and higher, step by step, till they flank the salubrious table land of Chota Nagpore. Again, about 40 miles to the east and south-east of Sumbulpore, there runs the frontier of the tributary states of Orissa, and of the Cuttack district.

19. The eastern confines of the Central Provinces having thus been reached, it remains only to notice the southern and south-eastern.

20. Thus the south-eastern portion of the Nagpore Province is a GREAT WILDERNESS. It stretches from the valley of the Wynegunga, and the plains of Chutteesghur, down to the Godavery on the south, and almost to the range of the Eastern Ghaut Mountains that overhang the littoral districts of Bengal and Madras. It is divided into two portions by the Indrawatty river, which, rising in the Eastern Ghauts, runs in a south-west course to join the Godavery.

21. With a few small and rare exceptions, the upper portion, north of the Indrawatty, is composed of out-lying portions of the Chanda, Bhundara, and Raepore districts, and of the Bustar state. It is entirely uncultivated and uninhabited. It is unsurveyed, and almost untrodden by man, except in one line traversed once or twice a year by the hardy Banjarra traders with their long strings of laden bullocks. This track is the solitary mark of human occupation. The whole tract is believed to abound in hill and wood, and to be malarious, even deadly, in climate. In some places it is known to contain, or to have contained, valuable and extensive forests. In the hills to the north of it the river Mahanuddy has its source. In the south-west, nearer to the Godavery, there is the solitary mount of Soorjaghur, rising to a height of 4,000 feet, and said to be crowned with some Hindoo temples. On the whole, it is one of the wildest portions of the British dominions in the east, and is a blank in the Map of India. In area it is as

large as two or three districts in the settled Provinces. Yet its total revenues are under a few thousands of Rupees, and its population under a few thousand souls.

22. The lower portion, south of the Indrawatty, if not quite so desolate as the portion just described, is still very wild. Its climate, if not deadly, is still malarious and unhealthy. The Indrawatty itself does not contribute much to agriculture, or to human habitation. There are but few villages (and those wretched) along its banks, and but scanty cultivation in its valley. In some places it is fringed with forests. It has some noble cascades, and often rushes over rapids. It is neither navigated nor

The Bustar State.

navigable. On the south bank is situated Jngdulpoor, in itself a village, but the Capital of Bustar, a Native State, under political control of British authority, with a large area, and a small half-civilized population. This part, also, has heretofore formed a blank in Indian Geography. But recent enquiries have thrown some light on these dark regions. The country is described as an interminable and primeval forest, with a sprinkling here and there of small villages with patches of cultivation. There are various ranges of hills occasionally clothed with forests of Saul and Teak; and at one point near the Indrawatty there is a group of hills from 3,000 to 4,000 feet high, and having a cool climate. Beyond Bustar, stretching far to the north-east, close up to Sumbulpore, there is the outlying

The Kalahundy State.

state of Kharonde or Kalabundy, also a petty principality under the political control of British authority. This territory is somewhat similar in character to that of Bustar. But the country is more open and salubrious. Again, the eastern limits of Bustar touch upon the Jeypore State, which is under the political jurisdiction of the Madras Presidency. In the Eastern Ghauts, near to Jeypore, there rises the Selree river, which runs southwards to join the Godavery. In character it resembles the Indrawatty, though it is on a smaller scale. It is partially fringed with forest, and timber can sometimes be floated down. But it is not navigable. Its junction with the Godavery is near that Great Gorge where the Godavery bursts through the Eastern Ghauts in its course to the sea, and also near the boundary of the Rajahmundry, or Godavery District of the Madras Presidency.

23. There only remains the long strip of territory lying along the left bank of the

The Godavery District.

Godavery, and between the southern boundary of the Bustar State and the river. There is a fringe of villages and cultivation along the river bank; but in the interior, beyond that margin, the country is the same as that already described. To the north of this strip there stands the new station of Sironcha, near the junction of the rivers Wurda, Wyngunga,* Indrawatty and Godavery. Lower down the river is Doomagoodum, the head quarters of the Godavery Navigation Department.

24. The various kinds of districts have now been described. Such briefly, then,

Physical features.

in their external aspect, are the Central Provinces; vast in geographical area, infinitely varied in local and topographical

* The combined rivers Wurda and Wyngunga form the Pranbheta.

details, sometimes flat and fertile, but generally wild and rugged, abounding in hills, forests and brushwood, sparsely populated and scantily cultivated for the most part, but occasionally opening out into long and broad tracts covered with harvests and thickly inhabited; on the whole, poor and unproductive at present, but rich in various resources, and capable of indefinite development in the future.

25. For the purposes of this report, it will suffice to touch only on those portions of the past history of this country which may have materially affected the condition of things as they appear at the present day.

Past History.

26. The earliest dynasties in this part of India, of which any thing is now either recorded or remembered, are those of the Gond Rajpoots. But prior to these, and superior to them in civilization, there must have been several Hindoo dynasties which are only now known by architectural remains,—some at Jubbulpore on the banks of the Nerbudda, some in the hilly part of Chutteesghur, and some at Bustar in the heart of the wilderness.

Ancient Hindoo Dynasties.

27. As already stated in this chapter, the ancient Gondwana or country of the Gonds comprises most of the countries now included in the Central Provinces, both below and above the Sautpoora range. The earliest settlers in the woods and hills, and the oldest dynasties were Gond. The Gonds seem without doubt to have been one of the most powerful and important of the aboriginal races of India. Existing prior to the advent of the Hindoos, they possessed their own forms of heathenism, which often are preserved entire and intact to this day, and which have always and under all changes impressed their mark on the character of the tribe. But some Gonds, while retaining their external and distinctive characteristics, adopted the Hindoo and some few the Mahomedan religion. Thus there are seen in the present age, as respects faith and custom, three kinds of Gonds, namely the aboriginal Gonds, the Hindoo Gonds, and the few Mussulman Gonds. While in physique and morale all three seem much alike. The Hindoo conquered, of the Gonds were principally Rajpoots. These intermarried with the conquerors, and their descendants are called Rajpoots, and pride themselves on their descent. Most of the indigenous Rajpoots, so called, are really Gond Rajpoots. These mixed races, becoming acclimatised to countries that would have proved deadly to many civilized nations, spread themselves over wide domains, and in arms and policy emulated the achievements of superior tribes. Their original boundary in the south may, perhaps, have been the Godavery. If it was, they must have crossed that river, and extended far into the Deccan.

The Gond Tribe.

The Gond Rajpoots.

28. They formed from first to last four kingdoms within the present limits of these Provinces. The northern kingdom had its capital at Mundla, and at Gurra, (near the modern City of Jubbulpore), and dominated the greater part of the Nerbudda

Valley; while the remainder, together with the northern or Saugor District was occupied by Boondela Rajpoots, and by Hindoos of various tribes. Of the two midland Kingdoms one had its Capital at

Their four Kingdoms.

Deoghur on the southern face or slopes of the Sautpoora Range, overlooking and commanding the plains which now belong to Nagpore. Deoghur is now ruined and utterly desolate; but it was a City before Nagpore was even a village. The other midland Kingdom has its Capital at Kherla, a Hill commanding the rich valley of Baitool in the heart of the Sautpoora Hills. To this also belonged the celebrated forts of Gawilghur and Nurnalla, both in the same range. The southern kingdom had its Capital at Chanda on the Warda, and comprised a vast but wild territory; it stretched far up to the north-east, and again commanding the Godavery stretched far down to the south. These four Dynasties existed at least some time before the formation of the Mogul Empire. They were brave and independent, but they could never have been rich or powerful. Still, each of them must have possessed an annual revenue of some lakhs of Rupees. They were quite inferior in art and civilization

Their Remains.

to the Hindoo and Mahomedan Dynasties known in other parts of India; but still they each left architectural remains and monuments of great interest at *Mundla*, at *Deoghur*, at *Kherla*, and at *Chanda*. These ruins surrounded by, or adjacent to, the waste or the rocks, or the forest, fill the modern enquirer with surprise, and attest the former energies of half-civilized races, contending with the wildness of nature. As the Mahomedan rule absorbed the different parts of Central India, it attacked these Gond Kingdoms in turn. The northern Kingdom, however, in some struggles, well known to local tradition, maintained something of its independence, though it may have lost many of its richer Provinces. The southern Kingdom also does not appear to have been entirely subdued, though it was rendered tributary; but its branches across the Godavery were carried away, and added to the Mahomedan Kingdoms in the Deccan. That dominion indeed spread over both banks of the Godavery, and up to a recent period the strip of territory on the left or Nagpore side of the river belonged to the Nizam. The midland Kingdom was, at all events, rendered tributary, and its princes were by force, or influence, converted to Islam.

29. Besides these four Kingdoms, there was a Gond Rajpoot Dynasty at Wurungul in the Deccan. When that place fell to the Mahomedans, the Raja fled northwards across the Godavery, and established himself in wild independence among the inaccessible forests.

30. The Mahomedan princes and generals who were settled in Malwa (somewhat beyond the present north-western frontier of the Central Provinces) did sooner or later occupy the finest parts of the Nerbudda Valley. And the city of Hoshungabad was named after the well known Hoshung Khan. The Mahratta Province of Nagpore, too, having been brought under Mahomedan rule, was made a dependency of the Vice-Royalty of the Deccan. As the Mahomedan Empire became broken up, and a general scramble for empire commenced, and as the tide of Mahratta invasion ebbed and flowed, revolutions swept like so many

waves one after the other. The Nerbudda districts suffered, in common with Malwa, a long series of misfortunes. Thus the landholding portion of the Hindoo population were trodden out or banished, and the Gonds were driven to the hills and woods. And at the last, these much vexed Provinces suffered partially from Pindarry incursions; the robber tribe of Pindarries having fixed their head quarters in the wild and strong country on the banks of the Nerbudda below Hoshungabad. The depopulation and devastation which occurred in those successive periods of evil greatly modified the circumstances and character of the people, and the effects are clearly traceable to this day. Ultimately, however, the districts of Saugor and Dumoh, and part of the Hoshungabad District, became incorporated in the dominion of the Mahratta House of Scindia, while the rest of the country now included in the Central Provinces formed the kingdom established by the Mahratta House of Bhonsla.

31. The Bhonslas did, indeed, accumulate a great extent of territory. They subdued successively each of the four Gond Kingdoms already mentioned.
- The great Bhonsla Kingdom.

There are no traces now left of the Royal Gond families of Mundla and Kherla. But the descendants of the Mahomedan Gond Princes of Deoghur, and of the Hindoo Gond Princes of Chanda, still survive as state pensioners. The Bhonslas also reduced the Gond Rajpoot Chief who, driven out from the Deccan by the Mahomedans, had established himself in the wilds of Bustar near the Godavery, and also over the Gond and Gond Rajpoot Chieftains, who dwell in the districts of the Mahannuddy, now known as Sumbulpore and its dependencies. Thence they extended their possessions over the Cuttack Province right

down to the Sea. It is also to be remembered that the Bhonslas owned as one of their first possessions the Province of Berar, and bore the title of Rajahs of Berar. Hence Nagpore has sometimes been erroneously compared with Berar. After the first Mahratta war in 1503, Berar was shorn off from the Nagpore Kingdom, and transferred to the Nizam of the Deccan, under whose sovereignty it has since remained. At the same time the Province of Cuttack was ceded to the British. The power of the Bhonslas culminated under the first and greatest of the Rughojees. He ruled from the Bay of Bengal in the east to the Adjunta Hills overlooking Kandeish in the west, from the Nerbudda in the north to the Godavery in the south, over one of the greatest kingdoms ever founded by a Mahratta prince. His revenues amounted to

about a million sterling per annum. He died in 1755. It was in the reign of the second Rughojee (1803) that Cuttack and Berar were lost to the Bhonslas, and the kingdom reduced by more than one-third. From that time also a British Resident was established at Nagpore. Rughojee the second died in 1816, and Appa Sahib was placed on the throne. It was his treachery and defection in 1817 that brought on those events that ended so well for the British cause in the defence of the Residency under Sir R. Jenkins, and the battle of Seetabuldee. One result of these affairs was the cession to the British of the districts on the Nerbudda

and of the tributary states on the Mahanuddy. From that time also the two small

Cession of Territory to the British Government and to the Nizam.

Hills of Seetabuldee (at Nagpore itself) and a few square miles of ground for a cantonment were also ceded to the

British. These several cessions were ratified by the treaties of 1817 and 1826; and the several districts under the designations then recognized are all named in the Schedules annexed to the last named treaty. At the same period after the conclusion of the second Mahratta war, the Saugor and Dumoh districts were ceded to the British Government by Dowlut Rao Scindia in 1817 and 1818, and the territories under their then recognized designations are to be found in the Schedules attached to the treaty of 1818. Saugor is also included in the cessions made by the Peishwa in the treaty of 1817. Thus were acquired by the British Government the districts so long known as "The Saugor and Nerbudda Territory."

32. The remnant of the Bhonsla dominions now consisted of the Province of Nagpore itself. After the final deposition of Appa Sahib in 1818, (who, after continued

Ultimate limits of the Nagpore Kingdom.

acts of treachery, fled to Hindostan) Rughojee the third, then a minor, was placed on the throne by British authority.

During the long minority and regency which ensued the Government was virtually conducted by the Resident Sir R. Jenkins. Some European Officers were appointed to superintend the several districts; and a regular staff of Native officials was appointed. This administration, if not quite equal to that of regular British Provinces, was consonant to the usages and circumstances of the country, and superior to any thing known previously. It is still remembered with favor by the

It lapses to the British Government.

people. It lasted till 1830, when the Government was assumed by the Rajah himself. Rughojee died in 1853, without heirs begotten or adopted, and the kingdom lapsed to the British Government as paramount in 1854.

33. In 1860 several additions accrued on the several Frontiers. Certain portions of the Saugor and Hoshungabad districts, previously assigned to British management (to-

Minor Cessions.

gether with other districts not connected with these Provinces) were ceded in perpetuity, in virtue of certain territorial arrangements concluded with Maharajah Scindia. A portion of the Shahghur Principality, confiscated by reason of the rebellion of its Rajah in 1857, was included in the Saugor district. An important strip of territory extending along the left bank of the Godavery for 140 miles was ceded to the British Government in virtue of the recent territorial arrangements made with His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan in 1860.

34. This sketch may be concluded with a summary of the dates on which the various territories now incorporated in the Central Provinces were acquired by the British Government :—

1817 Nerbudda Districts	.. From the Bhonsla Mahratta.
.. Seetabuldee Hill (Nagpore)	.. From " " "
1818 Saugor Districts	.. From Scindia Mahratta.
1826 Sumbulpore and its Dependencies	.. From Bhonsla.
1854 Nagpore Province	.. From " "
1860 Part of Shahhgur (Saugor)	.. From Bundelcund.
.. Hindia Hurdee (Hoshungabad)	.. From Scindia Mahratta.
.. Godavery Talooks	.. From Nizam of the Deccan.

35. It will be observed that almost the whole of these Provinces have been under Mahratta rule. In Nagpore Proper, which is between the Wurda and Wyngunga rivers, the Mahrattas have thoroughly left their impress upon the face and features of the country. There the manners and customs, the language, the ideas and associations, are all Mahratta, both among high and low, both in town and country, and village. With certain modifications,

Mahratta Rule and Associations. this part of the country much resembles Berar; and the Mahratta country of the Bombay Presidency. But in the rest of these dominions the Mahrattas remained distinct as a governing class; and, although everywhere indications of Mahratta influence are visible, yet with the mass of the people neither the language nor the associations are Mahratta. In the eastern part of Nagpore and Sumbulpore the Hindoo language prevails with some admixture of the Bengalee and Oorya languages, inasmuch as the frontier now reaches to within 150 miles of Cuttack District, and within 120 from the

Different languages used in the Central Provinces. district of Midnapore near Calcutta. To the south, in the districts bordering on the Godavery, the Teluogoo language is used. To the north in and above the Sautpoora Range the Hindoo and Oordoo languages prevail; and in the extreme north above Sangor there is much affinity with Bundelcund and Hindostan. Throughout all the hill regions and in the more remote districts the Gondee dialect prevails, and there are many wild tracts where this dialect alone would be understood. In general terms, however, the Hindostanee is the lingua franca now understood with few exceptions, even in the villages throughout these Provinces.

36. Of the population, generally, it is difficult, if not impossible, to convey any comprehensive idea in a few words. There are not here, as in some parts of India,

Various Tribes and Castes of the Population. particular classes in power, and particular classes in subjection, or particular tribes in substantial occupation of large tracts of country. The people here, indeed, present every variety of tribe and caste mixed up together. There are few tracts of country, even few villages, where any one tribe can be said to predominate. It must suffice to mention some of the principal tribes.

37. The Gonds have been already mentioned. They are principally found in the hill districts of the Sautpoora Range, and in the wild regions to the east and south; but a few of them are scattered about in the plains of Nagpore. The Mahomedans generally are not numerous, nor have they any large stake in the country. They have principally been attracted by service or adventure. There are but few Pathans from Northern India, some Moguls, a sprinkling of Deccanees, and some from Asoot in Madras. There used to be swarms of Arabs and Rohillas in the capital at Nagpore in the service of the second Rughojee, just as there are now in the Deccan. These men were mischievous and turbulent; they were happily driven out from Nagpore long ago; and there is apparently not one of them left. There are, fortunately, but few of the fanatical and priestly class of Mahomedans. Of Brahmins from Hindostan there are few; but there is of course a sprinkling of Mahratta Brahmins (Maharashtree) who are known to be a class of eminent ability and influence; the proportion of these, however, is small for the number of Mahrattas generally, except in the city of Nagpore, where they are numerous. But Brahmins of the poorer class are largely sprinkled all over the country as writers and petty traders; much of this kind of business being in their hands. The Rajpoots of more or less pure descent are numerous, especially to the east, and hold much land; some of them being large feudal landlords. As already explained, this race is much mixed with that of the Gonds, and most of them would not be acknowledged by the real Rajpoot of Northern India. In the Saugor and Damoh Districts, there are some of that formidable and untractable Boondela tribe of Rajpoots that possess Bundelcund.

38. Of the educated and mercantile class there are many Kayeths from Hindostan, introduced a few before and many after British Rule into the public offices and departments. The Purbhos from the Bombay Concan, and the Parsees are very few. That very important class of Marwarree merchants and bankers (whose native country is in Jodhpore) are well represented in the principal towns; some of them are men of real ability and enterprise. Some of the Madras mercantile class have found their way here in connexion with the Troops and the public departments.

39. Of the great agricultural section of the community nearly all tribes and castes are represented. The best of them are as yet, however, altogether inferior in skill, strength and industry to the great husbandman classes of Hindostan and the Punjab. But one of the chief are the Koonbees, who appear to be identical with the great Koonbee tribe in the Mahratta country of Bombay, from which tribe the dominant Mahratta race is sprung. The Nagpore Koonbees are chiefly found in the valleys of the Wurda and the Wyngunga. The Koormees and Kachees, Pomvars and Bagrees, similar tribes but of Hindostanee origin, are found chiefly in the northern and

central districts; they are skilful, careful and excellent husbandmen. The Lodhees possess and cultivate much of the land in most parts of these Provinces; they are found alike in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and in Nagpore; they are reputed to be fair husbandmen, but they are not of so quiet and contented a disposition as the other agricultural classes. The Chamars (leather makers or tanners), a low caste, abound in Chutteesghur, and indeed cultivate the greater part of that rich and fertile tract. Their character is as yet inferior; but from their possession of such fine land, they have a great chance and opportunity of progress. The ground is so productive that it does not call forth their energies at present. In the south near the Godavery the cultivators often are Telingees (from the Madras Telingana) speaking the Teloogoo language.

40. The villages thinly dotted over the great wilderness in the centre of the Nagpore Province are chiefly held by that section of the Gonds named Márees, a semi-barbarous race, extremely shy and timid, quite wild men of the woods, and seldom seen by an European. Of that remarkable class of Deccanee laborers, the Wuddaas, there are a few employed on the Railway works; they possess superior physical energy, and are the "navvies" of these Provinces.

41. To this cursory notice there should be added a mention of the Brinjarees, or Bunjairahs, or Lubanees. These men are to Central India what the Lohanee and Parachia traders are to the north of India. As traders and carriers these Bunjairahs ramify all over the country, and form a free-masonry among themselves. They travel from Bomlay to Mirzapore, from Bundelcund to Masulipatam. At this moment the land carriage for cotton is entirely in their hands. In the north of India the caravans have strings of camels. But these Bunjairahs, instead of camels, have vast herds of bullocks. In the north of India the armed traders have to face the snows, and the rocky passes, and the fierce mountaineers. But these Bunjairahs have to meet different dangers, in the damp and dark forest, the putrefying vegetation, the malarious exhalation, the pestilential swamp. In the height of the rainy season, however, they have a recess, and they permit their bullocks to graze in the boundless pasturage. The character of these men is in some respects fair; but they are often daring and turbulent, and sometimes suspected of participation in robberies.

42. The general disposition of the people is quiet, peaceable, and patient. Those classes which are wild or barbarous are not fierce nor aggressive. Fanaticism in any shape is rare. To the north of the Nerbudda the people are more spirited and sensitive. But they are not turbulent, and are of a milder character than the population of the neighbouring territory of Bundelcund. The upper class of the population is fairly interspersed everywhere; but its standard of education and civilization is not high. The middle class is numerous, and all things considered, tolerably educated and intelligent. The lower class and the mass of the population must rank low, even in an Indian scale, in respect to skill, industry

and intelligence; and education among them is even more rare than elsewhere in India.

43. As might be expected in such a pastoral country, there are vast herds of bullocks, cows and buffaloes. But all the bovine herds are of an ordinary description, rather below than above the general Indian average, except perhaps on the banks of the

lower Wurda, and the Godavery, and in a few exceptional places. In few parts is there really superior indigenous

breed of cattle. The best draught cattle come either from the southern Presidency or from the Deccan. There is no breed of horses or ponies worthy of the name; the Deccan chiefly supplying these animals for the local demand. Camels are not found here, and those that are imported do not thrive in this comparatively humid climate. Elephants

thrive here, and can be caught in the hills to the eastward.

Wild Animals.

Wild animals of many species are abundant. The tigers, cheetahs and panthers infest all the districts of these Provinces, and are most destructive to human life. The wild boars are plentiful, and prove very mischievous in eating up the crops. The bison and the wild buffalo is to be met with in many of the forests.

44. Of the agricultural products the most valuable and characteristic is *cotton*,

Agricultural Products.

which grows already to a great extent in the valley of the Wurda and in Chutteesghur, and might be indefinitely increased.

Cotton.

The next best cotton is raised in the valley of the Nerbudda.

some is also grown in the valley of the Mahanuddy. The best rice is very largely produced in the lower valley of the Wyngunga and in parts

Cereals.

of Chutteesghur. Wheat is produced best in the valley of

the Nerbudda, in the campaign country between Nagpore and the Wyngunga, and in parts of Chutteesghur. Oilseeds are largely cultivated in

Oilseed.

Chutteesghur and the valley of the Mahanuddy. Opium of

good quality is largely produced in the Baitool district, and its culture may be greatly extended. The best sugar-cane in these Provinces is to be

Opium.

met with in Jubbulpore districts, but with this and a few

other exceptions, the sugar-cane in these Provinces is of an inferior description. In fact, the culture of sugar in these Provinces is in its infancy.

Sugar-cane.

It may yet be increased and improved indefinitely. Safflower

of good quality is grown in Chutteesghur. Indigo to some extent is produced in Sumbulpore. Indian corn and millet (jowary) are found

Indian corn and millet.

in most parts of these Provinces. Of fibrous substances, flax

and hemp, there is but little as yet produced. Tea and coffee have not yet been introduced, though certainly the Sautpoora Hills would appear to offer facilities for such

introduction. The same remark applies to silk. Among the natural productions Lac-dye must be counted. The substance from which the

Lac-dye.

dye is extracted is the work of insects, which settle in

innumerable myriads upon particular trees, or shrubs, or grasses in the forests and woods to the eastward, that is in the districts of Mundla, Chutteesghur and Sumbulpore.

45. The forests and jungles, as will have been already apparent, are boundless in these Provinces. The resources in valuable or serviceable timber, if not so great as might have been expected, are yet very considerable. The Sautpoora Hills have extensive forests of saul of first rate quality (the value of saul being notorious), also saj and bije-saul, both trees furnishing very useful timber. To the south there are extensive teak forests, some of which are comparatively near to the Godavery. The open and cleared country is, on the whole, not destitute of ornamental trees, of these the finest are the tamarind and the mangoe, which are seen everywhere. The mangoe groves, small and great, are indeed one of the most noticeable features of the country. The avenues of trees on the Mirzapore and Jubbulpore roads are probably some of the longest to be seen any where. The superior date, palm and the cocoanut do not abound, while the inferior dwarf palm is a weed growing in quantities. The mulberry is hardly to be found. The banyan and the peepul are commonly to be met with.

46. The soil is generally rich and strong in the valleys and in the champaign country. In this cardinal advantage these Provinces will be surpassed by few. So far as agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture have advanced as yet, there seems every reason to hope that the soil will be made to teem with all the known products of India. Though the autumn and winter rains do sometimes fail, yet the regular monsoon is always copious; and for many months the whole surface of the country is covered with verdure as with a carpet.

47. Of coal there are some seams. Of iron there are great quantities; how great none can possibly say at present. In the Nerbudda Valley, a short distance to the west of Nursingpore, there are coal-mines on one side of the river, and iron mines on the other. The rail is here to run parallel with the river; and the mines of both kinds will be within fifty miles of the line. The mines are in the hands of an European Company. There are some coal seams in the Chindwarra district, but their real value is as yet a matter of doubt. Iron mines are worked in the Jubbulpore district; and in the hills to the north-east iron is known to exist in large quantities, and some at least of it will come into use eventually. In the centre of the Nagpore Province, too, there are many spots abounding in iron: whether the situation of the mines will offer sufficient facilities is a question requiring experience to solve. But the iron hill of Khundeshwar is close to the bank of the Wyngunga. If that river should be passable (which is doubtful) in the flood season, to the junction with the Godavery, then means of exportation might be ultimately provided.

48. The stone is chiefly of two kinds, sand-stone and basalt. In some places the sand-stone is coarse and suited only for ordinary masonry, in others it is fine and well adapted for carved work, and in others again thin-bedded and good for pavement. The basalt, though abundant in

many parts of the country, from the difficulty of dressing and cementing it, is not in such great request. Lime is found not only in the usual form of kunkur, but also in strata of argillaceous lime-stone. The marble rocks of the Nerbudda are celebrated, but the stone is not of very firm consistency, and is not commercially useful. Similar rocks are found in various localities between Seonee and Nagpore, sometimes pink and sometimes spotted with red or yellow; but there also little or no use is made of the marble. The bricks and tiles manufactured in the Central Provinces are of an inferior description, but as yet little search has been made for suitable clay.

49. The country is almost destitute of arts and manufactures, and there are no fabrics worthy of mention. The only factory of consequence is the Lac Factory at Jubbulpore, the property of an European gentleman. There are two screw presses for cotton and other goods—one at Hingun Ghat, the other at Chanda.

50. Architectural remains are scattered over the country, but they are Hindoo. There are no Mahomedan remains of importance. The remains left by the Gond Dynasties have been mentioned, as also the scattered Hindoo ruins of an anterior date, in several places. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territory the Mahrattas left few external traces of their rule. But in and about Nagpore the Bhonslas constructed several noble tanks and reservoirs with masonry pipes carried under ground for miles to supply water to the city and its environs. These works do, indeed, redound to their lasting honour. They also built several fine palaces and gardens. The style of architecture was purely Mahratta, distinguished by the flat roof, the far projecting eaves, the lofty wooden pillars, the walls of black stone; the general effect being massive and sombre. But, generally, the houses of the people are mean and unsightly, bricks and tiles being little used; and the actual material consisting of wood, thatch and mat. That such should be the case in a country so abounding in common wood and grass is not surprising. But as civilization advances, it is to be hoped that the houses will be better built.

51. The towns and cities in these Provinces cannot hold a high rank. There really is not one first class city in the country. Nagpore itself is, in its interior, probably one of the most ill-kept and unsightly cities in India. Saugor is a clean and good town, with a beautiful lake and environs; but its position gives it neither wealth nor trade. Jubbulpore is also well kept and is increasing with great rapidity; as yet, however, it is merely a rising place and no more. The extraordinary advantages of its position, however, seem to render its future destiny great and certain. Chanda and Mundla are truly strange cities with vast circumvallation and ruined forts; but in their interior containing little more than huts and jungle. Chanda is in a neighbourhood which is sure to be one day a centre of wealth, whether the current of trade

will bring greatness to that particular spot remains to be seen. In most of the Districts, such as Nursingpore, Baitool, Bhundarra and Raepore, the Head Quarters are large villages and nothing more. Raepore and minor places. The large cotton marts, such as Hingun Ghat, Wurda, Doolee, and others, places where great wealth must accumulate, are, in respect of streets, bazars, and houses, so backward, that few who had not seen them would credit the account of their condition. The apathy of the people in these respects is unfortunate. Accidental fires in such combustible dwellings are of constant occurrence, and so sure as the dry season comes round half these places are laid in ashes.

52. The trade of these Provinces has five great currents flowing, one to the north, one to the west, one to the south-west, one to the south-east, one to the south. The northern runs to Mirzapore, on the Ganges, and ultimately to Calcutta; its course is well open. The west is by the Valley of the Nerbudda, and the south-west proceeds direct to Bombay. Both these will be occupied hereafter by the Rail, and will then be united in Kandesh, wherein their united streams will flow to Bombay. The south-east is by the Valley of the Mahanuddy; the south by the Valley of the Godavery. These latter are at present but little developed; they will depend hereafter on the navigation of these two great rivers, and will tend to Cuttack, and more particularly to Coconada. It is Coconada which may be destined to become the Port of the Central Provinces.

53. The exports generally consist of raw produce; cotton, oilseeds, cereals, safflower, sugar, opium, lac, dyes, resin, wax, timber, iron. Exports and Imports. The imports consist of all kinds of manufactures and fabrics, piece-goods, cutlery, hardware, brass pots, wrought-iron, salt, cocoanuts.

54. Such, then, so far as I yet understand them, are the Central Provinces. Upon a survey of them the characteristics which most strike the mind are their variety, their present backwardness, their vast resources, their means of future development, and their extreme isolation from all other parts of British India *penitus toto divisos orbe*.

55. By the Resolution of the 2nd November 1861 these Provinces were ordered to be administered under what is known as the Non-Regulation system, the same as that which has obtained in the Punjab and Oude. Under the Supreme Government of India the administration is conducted by a Chief Commissioner with the usual Secretariat staff; subordinate to him there is a Judicial Commissioner, or Minister of Justice and Chief Judge in all branches; four Commissioners, each being Judge of Appeal and Sessions, and Superintendent General of a Circle of Districts; and 17 Deputy Commissioners, each being Judge in Civil Causes, Magistrate and Collector of a Zillah or District. The regular subordinate Judicial staff consists of 15 Assistant Commissioners and 18 Extra Assistant Commissioners. Of the country thus to be administered the area is estimated at 1,50,000

square miles; the population at perhaps nine millions; and the annual revenues at somewhat less than one hundred lakhs, or one million sterling.

56. The following is the distribution of Commissionerships or Divisions, and of Deputy Commissionerships or Districts :—

SAUGOR DIVISION	...	...	Saugor District.
			Dumoh "
			Hoshungabad "
			Baitool "
JUBBULPORE DIVISION	...	...	Jubbulpore District.
			Mundla "
			Seonee "
			Chindwarra "
			Nursingpore "
NAGPORE DIVISION	...	...	Nagpore "
			Nachengaoon "
			(Wurda)
			Bhundarra "
			Chanda "
CHITTEESOHUR DIVISION	...	...	Raepore "
			Belaspore "
			Sumbulpore and the Garjat Districts,
* GODAVERY TALOOKS	...	...	Sironcha District and Bustar Dependency.

57. After this preface, which, though long, seems necessary from the novelty of the subject, I shall touch on each branch of the administration in the prescribed order.

CHAPTER II.—JUDICIAL.

SECTION I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

58. The Reports of the Administration of Civil Justice in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories have heretofore been incorporated in those of the North-Western Provinces. For the Nagpore Province, previously to the present year, no Annual Report was ever drawn up. For the past year, 1861, the Report for all the Provinces have been

Defective Returns.

incorporated into one by the Judicial Commissioner. But the comparative statistics are very defective, and render the preparation of an accurate and comprehensive summary almost impossible. The deficiencies are even greater in the Returns of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories than in those of Nagpore.

59. For the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories Civil Justice was administered by a Judge, and a Native Judicial staff, framed after the model of the North-Western Provinces, and consisting of Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs; and

* This is administered by a Deputy Commissioner directly under the Chief Commissioner.

under a Procedure Code, prepared by Mr. A. A. Roberts when he held the office of Judge.

Previous system. In the Nagpore Province the Punjab Civil Code was adopted from the first, and justice was administered, not by a separate Judicial staff, but by the District Officers and their Assistants, and in the interior of Districts by the Tuhseeldars, or local Revenue Officers in charge of Sub-Divisions of Districts. In Sumbulpore Civil Justice was administered by a Native Judicial Officer distinct from the Deputy Commissioner.

60. Up to the present time the rules previously existing in each section of these Provinces have been acted upon. But in order to place everything on a solid and uniform basis, it has been proposed that the Civil Procedure Act No. X of 1859 should be introduced throughout these Provinces. As regards principles of Law, the Punjab Code is prescribed as a manual for general guidance.

61. Since the formation of the Central Provinces the Punjab scale of establishments has been declared applicable to the whole. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and Sumbulpore, this necessitated a general revision of establishments; but not for the Nagpore Province. In the former this revision is now complete; the Principal

New Judicial Establishments. Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs have been all abolished, or rather many of them have been incorporated in the general District establishments, and re-appear under the names of Tuhseeldars and Extra Assistants. The financial result will be adverted to in another chapter. But in a judicial point of view the result has been to largely increase the number of Courts, especially in the interior of Districts. Under the former system some Districts might have 2 or 3 Judges in the interior, others only one. Under the new system there will not be less than 2, 3, or 4 Tuhseeldars in the interior of every District. Formerly

Increase in the number of Judges. there were 19 officers of all grades empowered to decide causes, great and small, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories; there are now 50 such officers. And as the increase will chiefly be in distant portions of the Territories, the convenience to the people will be considerable. A similar arrangement has been carried out in Sumbulpore, where, in place of one officer with Judicial powers, there will in future be four.

62. The Tuhseeldars, then, are Judges in the interior; the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants at the Head Quarters of Districts. These are all the Courts with original jurisdiction. Above them there are the several Divisional Commissioners, who are Appellate Courts. And over all there is the Judicial Commissioner as Court of Final Appeal.

63. In addition to this, the regular machinery, Small Cause Courts have been established in the Cities of Nagpore and Jubbulpore from 1st July 1862, under the provisions of Act XLII of 1860. In the other Stations, wherever there are more than two Judicial Officers besides the Deputy Commissioner, it may, hereafter, be feasible that one of them shall be entirely devoted to Civil Judicial business and exercise the functions of a Judge of Small

Courts of Small Causes.

Causes under the Act. It is hoped that cheap and speedy justice, in petty cases without appeal, may be thus secured to the principal places in these Provinces.

64. In the large Bazaars of the Kanpore Military Cantonment, which in itself constitutes a large city, and in the Cantonments of Jubbulpore and Saugor, original jurisdiction in cases below Rupees 200 each, is exercised by the Cantonment Joint Magistrate.

65. The aggregate number of Officers, European and Native, empowered to decide Civil causes within these Provinces amounts to 96.

66. The total number of cases before the Courts within the year amounted to 18,601, of which 17,549 were disposed of, 856 remaining undisposed of at the close of the year. In the Nagpore Province out of 10,396 cases in all no less than 5,405 were disposed of by the Tuhseeldars. In Districts where the distances are so great this circumstance is satisfactory. The number of suits on a supposed population of 9 millions will be in the proportion of 1 to 514, and even this amount is decreasing. This does not shew a large amount of litigation. Indeed, except in the city and neighbourhood of Nagpore itself, litigation is comparatively light. There is not much even at Jubbulpore and Saugor. In the Nachenguan (Wurda) District, containing the large cotton marts, there are less than four hundred suits a year, which is a very low number. The main reason for this paucity of litigation is said to be the prevailing character of the landed tenures. The tenantry borrow from the farmers or landlords, and if there are disputes, such are not brought into Court. Whereas in Provinces where the agricultural peasantry are independent, the disputes between them and the village bankers constitute the most fertile source of litigation. Again the trade is of a wholesale rather than a retail character; and this circumstance, again, tends to obviate disputes. So far, then, as such causes go, the paucity of litigation is rather a satisfactory social feature than otherwise. But if it be in any way attributable to delays or expenses of the Courts, then a moderate increase of litigation would be a good sign. The total value of the property thus litigated within the year was estimated at Rupees 11,03,332 or 12 lakhs.

67. The nature of the respective classes of suits has never been exhibited in a classified form. This classification, which presents many points of interest, will be arranged for the current year. In general terms it may be stated that the greater part of the litigation relates to petty debt. So far as can be ascertained, the average value of a suit amounts to about 65 Rupees.

68. The Rules sanctioned in the Punjab regarding the several periods of limitation (the lapse of which after the cause of action arising may bar the hearing) for various classes of cases have not yet been observed. Under existing orders of the Supreme Government they will take effect throughout these Provinces from the 1st January 1863. These discriminating Rules, whereby, for some cases of a difficult nature, a longer period is allowed; while for cases which, from their nature, ought speedily to be brought to an issue, a shorter period is

permitted, will prove beneficial. The differential principle, too, has been admitted by an Act of the Legislature passed for the Regulation Provinces.

69. In the Nagpore Province the average duration of a suit has been for 41 days, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories for 25 days. In the Nagpore Province the results do not indicate promptitude or despatch. In many Districts of the Nagpore Province the duration has greatly exceeded this average. And it is but too notorious in Nagpore itself that many cases, for some special cause or other, have remained pending for months, and even years. This will, however, be remedied in future by constant attention to that useful form of Return which shews, for every month, the date of the institution of the oldest case pending in every Court. It is known also that delays in particular cases do frequently occur from the Cause Lists and Files not being regularly kept, and cases not being heard according thereto in due order of precedence. The scrutiny of all the Cause Lists in future has been ordered.

70. The percentage of costs on the value of suits has averaged seven per cent. in the Nagpore Province. But the percentage cannot be ascertained for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. Under existing circumstances these averages do not supply a perfect test. Heretofore it has been the practice to charge the fee of summonses (for witnesses and parties) in every suit according to the distance which the Officer serving the summons might have to go in quest of the parties. If in a small suit the distance happened to be considerable, the summons process would be expensive. If in a large suit the distance happened to be small, the process would be cheap. Now as these processes constitute the main item in the costs, it is quite possible that the costs might be dear in some cases and cheap in others, while yet the general average struck upon the whole might appear moderate. But now the system (for some time prevailing in the Punjab) has been introduced, whereby at the outset the party compounds for the costs in one amount, calculated at a percentage upon the value of the suit. This fluctuating scale ensures the exact apportionment of costs to the various kinds of suits classified according to value, and exactly adjusts the incidence of the necessary expenditure.

71. The executions of decrees have been numerous. There were 14,617 cases with-
Execution of Decrees. in the year, of which 13,276 were disposed of, leaving
1,371 pending at the close of the year.

72. Of 13,276 cases disposed of, 2,175 were appealed. The frequency of appeals has been much complained of. If used in moderation, the right of appeal is one of the safeguards of Justice. If used in excess, it degenerates into an engine of litigation, harassing to the honest suitors, gratifying only to the quarrelsome and vindictive; and fostering a disputatious spirit among the people generally. If, too, as has often been the case in

Nagpore, the execution of the decree be stayed, pending the order on the appeal, the system must greatly clog the dispensing of justice. The gradual extension of Small Cause Courts will supply some remedy. Also the Punjab Rules, which are now applicable to these Provinces, and which bar a regular appeal when two lower Courts concur in a decision, has been proposed to be carried out in these Provinces. By these means, it is hoped, that the exercise of the right of appeal will be fenced within proper bound.

Appeals.

73. The delay in the disposal of appeals from the decisions of their subordinates by the District Officers has been excessive in the Nagpore Province. In only one District has there been proper despatch. In some Districts appeals have lain over for months habitually, and even for much longer periods occasionally. If, as has been often the case, the execution of decree be deferred till the appeal be disposed of the original decision becomes a mockery.

Additional Appellate Officer.

74. In the District of Nagpore itself the number of appeals having out-grown the means for their disposal, an additional Appellate Officer was appointed for one year, Lieutenant-Colonel Balmain, who thus disposed of 310 cases in a satisfactory manner.

Arbitrators and Assessors.

75. It does not appear that arbitration, or the aid of Assessors, has been extensively resorted to by the Courts in any part of these Provinces. The Judge should not, indeed, delegate his functions to Assessors; nor should he blindly accept their award. But in these Provinces, as in many other parts of India, the summoning of Assessors, if judiciously arranged, will be useful to the Courts and popular with the suitors. In Central India especially it is well known that the Panchayet or Jury system in Civil causes was adhered to with more than ordinary reverence in former times. The attention of all the Courts has now been called to this subject.

Native Pleaders and Agents.

76. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories regular Native Pleaders and Attorneys (Vakeels and Mookhtears) have been allowed. In the Nagpore Province they have been permitted, though not distinctly recognized. Without absolutely prohibiting, it is proposed to discourage the employment of these people, and by degrees to accustom the suitors to dispense with aid of this description. However valuable a bar and a profession may be in European communities, I confess it seems to me that such an institution is productive of more evil than good in Native communities. It is true that often a man when resorting to law, even in simple cases, profits by being well advised. But from a general point of view it is certain that, if a profession of Native Lawyers is created, abuses arise which eat into the very heart of public morality. The inhabitants of comparatively remote and wild Districts thus become rapidly instructed in arts and

devices which are morally most deleterious, and which go far to counterbalance the material benefits of British Rule. Thus, too, the people would lose that simplicity and truthfulness which generally accompany ignorance and poverty before they gained those sterling qualities which follow upon enlightenment and civilization. It might indeed be illiberal to proscribe Native Lawyers as a class; but on the other hand, there is no necessity to organize them as a body, to admit them to examination, to accord official countenance to them as a trained profession. This remark, of course, only applies to the Non-Regulation Provinces.* But the discouragement of Native Pleaders as a profession will not prevent the humbler suitors from pleading their own causes through the agency of relations and friends; nor the richer suitors from pleading through their own agents or servants.

77. The system of the evidence being recorded by the Judge with his own hand is being introduced. Already all decisions are so recorded. Here, as elsewhere, this method is found by some Officers to absorb much time. But as each Officer acquires practice, this difficulty disappears; on the other hand, the advantages of checking the influence of Native Ministerial Officers, and of a closer contact between our Officers and the people, are too obvious to require detailed mention.

78. The Oordoo or Hindostanee language has, heretofore, been used in all the Courts of these Provinces. This arrangement is not perfectly applicable to those parts of the Nagpore Province where the language used is the Mahratta. The Districts where Mahratta is spoken are those of Nagpore, Nachengaoon (Wurda), Chanda, and Bhudarra. Many of the people there do indeed understand Hindostanee, and in Nagpore especially there are many influential Hindostanee settlers; but the vernacular which the great majority use among themselves is Mahratta. The adoption, then, of a foreign tongue in the Courts of Justice is unavoidably unpopular. And it leads to the almost exclusive employment of Hindostanee Ministerial Officials, who are foreigners to the Natives of Nagpore. This, again, must have a depressing effect on the indigenous talent, and tends to lower the educational tone in that Province. In the first instance, the employment of foreigners on account of their superior ability was necessary. But it will be desirable gradually to transfer these men to other Districts, and to admit Mahrattas more largely to employment in Mahratta Districts. This has now been ordered. It is further being arranged that plaints and petitions may be received in Mahratta, and evidence recorded in that language in cases where it is not recorded in English. On the other hand, the Oordoo is retained for many proceedings in which it is the more suitable language, and can always be used in those cases where the parties are Hindostanee. To the same end it has been ordered that all European Assistants and all Hindostanee Ministerial Officials employed in these particular Districts shall qualify themselves in the Mahratta language.

79. The registration of deeds has been resorted to but little in these Provinces.

Registration of Deeds. In the Nagpore Province especially the people have not yet learnt to appreciate its benefits. It is not thought desirable to make registration compulsory; but Offices for this purpose have not only been opened at the head quarters of districts, but also have been ordered to be opened in all the Tuhseel Sub-Divisions in the interior, so that the people may have the means of registration ready at hand.

80. It is being arranged that the chief Ministerial Native Officials (Sheristadars)

The constituting of Clerks of the Courts. shall be vested with the definite responsibilities and functions of Clerks of the Courts in respect to giving effect, by supplementary orders, to the decrees and proceedings of the Courts. Of the competency and fitness of these men to perform such duties there can be no doubt, and a sense of responsibility will impose a restraint upon them.

81. As regards the general administration of Civil Justice, I believe that it has been better in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories than in the Nagpore Province. The Officers in the Nagpore Province had, no doubt, difficulties to contend with owing to the great accumulation of cases and arrears shortly after annexation. Since then, however, there never have been in Nagpore those periodical reviews and revisions, without which, according to all experience in Non-Regulation Provinces, the Judicial administration cannot be successful. The present information is deficient; so far as it goes, however, it reveals many defects. These defects are, doubtless, in the main, attributable to the want of regular and constant scrutiny of results; the absence of the specific instructions and corrections which would have arisen therefrom; and the failure to enforce particularly such general directions as may have been issued. Detailed orders have now been passed upon the Report of 1861 (the first ever received for Nagpore), and arrangements have been made for a regular exhibition of the results obtained in every Court, month by month. Nothing short of this strict and continuous supervision will bring the Courts of these Provinces up to the average standard.

SECTION II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

82. The Reports on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories have been incorporated, heretofore, in the Reports of the North-West Provinces. For the Nagpore Districts a Report for the year 1860 was recently submitted by the late Judicial Commissioner of that Province. For the year 1861, however, the Reports for all the Central Provinces have been combined into one.

Abstract Statement of Crime.

83. The following is the abstract of crime and criminals, offences and offenders, as shewn by this general Report :—

		Mazgaon Divi- sion.		Jubbulpore Divi- sion.		Saugor Division.		Total.	
		1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
HEINOUS CRIMES ...	{ Cases reported	...	3,973	4,630	4,178	3,559	2,348	1,997	11,508
	.. brought to trial	...	1,304	1,628	...	744	...	530	...
	.. Persons apprehended	...	5,195	3,998	...	1,350	...	1,047	...
PETTY OFFENCES...	{ Cases reported	...	4,113	4,816	1,709	1,893	2,182	2,785	8,004
	.. brought to trial	...	4,143	4,101	...	1,902	...	2,304	...
	.. Persons apprehended	...	9,614	8,303	...	5,123	...	3,713	...
TOTAL	{ Crimes reported	...	8,085	9,445	5,887	5,452	4,430	4,782	18,402
	.. brought to trial	...	8,579	8,996	...	2,646	...	3,640	...
	.. Persons apprehended	...	11,690	11,384	4,288	4,473	4,343	4,760	20,321
Persons committed to Sessions	..	...	284	298	...	123	...	308	...
	.. convicted	...	6,294	6,798	2,408	2,597	3,001	3,296	11,953
	.. acquitted	...	4,993	3,970	1,491	1,633	1,139	1,144	7,603
	.. otherwise disposed of	...	61	02	...	63	...	32	...
Under trial at close of the year	{ Cases	...	111	50	37	18	62	57	290
	.. Persons	...	307	309	98	35	90	440	394

84. The aggregate of offences exhibits an increase of 1,036, or 5½ per cent, over the previous year. Such an increase in figures might shew, not that more crime had been committed, but that more had been reported. A slight increase of crime. But it seems probable that there really has been a slight increase. The old Civil Police were less effective during this year, which was the last of their existence, and in which they were undergoing transition.

85. There being no complete population statistics in these Provinces, it were vain to calculate averages, or to draw conclusions regarding the relative proportion of crime to population. But, supposing the total population to be nine millions of souls, the number of crimes committed in 1861 would give 1 crime to every 462 souls.

86. It may be anticipated that the ratio of crime will probably be somewhat high. The people are not indeed of a proud, sensitive, turbulent, or fierce nature, which prompts to crimes of violence; nor do they possess that subtle and ingenious character which may conduce to crimes of fraud. But from its peculiarly central position the country is constantly traversed by wandering tribes of bad character. On many sides it is surrounded by wild regions, which give shelter to criminals. The extensive wastes favor the commission of many crimes against property. The low stage of civilization in the mass of the people leads to a disregard of human life and safety, and to a neglect of

* The new Chittoseghur Division is not shown separately this year.

social obligations. There is one moral defect which appears to prevail more than ordinary among the middle and lower classes, namely avarice. It will probably be found that crime in this country is committed more for the hope of gain than for the gratification of revenge.

87. There were 69 murders committed in 1861, of which 32 were successfully prosecuted. There were no capital executions.* The above proportion, then, of murders successfully prosecuted is not so high as might be hoped for. In some parts of India murder is most commonly committed by the men to avenge or punish dishonor of their women. But here such cases are comparatively rare; partly because the character of the women is fair, and partly because the people are not jealous on this point. But the murders generally proceed from sheer avarice; a man is murdered for his cash; a woman for her jewels; a child for its ornaments. The gain for the sake of which the horrid crime is committed is generally small, and might, in many cases, have been secured without the taking away of life.

88. In the south-eastern extremity of the Nagpore Province, (Bustar), the Meriah sacrifice of children nearly ceased. Meriah sacrifices of infants to an Indian Moloch once prevailed, and the stone block on which the victims were decapitated has been seen by British Officers. The horrid rite is now believed to have been suppressed.

89. There are no social causes here to lead to secret infanticide, and the crime is happily almost unknown. The maltreatment, and even killing of women on the supposition of witchcraft was once common in the eastern districts of Nagpore Province and Sumbulpore, and has existed even up to a recent date. It is now almost suppressed.

90. Suicide is common in some Districts, and shews how little the ignorant people reck of human life.

91. It is to be remembered that the valley of the Nerbudda was the original seat and home of thuggee. The first bands of thugs were discovered here; and these were the tracts most frequented by the tribes that wandered about seeking what travellers they might devour. Here also has been the head quarters of that Thuggee Department, which has reflected so much honor on the criminal administration of India. After operations extending over a quarter of a century, it may be said that thuggee in Central India is repressed.

92. There were 50 dacoities (gang robberies) within the year. Of these 5 were attended with murder, 26 with violence, and 19 unattended with aggravated circumstances. Of the whole, 12 were successfully prosecuted. The above return is, without doubt, unsatisfactory. The only redeeming consideration, however, is this, that the gang robberies were, in many cases, committed by

men from beyond the frontier: by robbers from Bundelcund or Malwa; by rebels still at large in the fastnesses of Central India; by those who took advantage of the protracted disturbances in Sumbulpore; by those who found refuge in the wild country of Rewa in the north, or of the Godavery in the south. Formerly inroads from the

Its causes and peculiarities.

Rohillas and other turbulent characters in the Nizam's dominions were much dreaded on the South-Western Frontier of the Nagpore Province. At different times they have indeed committed depredations on the right or foreign bank of the Godavery, and laid villages in ruins; but these ravages were confined to the Nizam's dominions, and did not violate the British borders. In 1858, however, probably in consequence of the generally disturbed state of Central India, some parties of Rohillas had, on two occasions, crossed the river and plundered villages in the Chanda District. The offenders were pursued, and measures of chastisement were undertaken, and since that time no such outrage has been attempted. The arrangements recently made, whereby a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent is stationed at Woon on the Deccan side of the Wurda opposite Chanda, will render a raid from that quarter almost impossible. The measures successfully prosecuted by the Bengal Government for the suppression of the rebellion in Sumbulpore will probably prevent the recurrence of gang robberies in that direction.

93. But dacoity continues to occur in a very aggravated form on the Saugor Frontier, the robbers coming from the wild hilly country belonging to the Bhopal State, and to Maharajah Scindia's dominions in that quarter. These expeditions are probably headed by one Debee Singh, a Boondela (of Bundelcund), and an ex-leader of rebels

Robberies on the Saugor Frontier.

in 1857. This man has long been a terror to that quarter. A reward of 5,000 Rupees has been put on his head, and a special Police Officer has been set on his track. But it must be said that in these particular affairs our own Police have behaved badly. Measures have now been taken to remedy the inefficiency of the Police in the Saugor District.

94. River dacoity is a thing almost unknown; in fact there is little or no navigation on the rivers to afford any temptation to this crime.

95. Of highway robberies there have been 73 in the year. These cases are none of them of a severe character. The roads often run for many miles through waste; and many particular trees or rocks are marked as spots where in former times robbers used to lie in wait for travellers. Organized and violent crime of this nature on the highways is now stopped by the distribution of Police posts. Still, with many miles of unprotected road intervening between the posts, it is not possible to prevent the occasional occurrence of petty highway robbery.

Highway Robbery.

96. There have been only 5 affrays in the year, a very small number. The unfrequency of this offence speaks well for the peaceable character of the people. It also shews that boundaries of land are not much contested.

Paucity of affrays.

97. Of cattle-stealing there have been 1,025 cases in the year; a large number of these might have been expected in a country with vast herds of cattle and boundless grazing grounds. The comparatively low number of the cases might lead to the apprehension that they are not all discovered or reported by the Police.

98. There have been 3,302 burglaries in the year; the number is larger than might have been expected, and the crime is by no means on the decrease, though the cases are not generally of an aggravated character.

99. Of ordinary theft there have been 5,590 cases in the year. It is well known that this class of crime does not, and will not, decrease under British Rule. The increase of the number of cases in the return of a particular year might really prove, not that more offences were committed, but that more were reported or prosecuted.

100. The Returns of the year shew 47 cases of adultery—a small number.

101. Of perjury there were 9 cases prosecuted within the year—a small number. It is not to be supposed that these Provinces are at all free from this, one of the prevailing vices of India, especially under British Rule. But in the more remote Districts, the people being more mild and simple, are less prone to falsify evidence in Courts of Justice. Here, as elsewhere, the summary punishment of this (to the Natives) venial offence is much needed. It is hoped that the new law, permitting the infliction of fine, may have this effect.

102. Of forgery and false coining there were 13 and 18 cases respectively. These crimes are apparently rare.

103. As regards crime, generally, the circumstances of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories preclude any comparison between the effect of Native and British Rule. But in the Nagpore Province, where such a comparison is quite possible, it is the general opinion of those able to judge that, under British Rule, violent offences, and offences against the person, have decidedly decreased; the less aggravated of the offences have not decreased, and have probably somewhat increased. This precisely accords with experience elsewhere.

104. In respect to the disposal of criminal business, out of 11,172 cases instituted during the year, there were only 134 pending at the close. This Return tells favorably for the industry of the District Officers and their Assistants.

105. The average duration of cases without assistance of Police was 10 days, and with assistance of Police 15 days; the former average is favorable to the Judicial Officers, the latter is not so

favorable to the Police. It is, however, to be remembered that in most districts the unavoidably excessive distance of Police posts from head quarters, and of villages from the Police posts, must cause delay. In the Nagpore Province there has been a marked improvement in both these averages, which shews that the despatch of business is improving.

106. Of the total of crimes and offences reported, 19,470, there were only 11,172 Prosecution of crime not quite actually brought before the Magistrate. In these cases there successful on the whole. were 20,621 persons apprehended, of whom 12,661 were, more or less, successfully prosecuted. This proportion is not entirely satisfactory.

107. The ratio of acquittals to convictions has stood at 6,773 persons to 12,661 persons during the year. This Return shows that the comparative frequency of acquittals must arise from defective enquiries by the Police. In the Nagpore Province, however, there has been a general improvement in this respect within the year.

108. The Return of attendance of witnesses shews that of 51,511 witnesses in all, 47,134 witnesses were detained in Court for only one day, Attendance of Witnesses. 2,975 for two days, and 972 for three; the remaining 430 being detained for longer periods. This Return generally indicates a prompt despatch of business.

109. The result of Sessions trials and of appeals from the district Authorities to the Superior Courts has been as follows:—

SESSIONS TRIALS.

Sessions Trials.	Number of persons committed	..	..	798
				<hr/>
Convicted	..	..	..	430
Acquitted	...	..	..	115
Referred to Judicial Commissioner		..	..	68
Died, transferred, &c.	..	..	..	31
Pending at close of year	..	..	..	154

APPEALS.

Cases instituted	458
Appeals rejected	104
Orders confirmed	244
Modified or reversed	84
Pending at close of year	26

This Return is, on the whole, favorable, except as regards the number of Sessions trials pending at close of the year.

110. In the disposal of Sessions trials there is excessive delay throughout these Provinces. As a rule, eight or nine months will elapse after a case is committed by the

Magistrate, before it will be tried by the Judge; and, if it be a murder case, two or three months more will pass away, before the final sentence is carried out. After his commitment by the Magistrate, a murderer will generally be in Jail for nine months or a twelvemonth, before he is capitally executed.

111. This delay is not attributable to any particular Officer or Officers, but to the system whereby the committed prisoner remains in the Jail of his District until the Judge can come round on circuit, which may not happen for many months. Measures are now being devised to remedy this defect in future.

112. It is worthy of note that the Tuhseeldars or local Revenue Officers, throughout these Provinces, have for some time been invested with petty Magisterial powers. These Officers disposed of no less than 5,528 cases within the year, and this in a creditable manner. They are all stationed in the interior and decide on the spot cases which would otherwise have to be dragged for miles to the Magistrate's Court. And, as their stations are being placed as much as possible on the main roads, the convenience of this arrangement to the people at large will become greater and greater.

113. In respect to punishments, the following are the numbers imprisoned :—

For 7 years and upwards	..	..	..	261
For 3 years and upwards	..	..	..	143
For 2 years and upwards	..	..	..	160
For 1 year and upwards	..	..	..	349
For 6 months and upwards	..	..	..	2,366

There were 558 flogged. But since the Penal Code came into force, the punishment of flogging is disused for the present. The virtual abolition of the punishment by the Code without the provision of an Act for flogging is causing great embarrassment in these Provinces. The punishment was largely and beneficially resorted to in the Nagpore Province, and is held to have been very efficacious. Its discontinuance, of course, increases the imprisonments, diminishing the deterrent effect of punishment, and crowding Jails already over-crowded. Juvenile offenders, too, must, for the present, be incarcerated, and the state of the Jail buildings seldom admits of their being kept properly separate from the bad example of criminals.

There were 8,318 persons fined, the total of fines imposed amounted to Rupees 61,144, of which Rupees 32,614 only were realized.

Security for good behaviour was demanded in 606 cases.

114. The aggregate of property stolen within the year was estimated at Rupees 5,75,302, of which Rupees 67,309 or 18 per cent. was recovered, a decidedly small proportion. This circumstance is not satisfactory. In the Nagpore Province, however, there was an improvement within the year.

Percentage of value of property recovered to the aggregate value of property stolen.

115. In respect to the Criminal Administration, generally, that which depended on the Magistracy was fairly done; that which depended on the late Civil Police was indifferently done. The general result on the state of crime was not satisfactory as regards violent and heinous offences, and sufficiently good as regards ordinary offences. The old Police, however, had many difficulties to contend with owing to the external character of the country. It remains to be seen what effect the organization of the new Constabulary may have on the Criminal Administration of the current year.

116. This brief notice of Judicial Administration may conclude with the mention of the proposed system of investing Native Chiefs and gentry with Magisterial and Judicial powers. The principle has been admitted in the Punjab and Oude, and acted upon apparently with the best effect. It may be affirmed that there are few parts of India more naturally adapted for the introduction of such a system than the Central Provinces.

117. In many of the wild and remote districts of these Provinces, especially the eastern and southern parts of the Nagpore Province, there are large Zemindars. The nature of their tenures will be adverted to in the Chapter on Land Revenue. Such semblance of Police, as may exist within their extensive limits, is furnished by them. They are feudal Chiefs with complete actual authority over their people, who are, in fact their tenants and dependants; such are the Zemindars, 75 in number, of the Raepore, Bhundarra, Chanda and Siroucha Districts. Between the Frontier of the Raepore and Sumbulpore districts there is a cluster of Gurjat States, 12 in number, held by half civilized Chiefs, who have heretofore exercised complete power over their people, as yet, however, with an ill-defined and irregular jurisdiction. In the wild districts of Mundlah, there are several families who rose into their position under Mahratta rule, and now either exercise or claim ownership over scores of villages or hamlets scattered about in the forest. In the Sautpoora Hills, also, there dwell several feudal Zemindars in a position similar to that of their brethren in Nagpore. Throughout most of the Saugor and Nerbudda districts there exists a landed aristocracy. In the capital of Nagpore there are the family and principal dependants of the late Rajah. At the head of these there is the Rajah of Deor, who received his title as a reward for the fidelity of the family during the period of disturbance. At Saugor and Jubbulpore there are still the representatives of some of those families who rose to power under Mahratta rule. At Nagpore and Jubbulpore there are bankers, Natives of Marwar in Rajpootana, of high respectability, whose dealings extend to all the principal marts in Central India. On the whole, then, the upper class of Natives is well represented in the Central Provinces. And the above category is exclusive of the Rajahs of Bustar and Kalahundy, who are independent, subject only to political control.

118. Furthermore, there exists throughout these Provinces, Sumbulpore included, an important middle class in the interior of the Districts. It will be explained in the

Chapter on Land Revenue how the system of tenures has tended to establish and foster this class. Be the theory of that system right or wrong, the practical effect at this day results in there being found in most villages a headman,

The middle class, who is, in some sense or other, master of the estate, who has some tincture of education, and to whom the villagers look up. It has been the practice to hold these men responsible for the land revenue and for the general management of the village. Sometimes they are called "Patels," sometimes "Gonntiahs," more frequently "Malgoozars;" all these names meaning, however, much the same thing. In the Nagpore Province also there exist hereditary Dosh Mooks and Dosh Pandyas, who once had a sort of jurisdiction over circles of villages. Whether the great lower class is in altogether a good position may be a question. But there can be no doubt that the middle class is well maintained.

119. European landholders and settlers are as yet rare. But it is hoped that their numbers will increase, especially after the opening of the Railways.

120. Now it would seem to be both just, generous, and politic to admit these various classes to a share in the Civil administration; to associate them with British Officers in the execution of measures in which all should have a common interest; to induce them to bear and discharge those responsibilities and functions which in all civilized countries attach to the various degrees of station, influence and wealth. That the classes in question are generally in these Provinces willing, indeed anxious, to undertake such functions and responsibilities is sufficiently certain. To invest them therewith, then, would have a double advantage; one relating to the Civil administration, one relating to the people generally, and particularly to those selected.

121. As respects the Civil administration, the system would, beyond measure, strengthen our hold upon the country. At present the difficulty of obtaining information

Advantage of conferring powers of the condition of affairs in the interior, of producing any on the Native Chiefs and gentry. real effect upon the mass of the people, of making our influence reach to remote and scattered localities in these Provinces, is but too notorious. A partial remedy at least, to these defects, will be supplied when we shall have a Native *on the spot*, not only in every tract of every country, but almost in every village, who has some acquaintance with our administration, some interest in its success, some responsibilities for its failure. Again, the men thus honoured and selected will be personally bound, in some degree, to the Government, and will, from the necessities of their position,

To the State. be morally obliged to defend its measures and to vindicate its reputation. It has been truly said that, under our Civil administration, the people become like an army without Officers. But by the investing men selected from the upper and middle classes with Judicial powers, the link now wanting between the governors and the governed would be, in some measure, supplied.

making allowance for faults and short-comings at the outset, and evincing a readiness to afford instruction until the novelty of the system shall wear off.

131. In concluding these remarks on the proposed system, I venture to repeat that (so far as my experience extends) nothing could be devised more calculated to raise the morale of the people and rivet our hold upon them, while there is no part of India where it is more needed, or could be more easily introduced, than in the Central Provinces.

SECTION III.

POLICE.

132. Within the period under report the entire Police of the Central Provinces has been re-organized. Here, as elsewhere, the Police were of three classes :—

I.—The Regular and Military Police.

II.—The Municipal Police.

III.—The Village Police.

Various kinds of Police.

133. It will be necessary to speak of the Regular and Military in three Territorial Divisions :—

1st.—That of the Nagpore Province.

2nd.—That of the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories.

3rd.—That of Sumbulpore and Seroncha, on the Godavery.

134. In the Nagpore Province the defensive and protective Force, exclusive of the Regular Military Force, consisted of—*first*, the Nagpore Irregular Force; and *second*, the Civil Police, both being under the then Commissioner of that Province. The Nagpore Irregular Force was indeed a Military body, and was charged for in the Military Department. Its war services will be duly recapitulated in the Military Section of this Report. But in 1861, when it was determined to re-organize the Police, the Nagpore Irregular Force was incorporated therein, and ceased virtually to belong to the Military Forces of this country.

135. In the beginning of 1861 the Nagpore Irregular Force stood at the following strength :—One Light Field Battery, one Cavalry Regiment 500 strong, three Regiments of Infantry, 1,000 strong each; the whole numbering about 3,803 men of all ranks. The total cost was estimated at Rupees 6,11,101, or 6½ lakhs per annum.

Police in the Nagpore Pro-
vince. The Civil Police consisted of a body of Horse (called Moolkee) 705 strong, and of 3,049 Foot (called Burkundazes); in all about 3,754 men, costing Rupees 4,20,408, or 4½ lakhs per annum. The total cost then amounted to 10½ lakhs.

136. The first steps towards reduction were taken in 1861 by Colonel E. K. Elliot, then Commissioner of Nagpore. The Battery of Artillery and one of the

three Regiments were broken up, and the Cavalry reduced to 160 (two squadrons) and incorporated in the Police (Moolkee) Horse. It was at the same time proposed to organize, for the Nagpore Province, a Constabulary to cost five lakhs per annum. By that scheme, including the new Police and the remainder of the Nagpore Irregular Force, the total cost would have amounted to 9½ lakhs per annum. Thereafter the Government of India directed that the remainder of the Nagpore Irregular Force should be broken up as soon as possible, and embodied in the Police, and that the total

of all Police expenditure should not exceed 6½ lakhs. With that view a revised scheme was submitted in October 1861, which comprised a fixed establishment within the prescribed limit of 6½ lakhs, provided for the gradual reduction of the Nagpore Irregular Force, and the maintenance of a number of supernumeraries until such time as they could be absorbed. This scheme, however, was not carried out at the moment, pending the orders of the Supreme Government.

137. At the same time the Police of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories came under revision. That consisted of Military Police, Horse 455 men, and Foot 2,522 men; and of a Civil Police of 2,168 men. The total cost amounted to 6½ lakhs per annum. It was proposed to break up both these bodies, and to substitute a new Police to cost 4½ lakhs at a saving of two lakhs on the aggregate of former expenditure.

138. The total expenditure proposed, then, amounted to eleven lakhs per annum, as follows :—

Nagpore	...	...	...	6½ lakhs.
Saugor and Nerbudda	...	...	...	4½ "
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	11 lakhs.

In February last, however, the Inspector General submitted a detailed Schedule for all the above Provinces, which gave a total of (12) twelve lakhs. Thereupon the Government of India ordered, in April, that the limit of eleven lakhs actual be observed, and that the Police of the year be brought down as near as possible to that sum.

139. On the 1st of May 1862, then, there were regular establishments costing twelve lakhs, and there were then Nagpore Supernumeraries (mentioned in the preceding paragraph and which had not been reduced,) costing about two lakhs more; so that the total Police expenditure was going on at the rate of fourteen lakhs. A reduction of full three lakhs, then, was required in order to meet the requirements of Government. With this view, then, retrenchment was carried out at once; the two remaining Regiments of Nagpore Irregular Force were broken up. This measure was effected without any

trouble. Most of the Sepoys were taken into the Police; inferior men being discharged to make room for them. The Moolkee Horse (including remnant of Nagpore Infantry) was reduced by about 100 men; the remains of the Saugor and Nerbudda Mounted Police, in all 150 men, were discharged; and all supernumeraries of all kinds were struck off. The Police reserve at all those stations where troops were cantoned was reduced. Within the space of one month not less than

(2,000) two thousand men, Horse and Foot, were discharged.

These several measures gave the required reduction, and brought the expenditure down to ten and a half lakhs, even below the limit of eleven lakhs. For the current year, then, the Police expenditure will be at the rate of 10½ lakhs, and on the 1st July the expenditure was actually going on at that rate, and no more.

140. The place of the 1st Regiment Nagpore Irregular Force (broken up) at Raepore has been taken by a Wing of Madras Native Infantry stationed at Raepore and Chanda. despatched thither from Kamptee (Nagpore); and in place of the 2nd Regiment at Chanda, three Companies of Madras Native Infantry have been despatched to that Station. In future it is proposed that there should be one wing of a Native Infantry Regiment at Raepore, and the other wing at Chanda. At the same time (in order to lessen the number of detached Military Stations) the Detachments at Nursingpore and Baitool have been finally withdrawn to Hoshungabad, the Head Quarters, and the withdrawal of the Detachment from Dumoh to Saugor has been arranged for. On the whole, then, simultaneously with the introduction of the new Police no less than seven detached Companies of Madras Native Infantry have been permitted to join their respective Head Quarters.

141. After this there followed the re-construction of the Police in Sumbulpore and Seroncha.

142. In Sumbulpore, during the past several years, owing chiefly to local disturbances, the defensive Force had been considerable. In 1861-62 there were the Sebundy Levy, 500 strong, and several Companies of Bengal Military Police. By the time the District was transferred to the Central Provinces, the Military Police were withdrawn, and there remained the Sebundy Levy, besides some (80) eighty Civil Policemen. The Levy is now being embodied in the new Police, which is to consist of 380 men of all ranks. This arrangement will give a saving of 32,000 Rupees per annum, the new Police being calculated to cost 55,000 Rupees against 87,000 Rupees of the previous year. The men of the late Sumbulpore Levy will make excellent Policemen, being natives of the Sumbulpore District, and inured to its peculiar climate.

143. In Seroncha there had been no regular Police organized; the defensive Force consisted of a small Sebundy Levy of 100 men. Besides these there were a few Policemen in the Bustar State, now a Dependency of Seroncha. In Bustar it is found necessary

to strengthen the Police party, to preserve order during the frequent disputes between the Bustar people and those of the Jeypore State in Madras jurisdiction. It is also desirable to place some additional Police Stations at several points on the banks of the Godavery, in order to protect the increasing traffic and the various establishments now being employed in that vicinity. For all these purposes, then, a new Police of 152 men has been organized at a charge of 16,000 Rupees per annum. Into that the Sebundy Levy has been incorporated. And now a Police Officer has been ordered to Doomagoodum, on the Godavery, the Head Quarters of the Navigation Establishment.

144. The total Police charge for the Central Provinces, then, is as follows :—

	Rupees.
Central Provinces	10,50,000
Add for Sumbulpore and Seroncha ...	71,000
Total ...	<u>11,21,000</u>

or 11½ lakhs of Rupees. The Government allowed eleven lakhs, and the Police Commis-

sion recommended 10½ lakhs. But that was for the Central Provinces, *exclusive* of Sumbulpore and Seroncha; and the lowest amount arrived at, for the Central Provinces as then understood, falls *within* the limit of eleven lakhs.

145. The real reduction of charge, owing to the organization of the Constabulary,

may seen as below; the figures relate to the *whole* of these Provinces, including Sumbulpore and Seroncha :—

Amount of savings actually effected.

	Rupees.
January 1861	18,09,113
October „	16,87,852
January 1862	16,40,088
May „	14,02,000
July „	11,22,206

The difference, less, between the last and the first figures, amounts to Rupees 6,86,907, so that it may be said that the re-organization of the Police in the Central Provinces has saved seven lakhs per annum to the State.

Abstract of the present Establishment.

146. The establishments of the new Constabulary may be thus abstracted :—

Men.	Rupees per annum.
1 Inspector General	22,800
2 Deputy Ditto	26,400
12 District Superintendents	94,800
7 Assistant Ditto	36,600
10 Probationary Officers	6,960
45 Inspectors	59,880
6,254 Foot Constabulary	5,76,380
613 Mounted Constabulary	1,67,712
Office Establishments	26,400
Allowance and Medical Establishments ...	22,632
Clothing	42,574
Contingencies	16,300
Extra and temporary Allowances, Pensions, &c.	22,764
<hr/> Men ... 6,974	<hr/> Rupees ... 11,22,206

In round numbers it may be said to stand at 6,000 Foot (of all ranks), and 600 Horse, the remainder being made up by European and Native Officers. There are now no establishments remaining to be organized, and not a single soldier within these Provinces, save those of the regular Army.

147. Moreover, it is noteworthy that the new Police Force is scattered in small bodies all over the country. At few points are there more than fifty men together, and at no place more than one hundred.

148. The principle laid down by the Police Commission, that every city and town should pay for its own Police, has been carried out. There are 57 cities and towns in these Provinces, maintaining a municipal Police for themselves without any aid from the regular Establishment. The Municipal Funds are raised chiefly by town duties. The

Proportion of the Police Force to area and population. aggregate of funds thus disbursed amounts to Rupees 67,411, and of men thus employed to 1,000. The latter total added to the former would give an aggregate of 7,97½ men.

149. Now if it be desired to ascertain the proportion which the aggregate bears to area and population, then, taking the population at 9½* millions of souls, and the area at 117,800 square miles, it will appear that there is one Policeman to every 1,191 of inhabitants, and to every 15 square miles. Both these averages will contrast favorably with those assumed by the Police Commission, namely, one Policeman to every 1,000 of inhabitants and to every 5 square miles. In fact the new Constabulary is moderate if compared with the population, and even

* Including Native States under administrative or political control.

low if compared with the area. The population, though sometimes dense, is generally sparse. Populous or inhabited tracts are scattered, often at enormous intervals, over wild, woody, and inhospitable regions. If this circumstance, which constitutes a peculiar difficulty to a Police Establishment, be remembered; if it also be borne in mind that there are three troublesome frontiers adjoining Foreign Territory to be guarded, and scores of wild Chiefs within our own borders to be watched, then the new Establishment will not appear excessive.

150. As regards expenditure per head, it will be found that the cost per man per annum amounts to 161 Rupees—which appears to be a moderate rate.

151. It were premature to pronounce positively regarding the material of the new Constabulary. It will possibly be found to contain too many men drafted from the inefficient Civil Police; but it contains, certainly, a good Military element. In its ranks there are now most of the best men from the late Nagpore Irregular Infantry—men who behaved with fidelity and gallantry in 1857. The mounted Police consists entirely of the Mahratta Moolkee Horse. These men, though not smart troopers, were in the employ of the Bhonsla Rajahs of Nagpore. Their fathers and their relatives were in the service for generations, and they have strong local connexions. They behaved with marked fidelity throughout the whole period of disturbance of 1857-58.

152. It were still more premature to pronounce on the merit or otherwise of the new Constabulary in the detection and suppression of crime. They take all the duties mentioned in the Report of the Police Constabulary,—so far as is yet known, the result is not unfavorable. But it should be mentioned that, recently, several serious dacoities have been committed by armed gangs on the Saugor Frontier.

153. The village Police has been placed under the supervision of the Police Officers. The remuneration and position of the village watch have not been fully fixed, but are being arranged together with the settlement of the land revenue.

154. There is one point further connected with the Police administration which requires notice in this chapter, namely, the carrying and bearing of arms. According to Act XXXI of 1860, a proclamation was made, and large quantities were given up by the people, and lodged in custody. This was not, however, done in the Nagpore Province. It is not now proposed to take any further measures of a general nature. A regular disarming process is sure to entail oppression. In some parts of the Nagpore Province it will be practicable to prohibit the carrying of arms; and if this be done, the possessing of arms falls gradually into disuse. In other parts it is desirable that the people should carry arms. As regards the bearing of arms by Europeans it should be actively encouraged, so that every non-Military European within the Central Provinces may become a trained Rifleman.

155. The present Report can only deal with the re-organization of the Police. The next Report may show the actual results of that measure. But in this place the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, the Inspector General, ought to be noticed, both as regards the rapidity with which the organization was effected, and the care and judgment with which orders for retrenchment were carried out by him. Moreover, this Administration is under special obligation to the Inspector General in India, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, C. B., for the valuable advice he gave in important measures, and the care with which he scrutinized the establishment from first to last. The support afforded also by Brigadier McLeod, Commanding the Regular Troops at Kamptee, did greatly facilitate the breaking up of the Nagpore Irregular Infantry.

SECTION IV.

JAILS.

156. The Jails are fourteen in number, one being at each of the principal Civil Stations. Besides these there are four "Lock-ups," one being at each of the four minor Districts. The total then amounts to eighteen.

157. The average annual number of prisoners may be stated at 4,000 (four thousand). From Returns received it appears that the existing buildings are properly calculated to hold only 2,576 prisoners.

158. The Jail buildings in respect to style and structure may be divided into two classes—*first*, those of the late Saugor and Nerbudda Territories; and *second*; those of the late Nagpore Province. The Jails of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories were mostly built about twenty years ago, with solid and excellent masonry, in a much more complete and substantial manner than would be thought necessary now-a-days. On the other hand, according to recent ideas, their construction would not be considered as well suited to conservancy, internal economy, or ventilation. The Jails of the Nagpore Territories have never been actually built. The buildings that now serve as Jails are temporary make-shifts of the worst description. Sometimes they consist of places where the Mahatta Government would confine its prisoners; sometimes they are sheds hastily erected inside old native forts; sometimes the hovels are burnt down accidentally; sometimes they tumble down during a heavy fall of rain. They are generally situated in unhealthy sites, and sometimes in the heart of native cities. In respect to interior economy, they are altogether defective. The above description is also applicable to the Sunbulpore Jail. To the latter category the only exception is the Chindwarra Jail, which is much better than the other Jails of the Nagpore Province.

159. It is not thought desirable to build new Jails at each station, but rather to erect, gradually, Jails of a superior description at four central stations, namely, Nagpore, Raepore, Jubbulpore and

Hoshungabad, and to maintain Lock-ups at the other stations. Of the former the one at Nagpore has been sanctioned at a cost of 1½ lakhs of Rupees, and will be commenced in October next. In the mean time, to relieve the over-crowded and defective Jail in the Nagpore City, some two hundred of the long term prisoners have just been removed into a large vacant hospital in the outskirts of the Civil Station.

160. The annual cost per head of prisoners has not been high, averaging 32 Rupees. There are, however, extensive variations among the different Jails in the rates per head for food, clothing, and guarding, of which the marginal instances may be selected. The conclusion is inevitable that, after due allowances being made for variety of local circumstances, some Magistrates are less economical than others in the management of the Jails.

	Average cost per head of prisoners	Average cost per head of prisoners
	Rs.	Rs.
Nagpore ...	28	44
Bhindlaura ...	14	48
Baitul ...	17	23
Saugor ...	14	22
Saugor ...	21	24
Jubbulpore ...	19	27
Chandawarra ...	11	32
Katwa ...	16	30
Chandwa ...	19	69

prisoner has averaged from 40 to 60 Rupees per head per annum, to say 32 Rupees per head, which is a fair rate in Upper India, then there would be a large saving.

161. The permanent guard duty is now taken by the new Constabulary. The scale of these guards has recently been revised with a view to reduction. The extra or contingent guards are regulated at the usual rate of one guard to every five prisoners.

162. The strength of guards generally is greater than might have been expected, because the "In-door Labor" system has not been introduced thoroughly into any Jail, and not at all into many. At some stations indeed, owing to the extreme scarcity of labor, the services of the prisoners for local works out of doors have been indispensable.

Jail Manufactures	Rs. As. P.
Nagpore ...	1,720 8 8
Bhindlaura ...	605 0 6
Bhindlaura ...	343 2 7
Chandwa ...	291 0 0
Chandawarra ...	192 7 10
Jubbulpore ...	2,085 1 9
Nagpore ...	492 12 6
Saugor ...	6,804 6 11
Saugor ...	562 7 0
Baitul ...	287 10 4
Hoshungabad ...	100 7 5
Baitul ...	365 10 9
Total ...	12,163 5 4

163. Neither has the system of Jail manufactures been thoroughly introduced. It exists to a certain extent in the Nagpore, Jubbulpore and Saugor Jails; but no fabrics have been introduced worthy of special mention. The profits of Jail manufacture during 1861 have amounted to the sums marginally noted. Gardens are generally attached to the Jails, some of which are in fair order.

164. The instruction of the prisoners in reading is carried on to a limited extent in some of the Jails,

The system of solitary and separate confinement, of appointing monitors from among the prisoners, and of mitigating terms of sentence in reward for good behaviour, have not yet been introduced. The attention of the District Officers has now been called to this subject.

The system of grouping prisoners in wards according to the class and gradation of crime has been partially adopted.

165. Emeutes in the Jails have never occurred of late, and escapes have been rare. So far the general conduct of the prisoners must be pronounced fair.

Health of the Prisoners.

Districts..	Daily average sick per cent.	Percentage of mortality.
Nagpore	28.44	5.68
Raepore	4.54	3.70
Bhusavara	11.62	5.00
Chanda	4.95	5.10
Chhindwara	6.11	3.10
Nachnargan	3.00	6.70
Saugor	8.33	2.72
Dumoh	7.75	0.77
Jalalpur	6.32	3.04
Mundla	15.12	4.04
Seone	2.40	2.35
Batool	8.50	2.11
Narwargore	6.20	2.36
Hoshangabad	6.65	1.53

166. Epidemic disease in the Jails has been rare, and the general health of the prisoners has been fair, as will be seen from the percentage of sickness and mortality given in the margin. In some of the worst Jails indeed the health of the prisoners has been remarkably good. This tolerably favorable result must be in a great measure owing to the prisoners having been well fed, well clothed, and well tended, both in quarters and in hospital.

167. Recently the Civil Surgeons at the several stations have been placed in charge of the Jails in subordination to the District Officer.

This will lead to a better supervision and closer division of responsibility. Generally the Civil Surgeons have evinced a laudable interest in the Jails, and I desire to mention Doctors Heude and Bensley of Nagpore and Raepore respectively. Both these Officers have done much by their personal efforts to make up for the unavoidable defects of the Jails under their charge.

168. If the above review does not show a perfectly satisfactory result, it is hoped that improvement may be effected during the present year. But it is to be remembered that these Jails have not as yet enjoyed an advantage which has been allowed to the Jails of other Provinces, namely, that of *competent inspection*.

Inspectorship of Jails.

The Saugor and Nerbudda Jails were under the Inspector of North-Western Provinces, who was too far distant to exercise a real check; and the Nagpore Jails have never had an Inspector at all. Now all these Jails are many years behind the Jails of North-Western Provinces and Punjab. If these latter Jails need an Inspector, how much more must our inferior Jails need one? The appointment of an Inspector of Prisons for the Central Provinces has now been recommended.

CHAPTER III.—REVENUE.

SECTION I.—LAND TAX.

169. The land revenue for the Central Provinces has been estimated at 51 and $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs exclusive of Sumbulpore, or with that district at 52 and $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs per annum, or a little more than half a million sterling. The actual demand for the year 1861-62

amounted to Rupees 51,76,152. There was a large nominal Annual yield of Land Tax. balance uncollected owing to the postponement for 10 days of the last instalment, for an object purely connected with routine. Half a lakh of nominal balance also accrued owing to the informal reduction of assessments. Real, doubtful and irrecoverable balances amounted to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the whole real demand. They chiefly accrued in the Nagpore Division.

Its distribution over Divisions and Districts.

170. The revenue is distributed as follows over the various districts :—

NAGPORE DIVISION.					Rupees.	Rupees.
1.	Nagpore	-	-	-	-	12,75,256
2.	Raepore	-	-	-	-	5,78,831
3.	Bhandarra	-	-	-	-	4,48,128
4.	Chandla	-	-	-	-	2,65,137
						<hr/> 25,67,352
JUMBULPORE DIVISION.						
1.	Jumbulpore	-	-	-	-	4,77,004
2.	Narsingpore	-	-	-	-	3,91,092
3.	Seonee	-	-	-	-	1,12,377
4.	Mundla	-	-	-	-	35,001
5.	Chindwarra	-	-	-	-	2,42,497
						<hr/> 12,17,971
SAUGOR DIVISION.						
1.	Saugor	-	-	-	-	5,79,396
2.	Hoshungabad	-	-	-	-	3,30,706
3.	Baitool	-	-	-	-	1,38,385
4.	Dumoh	-	-	-	-	3,12,632
						<hr/> 13,61,119
	Sironcha	-	-	-	-	29,710
						<hr/>
Total					-	<hr/> 51,76,152 <hr/>

171. Thus many districts are very poor, and none, excepting that of Nagpore itself, are really rich. The cultivated area is not yet even approximately known, but it is certain that not more than one-seventh of the total area is cultivated. How much of the remaining six-sevenths may be culturable, not even a conjecture can be hazarded. That a large proportion, however, is not only culturable, but even highly rich and promising, may be certainly believed. In only a few and scattered portions is the cultivation fully developed, and much of the richest waste will have to be cleared of pestilential

forest and brushwood before it can be reclaimed. Nor are there any sufficient data for stating the average rate per cultivated acre of the land tax. It probably ranges from four and six annas to two and two and a half Rupees per acre. The average rate can hardly exceed eight annas per acre, which, taken per se, will appear moderate as compared with the land tax in other parts of India. But still it generally is quite as much as the people can properly bear; and its low standard only indicates the backwardness of agriculture and the want of useful works, of markets for produce, and of facilities for traffic.

172. The different kinds of agricultural produce have been explained in the introductory chapter.

Incidence of Tax on different kinds of Crops.

The following rates may convey some idea of the incidence of the land tax on the different kinds of crops:—

		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Cotton	-	- 0 12 0 to	3 0 0	
Poppy	-	- 7 0 0 to	15 0 0	
Sugar-cane	-	- 5 0 0 to	10 0 0	
Hotel-leaf	-	- 6 0 0 to	125* 0 0	* According to kinds and mode of cultivation.
Garden vegetables, ginger, dill (ujwayan), turmeric, cummin (zera)	-	- 5 0 0 to	15 0 0	
Chillies	-	- 3 0 0 to	5 0 0	
Egg-plant, anise, coriander, mathee	-	- 2 0 0 to	4 0 0	
Wheat	-	- 0 8 0 to	2 0 0	
Junary	-	- 0 12 0 to	3 0 0	
Linseed	-	- 0 8 0 to	2 0 0	
Gram	-	- 0 8 0 to	2 0 0	
Tobacco	-	- 2 0 0 to	7 0 0	
Moong, musoor and other vetches	-	- 0 6 0 to	1 0 0	
Ganja	-	- 0 12 0 to	3 0 0	

Prices of Agricultural produce.

173. The following figures will give some idea of the range of prices of agricultural produce:—

		NAGPORE.	JERBUKPORE.	SAUGOR.	
		M. S. Ch.	M. S. Ch.	M. S. Ch.	
Wheat	-	- 0 24 7	0 30 12	0 23 0	} Per Rupee.
Gram	-	- 0 27 0	0 36 10	0 24 0	
Dal	-	- 0 22 0	0 26 7	0 19 0	
Rice	-	- 0 21 0	0 14 7	0 12 0	
Sugar	-	- 0 2 4	0 2 7	0 2 8	
Salt	-	- 0 6 11	0 4 13	0 8 0	
Ghee	-	- 0 2 0	0 1 13	0 1 5	
Cotton	-	- 0 2 9	0 0 0	0 3 0	
Goor	-	- 0 7 8	0 6 5	0 5 0	
Oil	-	- 0 3 14	0 3 14	0 0 0	

In the last two years prices have much risen, partly because the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories supplied grain in great quantities to the famine-stricken districts of the

North-West and partly because there has been some drought and scarcity in Nagpore itself. The low range of prices in Chutteesghur is remarkable, and arises from the isolation of that naturally fertile district, and its seclusion from markets.

174. The tenure of land, as recognised by the British Government, is, in all essentials, the same throughout the whole of the Central Provinces. The identity of system in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, the Nagpore Province, and in Sumbulpore, is indeed remarkable.

The Government is in theory the universal landlord. In every village or estate there is a lessee, who takes the lease from Government, who contracts to manage the property, and to pay a fixed sum for a particular term of years. The occupants are the tenants of the lessees. There can be no doubt that this tenure is peculiar; it is indeed probably unique in British India. The question naturally arises—How did it come into existence? In order to answer that question it will be necessary that I should glance at the past history of landed tenures in these Provinces.

175. Village communities, such as those which are found in North-Western India, have not existed of late years in the Central Provinces. Whether they originally existed is a question which cannot be discussed fully in this Report. In the northern Districts they probably must have existed. In the southern Districts they probably never did exist perfectly.

176. In the Nagpore Province the villages do not, so far as can be ascertained, seem to have been founded by families who settled down on terms of equality, and whose multiplied descendants form the brotherhood of the present day. But some man of enterprise with a slender capital would take some tenants, or dependants with him to reclaim the waste, or clear the backwoods. His descendants are the landlords, and their descendants the tenants of subsequent generations. Much of the Nagpore Province was, doubtless, settled in this manner, and the method would certainly have been encouraged by the Mahratta Government. And this supposition would not be controverted by the fact that in the Western Deccan the Mahrattas may have pursued a different policy. There they were in their native land, and were only the chief

among equals in countries long settled with thriving communities. Here they were foreigners, succeeding a half-civilized dynasty, obliged to spread cultivation over rich but untilled soil, and to contend with the encroachments of the forests. In the Nagpore District, then, the headman, though called by the ancient and honoured title of "Patel," was not always the hereditary chief of a village community. He was a village farmer with complete powers over the tenantry. That this was the real state of things under the rule of the Mahrattas (Bhonslas) in Nagpore may be seen from Sir R. Jenkin's elaborate Report written in 1826. During his virtual regency, which lasted long, and which will be favorably remembered still longer, he maintained this system generally, improving it at the same time by British administration. The farmers, on the other hand, held their

leases on moderate and equable terms, the tenantry were in a great degree protected from the exactions of the farmers; but the title and rights, or rather the absence of title and rights, on either side, remained the same. When

Their subsequent development.

the Rajah came to govern in his own name the system which, whatever it may have been in theory, was fair in practice, did certainly deteriorate. Farmers were changed more frequently, sometimes they were supplanted by those who had interest at Court, or belonged to the royal family or household, or had influence with the Army; sometimes they were superseded by men who offered to pay a higher revenue; and sometimes estates, tenantry, and all were even put up to auction for the highest bidder.

177. At this distance of time it is more difficult to describe the state of things which immediately preceded the British rule in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. But the country had long been the theatre of war and invasion. Revolutions, sweeping in succession over the land, had beaten down and destroyed the villages. On the restoration of peace people returned to their fields in twos and threes.

Tenure in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Men of rank, wealth and influence undertook to restore ruined villages, to re-settle husbandmen on deserted fields. It was thus, no doubt, that farmers and tenantry became substituted for village communities.

178. In Sumbulpore nearly the same system has existed as that of Nagpore; but if similar in kind, it has been superior in degree. The headmen of villages in Sumbulpore are called "Gowtees." They are also farmers; but their hereditary position has always been respected, and most of the tenants under them have rights of occupancy which are never disputed.

Tenure in Sumbulpore.

179. These, then, are briefly the pre-existing conditions upon which the present farming system supervened. I presume that the object of every sound method is to adapt itself to the local circumstances of the country, giving those circumstances a fair chance of expanding and improving of themselves, rather than to impose on the people any system, however theoretically perfect. It would not, therefore, be proper to introduce any new system which had in no wise existed before for the sake of its advantages, real or supposed. But it is useful to note the merits and drawbacks of each existing system, though it may not be possible to authoritatively devise any change or remedy.

180. It may be observed, therefore, that the prevailing system in the Central Provinces has fostered and established, if not created, a middle class among the agriculturists; and that at least one of this class is to be found in the majority of villages. These men can generally read and write; they are often of a superior class and tribe to the villagers. But often they rise to a grade above this, and in some Districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories there is a numerous and respectable landed aristocracy. The value and usefulness of such a class are too obvious to require further remark. On the other hand, with many exceptions, the cultivators and occupiers of the soil are some

Prevailing system favorable to middle class in the Central Provinces.

Either than to the lower class

times depressed, and generally not so flourishing as in other Provinces, and the average standard of industry, intelligence, enterprize and self-reliance among the agricultural peasantry is decidedly low.

181. Such generally were the circumstances, proximate and remote, under which the farming system was adopted by British Officers throughout the Central Provinces. Under British rule it has existed in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories since 1826, in Nagpore since 1854, in Sumbulpore since 1850. Rightly or wrongly, the opinion has prevailed with our Officers that an estate cannot be managed without a responsible head residing in or belonging to it; that the occupant cultivators must be dependant for support and guidance on a landlord; that for the State to collect its Land Tax from individual cultivators is objectionable. The village community system of the North-West is almost unknown; the Ryotwary system is deemed objectionable; the Zemindaree system on a large scale as applicable to tracts of country, or circles of villages; or the farming system on a small scale as applicable to single villages, have alone been understood.

182. Having thus endeavored to explain the origin of the system, I must particularize some of its main features. As already stated, then, Government has been generally the owner of all estates, and every estate is leased out to a farmer or lessee, technically termed "Malgoozar." Various terms of lease have prevailed in various Districts. They have generally been short, except in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, where the leases were made in 1826 for periods of twenty years. The lessees could not sell, or transfer, or inherit, nor was there any clause to give them a beneficiary interest in improvement. The occupants or cultivators of the soil were the tenants of the lessees. That which they paid to the lessee in cash was regular rent, and for each estate a rent roll was prepared. Their payments were usually in cash, not in kind many of them possessed rights of occupancy, and the amount of rent leviable from such was limited by proscription, that is, these latter were liable only for certain fixed rates of rent, and so long as they paid that they could not be ejected. If a tenant should desert or default, his fields were at the disposal of the lessee. If the lessee could introduce new tenants to reclaim the waste, the extra rent contributed to his profits. The lessee might be the hereditary headman of a village, though this was not frequently the case. He would more commonly belong to a family who had acquired possession of the village some generations previously, and had held it from lease to lease ever since. Sometimes he might be a local Chief, sometimes he might be a stranger, a merchant, a banker, a speculator in land, or a Court favorite.

183. There are, however, many great Zemindars who are, it is believed, absolute masters of their estates paying an almost nominal revenue fixed, it has been alleged, in perpetuity. These great estates are situated in peculiar localities, either near the turbulent frontier in the north, or

Adoption of the Farming system by the British Government.

Character of this system.

The Farmers.

Their tenants.

Great Zemindars.

in the forest regions of the east and south. Many of the Zemindars are rude Chiefs of old descent.

Such briefly was the tenure of land up to a very recent date, whence it followed that, except in the Zemindaree estates, there was no such thing as private property in land. But recently it has been proclaimed both in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and in the Nagpore Province, that in future the Government will relinquish its proprietary claims, and that the rights of absolute ownership shall in future, subject of course to payment of land tax, be vested in those who may establish a fair claim thereto. In every case these claims and titles are being investigated. In some Districts these enquiries have been commenced, in some partly finished, in others not yet begun.

184. The tendency of these proceedings is to confirm most of the farmers as land-lords, and superior proprietors. Those who have been long in possession will be sure of confirmation as such. With strangers of but recent possession the result may be otherwise. In all cases the rights of the sub-holders will be protected. These may, in some instances, be found to amount even to proprietorships of particular occupancies, subject, probably, to a fee of superiority or seigniorage.

185. The boundaries of every estate will be marked off, and within them the ground and all its products, the cultivated, the culturable, and the waste will be the absolute property of the declared owner, saleable, transferable, heritable, subject only to the payment of land tax, and without any other reservation.

186. This tax will be fixed at an annual sum for a period of years. The limitation of the Government demand for a term of years is really the settlement. At the expiry of that term the demand may be revised, either maintained, or enhanced, or reduced. But the property in the land being perpetual and absolute, will not be open to any question at the renewal of the settlement, except the revision of demand. The question will not be who is the proprietor, or who shall be responsible for the land tax; but merely whether an estate shall be assessed with as much as before, or with more or with less. The owner of the land will, of course, be responsible for the land tax. The word "Farmer" and the word "Lease," except under special and extraordinary circumstances, will be banished from our fiscal vocabulary.

187. Upon the issue of these enquiries depends the precise form or forms which the future land revenue system will take, and it would be premature to predict how matters will even finally shape themselves. The circumstances of the country, and of the state of society are, however, so various, that probably no uniform system will in future be possible. That is to say, if the assessment of various fiscal systems. The question of the land tax is to follow closely on the right of private property in the soil, and if the system of the settlements is to adapt itself rightly and justly to each particular form or phase of landed property, then no particular system can be prescribed beforehand. To me it appears that each of all the revenue systems known to British administration is good in its

place, and is suitable to the social constitution of some particular Province. Therefore, in Provinces like these situated in the midst of the other divisions of the empire, touching in one quarter on the North-West Provinces; in another on Madras; in another on Bombay; in another on Bengal; there will be various customs and conditions and circumstances to which one or other of the several systems will be applicable; to some the Zemindaree; to others the Ryotwary; to others the Talookdary; to others the village community system. The notion that the Ryotwary system is necessarily inapplicable to these Provinces (which notion has prevailed to a considerable extent) cannot, as seems to me, be reasonably maintained; but, on the other hand, it certainly would not be generally applicable.

188. But to return, while thus the State is relinquishing all proprietary claim over cultivated land, and over uncultivated or waste land, which is in any way virtually occupied for pasturage or for operations connected with agriculture and the like, it does not relinquish its claim over the unclaimed and untrodden waste. The claim of every proprietor to the waste pertaining to his estate will be heard. To every estate or village will be allotted at least a fair proportion of waste sufficient for grazing, for pasturage, for fuel, for wood-cutting; and also sufficient to allow the landholders fair margin for increasing their cultivation and for making improvements. In all these respects the fullest consideration will be given to the rights and interests of the people.

189. This done, the exterior boundaries of the estate will be marked by pillars and entered in a sketch map. Within these limits the proprietor will have the benefit of the improvements he may make, but beyond these limits the State is the owner of the unclaimed waste, and can grant that waste to grantees, or otherwise dispose of it. This demarcation of boundaries is now progressing. In three

Districts it is finished; in six it is proceeding; in eight it is not yet begun. In the latter a commencement should be made during the next working season. In some Districts, such as Mundla, grave doubts arise both in respect of private property, and in respect to granting of waste to capitalists for want of a proper demarcation of boundaries. While the rights of the people are most scrupulously respected, care must be taken to guard the future rights of the State; otherwise many square miles of waste, as yet of unknown value, might be inadvertently allotted to village landlords. These men would nominally take over a vast extent of waste which they might have never seen at all, or scarcely heard of, and of which they could never develop the resources. At the settlement, then, the available Government waste will be carefully separated from that waste which is private property. And, if needful, those portions suitable for grants can be surveyed specially.

190. But while the ownership, together with the full rights of landlord, is secured to those who can prove a title thereto, the subordinate and concurrent

rights of the tenant occupants of the soil are duly cared for. Whatever may be the ultimate and relative proportions of the several kinds of proprietary tenure, there can be no doubt but that hereditary tenants with rights of occupancy, and limitation of rent payable by them,

are a large and important class throughout these Provinces. In many places they are the thews and sinews of the general body of agriculturists. Their rights are being carefully recorded where they happen to be of the same tribe or family with the new proprietors, their claim (as has been said) to be made joint proprietors may be found admissible. In cases where the farmer may have been a stranger, and his connexion with the village may be terminated at the settlement, the hereditary cultivators may be admitted to separate and direct engagements for the land tax,

Position of hereditary Cultivators. and as peasant proprietors may be placed in the same position as the Merasdar ryots in Bombay. In some estates, where the hereditary cultivators are more than ordinarily strong, and pay but a low fixed rent to the landlord, their position will be virtually almost as good as that of the ryots in the most favored Ryotwary Districts.

191. The Zemindars of the Nagpore Province have been already alluded to; they are numerous in the hilly and wooded Districts; they are no less than 75 in number; they chiefly belong to the Gond and Rajpoot tribes. Under the native rule large tracts of land were made over to them to be brought into cultivation. Many of them have played, in the various revolutions and events of these Provinces, a part which might almost be termed historical. Some of them can date their present position so far back as centuries. They pay various sums to Government annually, varying from Rupees 50 to 27,000, and aggregating Rupees 2,51,370, which may be considered either as tribute, or as revenue, more probably the latter. These amounts are supposed to be fixed in perpetuity. But in fact this class of tenures

has never yet been defined, and no record in detail regarding their fiscal powers. The question as to their possessing Civil jurisdiction has been mentioned in another chapter. But as regards their fiscal powers, and the extent of their proprietary power, nothing whatever has been ascertained as yet. Hereafter a report will be submitted to Government with a view to these important tenures being placed on a definite and permanent basis. It will probably be found that they are in a position similar to that of the Talookdars in Oude. Whether there are any, and if so, what, subordinate rights in their estates is quite unknown. But if it be found that they have heretofore enjoyed absolute authority over their tenantry, then noninterference will be desirable. In that case the Zemindar will be a great feudal landlord. But beyond the comparatively cultivated and inhabited estates, there will be within the extensive and ill defined areas of these Zemindaries (some of them extending over tracts

as large as Districts) valuable wastes and forests. In this Their right to the waste. day no man can say how valuable these tracts may become hereafter. While, therefore, the real, memorial or seigniorial rights of the Zemindar are respected, it will be desirable to scrutinize more closely his pretensions to vast tracts of waste in which there may be no semblance of possession.

192. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories the former settlement expired in 1856. The regular settlement was commenced in 1853-4, and Settlement operations in Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. has since been dragging its slow length along. As yet no

settlement has been completed, nor has any assessment been announced, although in most of the Districts much preliminary work has been done. In the meantime, that is for the last six years, the revenue has been collected according to the old assessment under promise made to the people on each estate that, should the new assessment, when made, exceed the present one, no demand on that account, for the intermediate period will be made; but, on the other hand, should such assessment be less than the present, then the tax-payer will be entitled to a refund for the said intermediate period. In the Districts north of the Nerbudda it is well known that the people will, in many cases, be entitled,

according to the above rule, either to remission of revenue, or to refund of amount over-paid. Again in these Districts, where the old assessment has been evidently too high, and uncollected balances have constantly accrued, such balances have been allowed to accumulate till they shall be finally remitted at the new settlement, and they already amount to three lakhs. Now it is obvious that these expedients, however necessary at this moment, have a demoralizing effect on the landholders, and induce them to keep their lands out of cultivation. In some places this circumstance is known to be causing agricultural deterioration. Thus, while on the one hand the State is being subjected to future loss in the Divisions north of the Nerbudda, by reason of the settlements being delayed; on the other hand, it is not receiving its fair amount of land revenue in the Districts south of the Nerbudda; for those Districts are known to be under-assessed, and will yield an increase at the new settlements. These considerations afford strong reasons for advancing the settlements. Various proposals in this view have now been submitted, and it is hoped that during the next season some real progress will be made in the assessment.

193. In the Nagpore Province a Settlement Department was set on foot, first in the Nagpore District itself in 1858. Much preliminary work has been done, but no assessment has yet been announced. A second establishment was set to work in the Bhundarra District in 1861. A small establishment has just commenced work in the Sumbulpore District. Throughout most parts of the Nagpore Province, except perhaps parts of Chutteeaghur and Chanda, the assessments of the last settlement are supposed to be somewhat high and uneven.

194. The term of the assessment is to be 30 years in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and Nagpore District. Perhaps for the more eastern Districts a shorter term may be desirable.

195. There are many large estates held either free of revenue altogether, or else upon some favorable rate, resembling a quit rent. These have all been disposed of. In the Nagpore Province there was a special alienation Officer employed for this purpose. But in all Districts there remain petty tenures, thousands in number, claimed to be held free of revenue and requiring investigation.

196. The extra cesses are the same in these Provinces as elsewhere. There are the one per cent. for roads and the charges of the village watchmen and the village accountant. The one per cent. for education

The extra cesses.

has just been ordered. It had not previously been levied. The remuneration of the village watchmen has not been fixed by any thing more than precarious custom, but will be definitely arranged at the settlement. The village accountants have been appointed and trained in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, but not generally in Nagpore. In the latter Province the farmers or landlords have their own accounts kept with tolerable efficiency, and it will be preferable not to disturb this arrangement. It is better to let the landholder have his own accountant than for the District Officer to appoint a man. But whenever these village accountants are appointed it will be desirable that they learn to conduct the rough survey of boundaries and fields, which work is now done by employes (Amceus) of the Settlement Department.

197. There is another class of men, once so important, but now approaching

The Desh Mookhs and Desh Pandyas.

extinction, which requires to be noticed, namely, the Desh "Mookhs" and "Desh Pandyas," names familiar to those who

are versed in the History of India, as the managers and accountants for circles of villages. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories these men must have originally existed, but they perished in the several revolutions. In the Nagpore Province they have always existed, and though not appointed or employed by the Mahatta Government, they continued to receive certain fees and perquisites. Under British rule they have not been officially recognised, and their income has ceased. This is perhaps to be regretted. Enquiries regarding each of these cases have been, however, proceeding for some years past. These are now nearly complete, and recommendations in favor of the surviving Desh Mookhs and Desh Pandyas and their successors will be submitted.

198. The revenue may have been collected with some *difficulty* in a few instances, but yet those coercive processes known to the law in the

Coercive processes.

Bengal Presidency as sale and transfers of the land have not been enforced in these Provinces. If a farmer defaulted the lease has been made over to another, or the defaulter himself has either been thrown into prison and his moveable effects sold by auction. Except in particular Districts, however, even these latter processes have been rare. After the new settlement, however, the property in land will be liable to be sold absolutely in satisfaction of the Government demand. It may, indeed, be hoped that this extreme measure will rarely or never be resorted to.

199. On the whole the regular settlement, embracing both a permanent tenure of property in the soil and fixity of assessment, constitutes one of the most pressing needs of the Central Provinces at the present time. For the want of it deterioration is taking place in some places, and the improvements of land now cultivated, and the reclaiming of lands now uncultivated, is retarded everywhere. The tardiness of its progress, and the important question involved in it, have been already pointed out. The more the work is inspected

Special supervision of the settlement operation.

the more does it become apparent that great irregularities, perhaps errors, of practice, are arising; and certainly great diversities. With a view to secure uniformity of practice, together with due recognition of various principles, and a really competent supervision over the whole, special proposals have been recently submitted to Government. If these shall be sanctioned, it is hoped, not only that progress will be made, but that it will start from a sound basis and proceed in the right direction.

200. It is necessary that this chapter should include a brief notice of the important question of the "Permanent Settlement." It may, perhaps, be superfluous

The permanent settlement. to state that here, as elsewhere, a permanent settlement would affect only the land tax itself. It would fix the assessment for ever, and it should be more accurately termed the permanent and perpetual limitation of the direct State demand on the land. It would in no wise affect the fundamental right and property of the people in the land. *That* rights and property will be fixed, absolutely and immutably, whether the land tax be limited to a certain sum for ever or not. The *value* and interest of such right and property will indeed be greater or less according as the State demand is fixed for a short or a long term, or for ever. But under any circumstances, the nature and essence of the right and property itself will remain the same. Here, then, as elsewhere, in the above sense, the *principle* of a permanent settlement is applicable. It would have an effect altogether beyond immediate calculation, in stimulating the industry, enterprise, and self-reliance of the agriculturists; the application of capital; the accumulation of wealth, where the assessments were fair. It would be accepted as a great boon by the people. On the one hand, the State, no doubt, will subject itself to prospective loss by surrendering all future right to increase its land revenue. But, on the other hand, such loss would be more than compensated by the

Its relation to property in land. gradual, if not rapid, increase of all the other branches of the revenue. These branches entirely depend on the growth of wealth in the mass of the people. A permanent settlement will contribute more than any measure that could be devised to augment that wealth. It follows that a permanent settlement will cause all other heads of revenue, except land tax, to increase. Now in these Provinces more than one-third of the total income is derived from taxes other than the land tax. The other taxes are increasing; the land tax alone remains stationary. In a fiscal point of view, then, there can be no fear for the success of a measure which would, while restricting the land tax, cause all other taxes to rise. Again it is quite true that the value of money will continue falling, and that prices of produce will rise more and more throughout these Provinces. Thus the agriculturists will, in a short time, receive

Its great advantages.

much more for their produce than they ever did before; on the other, the price of labor will rise, and that will greatly enhance the State expenditure. All the salaries and establishments of the lower grades at least will be gradually raised, and the cost of public works will be greatly enhanced. There might appear to be some risk, then, if Government, while anticipating increased expenditure, were to limit the land tax,

More than counterbalances any disadvantages.

the main source of revenue. But it will in reality be quite safe to trust to the increase of other taxes.

201. A permanent settlement, then, so far as it can be introduced, will be, *firstly*, good for the people; and *secondly*, equally good for the State. The questions remaining are—To what extent could it be applied? and *when* could it be introduced?

202. Now it is to be ever remembered that in these Provinces the Railway, the Roads, and the Navigation, will certainly work great changes; while similar results are *not* here to be expected from irrigation. But this prospect exists here in common with the rest of India, neither more nor less. If, then, the prospect of material improvement does not bar the concession of a permanent settlement elsewhere, neither

Prospects of future improvement. should it have that effect here. So far, then, as Railway, Roads, and Navigation are concerned, the Central Provinces seem as much entitled to the advantage of a permanent settlement as other Provinces of India. But further it is to be borne in mind that the amount of cultivable waste in these Provinces is enormous; and though this condition may exist, more or less, every where, it is peculiarly prevalent here; not only are vast tracts of cultivable waste vaguely claimed by parties with doubtful title, but within the legitimate boundaries of many, even perhaps the majority of, estates and villages throughout these Provinces there is a large proportion of cultivable waste. Now although the inducement held out by a permanent settlement to reclaim the waste is one of the cardinal benefits of that measure, still it is but fair to the State that this privilege should be kept within moderate bounds. It would be right to allow, to every estate

Extent to which permanent settlement might be introduced. permanently settled, a just margin of waste as a field for extending cultivation. But it would not be right to allow a permanent settlement to an estate which might include a larger or indefinite area of waste at present quite beyond the means of the owner to reclaim, but capable in the future of being rendered valuable by a variety of contingencies. Thus in these Provinces there are many estates and villages, many entire tracts, and some entire Districts, where a permanent settlement could not at present be properly introduced. Such Districts are Raepore, Belaspore, Sumbulpore, Seroncha, Bhundarra, Mundla, Seonee, Chindwarra, Baitool. All these Districts are in a transition state.

203. On the other hand, there are some Districts in each of which a permanent settlement might be introduced into *parts*, but not the *whole*, with as much benefit and as much reason as into other parts of India; and into these the introduction of the measure

Districts suited for permanent settlement. has been recommended. These Districts are Nagpore, Chanda, Nachengaoon (Wurda), Jubbulpore, Saugor, Dumoh, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad. All these Districts (excepting Saugor and Dumoh) have large portions of their area continuously and highly cultivated, and subject to the same kind of development as the rest of India. The Saugor and Dumoh Districts are more rugged and do not possess long strips of cultivation like those just named, but in other respects their position is the same. As regards past assessments, some have been too high, and others too low, but this circumstance is not peculiar to these Districts, and is but

too common everywhere. On the other hand for the Jubbulpore, Saugor, Dumoh, Nursingpore, and Hoshungabad Districts there are the fiscal data, year by year, during thirty-five years of British Rule. For the Nagpore, Nachengaoon, and Chandla, *besides* the British assessments, there are the data of the assessments made during the regency exercised by Sir R. Jenkins and his Officers.

204. It has therefore been recommended that, at the new settlement in these Districts last mentioned, now in progress, the Settlement Officer should recommend the permanent limitation of the assessment fixed by him in every estate which might appear to him fitted for, or deserving of that concession, and that this boon, if approved by Government, should be granted.

The Settlement Officer would fix the future assessments for all estates alike, in some for a term of 10, and in others for a term of 30 years, in others, the best of all, he would recommend that the term of the assessment be for ever or permanent. In those estates recommended for the permanent assessment one essential condition should be that three-fourths of the culturable area should be under cultivation at the time of fixing the assessment, and it might be competent for the Authorities hereafter to recommend that any estate assessed for a term of years should, on attaining the prescribed condition of three-fourths of the culturable area being cultivated, be granted the boon of having its assessment declared permanent. Thus if a permanent

For certain estates under assessment be really desired by the people, then this system certain conditions, would induce every landholder to increase his cultivation so as to secure the boon;—and thus the greatest possible stimulus might be imparted to agricultural industry. As the new settlement advances, and as the assessment and the proprietary right is declared in each estate the landholders will be duly apprised of the option allowed to them by the Government Resolution of the 17th October 1861 of redeeming the land tax, that is, of freeing their land from all payments for ever, by compounding for the tax by one sum paid down. It is probable that few, if any, will avail themselves of this privilege at first.

205. The natural advantages offered in these Provinces for European colonization will be noticed in another chapter. In this place it will suffice to state that particular grants of large extent on the banks of the Mahanuddy and Godavery, and in the Mundla District, have been promised on certain terms to the agents of some gentlemen who propose to form a company for bringing land into cultivation. The Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have obtained a very extensive grant of many square miles in the Nursingpore District. In respect to these grants it is to be borne in mind that in these Provinces their extent must be expected to exceed greatly the maximum of 3,000 acres each, prescribed generally in Bengal, while the price of the land will seldom come up to the maximum of two Rupees per acre, fixed in the Government Resolution. Here the European capitalist would have to found villages in a wilderness, extending over hundreds of square miles in an insalubrious climate, and far away from roads and markets. Such circumstances indefinitely depreciate the value of waste lands.

Terms of Grants to European Settlers.

206. There is yet one point remaining to be noticed. It has been found also that the numerous tanks, some of them resembling lakes in expanse, and all, more or less, extensive, in which the Nagpore Province abounds, and which have been constructed under former dynasties for purposes of irrigation, have of late years fallen very much into disrepair. Many of them have been inspected, and every one thus examined has been found out of repair, and some even broken, in many cases, too, nothing like the full

Supervision of works of Irrigation. use is made of the water by the people. It is evident that the villagers themselves are too ignorant and apathetic to take care of these valuable works of public utility, and that some better means of supervision than at present are required. On the other hand, the District Officers and their subordinates in the interior (*i. e.*, the Tehseeldars) have never given their attention to irrigation, and do not generally understand the subject, as yet. It has, therefore, been proposed that an Officer with engineering and professional *knowledge* be deputed as a temporary arrangement during the next cold season to visit all the principal tanks in the Province, and in every case either to instruct the people how to make the requisite repairs, or else report the matter to the District Officer, who would then make the requisite arrangements. It is hoped that in few instances will any expenditure on the part of Government be needed. The people would generally defray the cost ultimately, receiving only advances from Government (Tuccavee) re-payable afterwards. Wells are not generally used for irrigation, save in some Districts. In the Baitool District, however, hundreds of new wells (640 in number) of small size have been constructed by the people within the last few years.

207. The foregoing review of the land revenue in these Provinces will have shewn that the whole subject is in a difficult situation. The points demanding the most urgent attention may be recapitulated as follows:—

Summary of measure requiring attention.

- I.—The marking off boundaries of villages and the waste.
- II.—The principles of adjudicating proprietary titles.
- III.—The application of various systems of tenures.
- IV.—The determination of subordinate and tenant rights.
- V.—The early announcement of an assessment for a term of years.
- VI.—The selection of estates for permanent settlement.
- VII.—The supervision of works of irrigation.

208. It is but too certain that not one of the matters above specified is as yet settled, or approaching to settlement, for the whole of these Provinces. When they shall have been arranged, then, and not till then, will the country advance. Until they are arranged material prosperity will, more or less, be retarded.

SECTION II.

OTHER BRANCHES OF REVENUE.

209. The most important of the minor branches of revenue in these Provinces is the salt tax. The salt consumed in the Central Provinces is of two kinds; *first*, the salt from the Salt Lakes of

Salt Tax.

Rajpootana, which is consumed in the northern and central Districts (Saugor and Nerbudda Territories). For this salt, used above the Sautpoora Range, the inhabitants look to Rajpootana, which is the great source of supply to the North-West Provinces.

Below the range they look for salt to Madras and Bombay, but chiefly to Madras. Thus the *second* kind is the salt from Madras and Bombay, consumed in the Nagpore Province. On both kinds of salt a duty is fixed. On the first kind of salt (Rajpootana) it is levied by means of a regular line drawn from Agra, *viâ* Jhansie (in the North-West Provinces), to the Saugor Frontier; thence across the Nerbudda to Seonee (in the Sautpoora Range), and then turning eastward and north-eastward, so as to guard the access to Mirzapore. Thus no salt can enter these British Districts from Rajpootana in the west without crossing this line.

210. In the Nagpore Province a duty is levied without any regular line by local arrangements, that is to say, the dealers are called upon to pay duty on their known transactions. Under such arrangements the full duty of Government cannot, of course, be realized; but a regular line would not be worth the cost of its maintenance on those wild frontiers.

211. On the Saugor and Seonee line above described the duty was first raised in 1855-56 at Rupees 1-8 per maund of 80lbs; it was raised to Rupees 2-8 in 1859-60, and in 1861-62 to Rupees 3, at which it now stands, being uniform with the duty on the North-West Province line. The duty is high and is sometimes complained of; but in the year 1861-62 just closed there has been no falling off in consumption, whence it is inferred that the people can afford to pay the rate. It will be evident, however, that this line does not include the Hoshungabad and Baitool Districts, and part of the Nursingpore District, which thereby become exempt from any tax on salt. It would be, of course, desirable that these Districts should be taxed equally with the others, but this cannot be done by means of a *line*. It has been found, by actual experience in these localities, that to establish a cordon of watchmen in the hills and forests would absorb all the revenue to be gained. But it will be possible, by local arrangements similar to those adopted in Nagpore, to raise a local duty similar to the regular duty. Arrangements for this purpose are now being made.

The Town of Saugor also enjoys an unnecessary immunity, being a free mart for the convenience of traders who store salt there, that is to say, salt may enter the town free to be stored, paying duty on being despatched elsewhere, and being liable to duty if kept in store beyond a certain time. But in fact this freedom is not really necessary for the convenience of dealers, and arrangements are being made for the abolition of the privilege, which has allowed the inhabitants of Saugor City (some 60,000 souls) to consume untaxed salt.

212. In the Nagpore Province the duty is levied at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per maund. This rate is only half that of the northern line, but then the Nagpore salt all comes from Madras and Bombay, where it has been first taxed up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per

maund; thus the original duty being added together, make up the 8-Rupee rate, just equal to that of the North-West Provinces. Whether the imposition of this duty has checked consumption or otherwise cannot as yet be affirmed. It probably has not, inasmuch as the actual yield of the tax is double the original estimate. The Madras Authorities on the Eastern Coast, whence most of this salt comes, seem to be apprehensive of their export trade being injured by this duty. But there are not as yet sufficient facts to justify this conclusion. If ultimately such should be proved, there would be reason to re-consider the duty. All that is known for certain is that the Native dealers on the Madras side dislike the duty, which circumstance, however natural, would not alone furnish sufficient reason for remission. In the first instance the entire realization of the duty was entrusted to an eminent Native Banker of Nagpore (Bunseedhur Abeerchund), who employed his own establishment, being allowed 5 per cent. therefore on the collections. This arrangement, however desirable at the outset, could not properly be continued, and the arrangements have now been entrusted to the ordinary District Authorities.

213. Since the formation of the Central Provinces the practicability of extending the Saugor and Seonice line, so as to embrace the Nagpore Province, has been considered. I believe that such a project would be found impracticable. The line might, indeed, be easily carried down the Wurda to Chanda, or even to Seroncha, but that would enforce duty on Bombay salt only, and not on Madras salt. To effect the latter object it would be necessary to carry the line along the Godavery, and then up through a very wild country for hundreds of miles till it touched the Mahanuddy. It would indeed be difficult to find a country more unfavorable for such a line. If the local duty, then, be continued, it must be levied in some such manner as that which now prevails. Whether there should be a duty at all may be another question. It may be true that a Native of Nagpore now pays twice as much salt tax as a Native of Madras or Bombay, but then he pays somewhat less than a Native of Bengal, and the same as a Native of Northern India and as his fellow subjects of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

Yield of Salt Duties.

		214. The yield of the salt tax may be thus shewn :—		
		Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	Nagpore Province.	Total.
1861-62	...	6,50,200	... 2,38,920	... 8,98,120
1862-63	...	6,75,000	... 3,00,000	... 9,75,000

The first duty having been imposed in 1855-56 for the northern part, and in 1861-62 for the southern, it is evident that this new branch of taxation, now amounting to 10 lakhs per annum, has proved an important addition to the revenue of these Provinces.

215. The income tax in these Provinces amounted in 1860-61 to Rupees 1,46,988, and in 1861-62 to Rupees 4,25,002. After recent modifications it is estimated to yield

Income Tax.

Rupees 3,00,000 in 1862-63. The machinery employed was inexpensive; for the current year there is to be no charge at all for establishments. The remission of the tax upon all the smaller incomes is regarded as a boon by the people.

216. The license tax having been abolished before being fully carried into effect needs no special remark. But with it there was to have been amalgamated the "Pandree" or house tax in the Nagpore Province. This house tax being of old date and familiar to the people will be retained. Under Mahrattah Rule it was levied on the whole non-agricultural community (with certain favored exemptions) upon a graduated scale. The scale is now being revised and regulated throughout the Nagpore Province. But the tax is not now known in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

217. The excise on drugs and spirits is a flourishing source of revenue. In 1860-61 it amounted to Rupees 7,40,355, in 1861-62, to Rupees 8,96,490, and is estimated to yield Rupees 9,00,000 in 1862-63, or about 9 lakhs. The spirit is chiefly extracted from the fruit of a tree called the "Mohwa," which grows wild in great abundance. Hitherto it has been distilled in the villages at native stills. But the introduction of what are known as "Sudder" or Central Distilleries has just been ordered after the model of the North-West Provinces. It is hoped that these distilleries will be under efficient regulation.

Stamp Revenue.	218. Here, as elsewhere, the stamp revenue has steadily increased as seen below :—		
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	1,67,230	2,57,180	3,00,000

The highest sum being estimated at about 3 lakhs. The new Act X of 1862 has been just introduced, much of the success to be anticipated will depend on the number of private vendors who may be established, and the importance of this has been duly impressed on the District Officers.

219. There is a small amount* of taxation raised from *Sugar* by means of a local license, in the Nagpore Province, and by means of an export duty levied on the Saugor and Seonee Customs line already mentioned.

220. The revenue on Opium† is also raised by a local license chiefly in the Baitool District. It is believed that the system may admit of much improvement, and enquiries with that view are being made by an Officer possessing special experience in the opium-growing Districts of Malwa.

221. The Town duties, or Octroi, have now been assessed, and are being levied in all the towns and cities of these Provinces, (with one or two exceptions, which will soon be brought up). Their total yield amounts to Rupees 2,38,615 per annum. From these duties all the Police charges, both for regular Police and city watch, within

Tax on Sugar.		Rs.
* 1861-62	...	2,34,700
1862-63	...	2,37,400

On Opium.		Rs.
† 1861-62	...	10,506
1862-63	...	12,000

the towns and cities themselves, are defrayed, and the total debit on this account amounts to Rupees 67,411. The remainder is devoted to local improvements. Thus as yet no portion of this tax is included in the imperial revenue. The average *ad valorem* rate of these duties seems high, amounting to five or even six per cent. In Nagpore City a relief has been granted. In Nagpore, and some of the cities in that neighbourhood, the collection of the duties was entrusted to the eminent Native Banker, Bunscedhur Abeerchund. This arrangement, however desirable at the outset, could not be permitted to continue, and the duties will in future be managed in the ordinary manner.

222. The revenue of the Provinces in its various branches for the years 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63 may be exhibited as below. The estimate for the year 1862-63 being taken from the joint Report of Colonel Elliot and myself:—

	Land Revenue.	Abkarree.	Stamps.	Income Tax.	Salt, Sugar, Opium.	Saer. Misc.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	51,69,750	7,49,385	1,67,230	1,36,988	6,37,636	7,70,734	76,47,723
1861-62 ...	51,76,152	8,96,439	2,57,189	4,25,002	11,48,626	8,53,711	82,62,179
1862-63 ...	52,00,000	9,00,000	3,00,000	3,00,000	12,25,000	8,75,000	83,00,000

223. In general terms it may be said that the land tax will not on the whole increase, while the future increase of the salt tax is doubtful. But the other heads of revenue, drugs and spirits, stamps, opium, sugar and the like, will probably increase owing to the general rise in prices and in wages. The total revenue, short of one million per annum, is small for so large a country; but the alienations are considerable. If the population be assumed at nine millions, the total average revenue per head amounts to 14 annas per annum.

224. The recent date of the annexation of the Nagpore Province affords the means of comparing the Mahrattah and British taxation in that Province, a comparison which may be not interesting. The following general comparative Abstract will shew the results of taxation under Mahrattah and British Rule respectively, the amount being given roughly in lakhs:—

	Land Revenue.	Customs and Transit Duties.	Spirits and Drugs.	Stamps.	Income Tax, Licensed and House Tax.	Salt, Sugar, Opium, and Tobacco.	Miscellaneous.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mahrattah Rule...	32,00,000	6,00,000	1,50,000	.....	.....	.....	50,000	40,00,000
British Rule ...	52,00,000	.....	3,00,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	3,75,000	75,000	63,00,000

From the above it seems that the revenue is increasing under British Rule beyond any thing known under Native Rule.

CHAPTER IV.

EDUCATION.

225. State Education can only be said to have been introduced, as yet, into about one-third of the Central Provinces, namely, the Districts belonging to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. For the remainder of these provinces there is no such Education existing, as will be seen presently.

226. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, comprising the Districts named in the margin, the Educational system of the North-Western Provinces was established when those Districts came under that Government in 1853. It has been maintained up to the present time. There is now an Inspector of Schools at the head of it, with a Staff of Native Officials. The total expenditure, all items included, amounts to 48,000 Rupees per annum.

227. The principal Institution is the School at Saugor, where the English language and the learned Oriental languages are taught. It has about 300 pupils, many of them boys of good families, from the several Districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories; some of them are even of noble family. It is presided over by an European Head Master, Mr. Wiggins, aided by an efficient Staff of Native Teachers. This School is one of a general rather than a local character, and receives scholars from other Schools. In some respects, too, it serves as a Normal School, receiving pupils for instruction in the profession of Schoolmaster.

228. There are no regular Zillah Schools, according to the Departmental designation, that is, Schools at the Head Quarters of a District.

229. Nor are there any regular Normal Schools for the professional instruction of Village Schoolmasters.

230. The Tehseelee Schools (according to the Departmental designation) have been generally established, there being one at the Head Quarters of each Tehseeldar. The Tehseel is the Civil sub-division of a District; and there are 3 or 4 such to each District. Thus there are about 27 Tehseelee Schools in all. In these the Education is entirely vernacular (being conducted in the Oordoo and Hindee languages). These are supposed to be generally in fair condition.

231. Indigenous Village Schools exist, supported by voluntary contributions among the Villagers or towns-people. In these the instruction is chiefly carried on in the Hindee language, the agrarian population being chiefly Hindoos, who prefer Hindee to Oordoo, which latter is more suitable to Mahomedans. But these Schools, though inspected by the Educa-

tional Officials, have not, in any way, been re-organized. And the fund known as the Village School cess (one per cent on the land revenue) has not been levied.

232. Private Schools in the cities and towns, and even the larger villages, are tolerably numerous and efficient.

233. There is one Mission School at Jubbulpore, belonging to the Church Missionary Society, with about 180 pupils.

234. In the Nagpore Province no Educational system had been introduced; no Government School existed; and no public expenditure on this account had been incurred. There had, however, been, for some time, a good Missionary School* in Nagpore belonging to the Mission of the Free Church of Scotland, established in 1846, and numbering 400 boys and 20 girls. If it has not attained to a high standard with the upper class, it has given a sound and practical education to the middle and lower class; and has been a powerful engine for good in the City. A small School of humble pretension had been established by one of the Scotch Missionaries at Chindwara, and had afterwards been maintained by private effort. The one per cent. cess for Village Schools had not been introduced. Village Schools and all private Schools have continued at a very low ebb. Indeed, few provinces could be more destitute of indigenous Institutions than Nagpore; and the general standard of enlightenment, both in the mass of the people, and the upper classes, is decidedly low, and much under even the Indian average.

235. In Sumbulpore there has existed a School for some years, originally founded by the benevolent efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Cadenhead, and subsequently maintained by Government.

236. Such was the state of affairs up to May 1862; it now remains to mention the measures already in progress.

237. There will be two Circles of Inspection, conterminous with the Civil Divisions of the country, viz., the Northern or Nerbudda Circle, embracing the Commissionerships or Divisions of Saugor and Jubbulpore, and including in all 9 Zillahs or Districts; and the Southern or Nagpore Circle, embracing the Nagpore and Chutteesghur Commissionerships or Divisions, and including 7 Zillahs or Districts, besides the separate District of Seroncha.

238. An Educational grant of 50,000 Rupees for the current year, 1862-63, for the Nagpore Province, has been obtained, and a similar grant for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories; in all one lakh per annum for State Education in the Central Provinces.

239. A Director of Public Instruction, and an Inspector of Schools (European Officers) have been appointed ; the former with Head Quarters at Nagpore, the latter at Jubbulpore. An Inspector (European Officer) for the Nagpore Province has been recommended to have his Head Quarters at Raopore, in the remote Eastern Districts.

240. The existing Staff already described has been maintained in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and a Normal School for Schoolmasters has been added at Jubbulpore. For the Nagpore Province great difficulty has been experienced in forming a Native Educational Staff. Nothing can be a stronger proof of the backwardness of knowledge than the fact that, in such a City like Nagpore, there could not be found even *one* Native fit

Subordinate Staff of Officials.

to undertake scholastic duty !* The men readiest to hand were educated Natives of

* *Note.*—It is not hence to be understood that no boys of superior education had been élèves of the Mission School. Several boys from that School have been employed in other Departments.

Hindoostan ; but I did not deem it proper to employ these men as they are quite foreign to, and not popular with, the Natives of Nagpore. Instead of that, men from Poona have been sent for, and several well trained young Natives are on their way to join our Educational Staff. These persons, being Mahratta Brahmins, will readily command influence at Nagpore, where the associations and ideas are all Mahratta. It is hoped that this infusion of fresh though kindred blood will soon produce an effect on the popular mind.

241. One of the first points to which attention is being directed in Nagpore is the inspection of Village Schools in the interior. A preliminary examination has been made, and the Village Schoolmasters are found to be of the lowest grade. As it is a great object to work with the instruments we find, it is intended that all of these men, who are able to learn, shall undergo a course of training. With this view a Normal School for Schoolmasters had been opened at Nagpore, and already numbers 30 Scholars. Arrangements for similar Schools are being made at the Head Quarters of every District. The Schools known as Zillah and Tehseelee Schools (that is first class at the principal station of the District, and second class Schools in each Sub-division) will be opened for all the Districts as soon as the new Teachers arrive. But it is not proposed at present to establish Zillah Schools either at Nagpore, Jubbulpore, or Chindwarra, as the ground is already occupied by the Mission Schools which furnish excellent secular instruction. Grants-in-aid, according to the Rules, have been applied for in all these cases.

Schools in the interior of the Nagpore Province.

242. With the grant-in-aid, the Missionaries at Nagpore may be able to maintain a class with a high curriculum of English and Oriental learning. If such a class should fill, no Government class of the kind would be required. If it should not fill, then it will be desirable to establish, through the Educational Department, a class of this character for a limited number of Scholars.

Grant-in-aid.

243. It has been already mentioned that no where in these Provinces had the One
 One Per Cent Fund for VII- Per Cent Fund (leviable from the landholders at that rate
 large Schools, upon the land revenue for the support of Village Schools)
 been levied, doubtless owing to the incomplete state of the settlement of the land
 revenue. Arrangements have been made to obviate that difficulty by making allowance
 at the new settlement for what may now be collected. The cess will be levied together
 with the revenue instalment in December next. By that time the Village Schools can
 be brought under improved discipline. It is proposed that, in accordance with the
 system which has proved successful in the Punjab, the Village and Tehseelec Schools
 should be placed under the administrative management of the District Officer (Deputy
 Commissioner,) and should be open to the inspection of the Educational Authorities. This
 arrangement will be preferable to placing these rural Schools under the administra-
 tion of the Educational Department itself. But to aid in this management, a trained
 Native Official from the Educational Department will be placed at the disposal of each
 District Officer.

244. A Mission School, belonging to the Madras Wesleyan Mission, is about
 to be established at Seroncha, on the banks of the Godavary.

245. The language to be used in the Educational Department will be the Oordoo
 Use of the Mahratta lan- and Hindoe for the Northern Circle, and also for the
 guage. Chutteesghur Division in the Southern Circle; these being
 the prevailing languages in those parts. For School books generally, indents will be
 made upon the Depôts of the North-West Provinces. But in the Nagpore Division of
 the Southern Circle including the Districts of *Nagpore*, *Bhündara*, *Chanda*, and *Narhen-
 gaon*, the language to be used will be the Mahratta; and School books will be obtain-
 ed from Bombay. The Officials employed in these Districts, European and Native, will
 be versed in Mahratta.

246. Although Mahratta continues to be the popular language, it is yet but little
 cultivated among the upper classes. No compositions in it are issued here; and, as already
 stated, but few persons, well read in it, are to be found in these parts. These circum-
 stances, which are very much to be regretted, have arisen partly from the inevitable
 Causes of its disuse in Nag- consequences of a change of Dynasty and Rule; partly from
 pore. the fact that no Schools were founded after annexation; and
 partly because for many years, even before the establishment of British rule, employes from
 Hindoostan have been introduced in several branches of the service, and a number of Hin-
 doostanees have settled here in the various trades and professions. These Hindoostanees,
 from their superior ability, have always beaten the Mahrattas in the race for power,
 influence, and fortune. From this cause, the depression and inferiority of the Mahrattas
 increased in a progressive ratio; while, from the absence of Schools and of State Edu-
 cation, they had not the same means and opportunities as were enjoyed by the other
 parts of India, of acquiring instruction, and of educating and qualifying themselves
 and their children. It may be hoped that the Educational measures now to be devised

will contribute to restore the equilibrium, and to afford the Mahrattas a chance of competing with educated foreigners.

247. But in these Provinces generally, and in the Nagpore Province particularly, there are European and Eurasian as well as Native children in grievous need of the means and opportunities of Education. This want, indeed, is but too common all over India; but almost every part of India, except these Provinces, has either Schools at hand or Schools within reach. For instance, in Bengal, there are the Seminaries of Calcutta; in the North there are the excellent Institutions in the Himalayan climate. Bombay and Madras enjoy similar advantages. But the Central Provinces, in the heart of India, are, by their geographical position, absolutely cut off from all these advantages. Here the European and Eurasian residents cannot, except at a cost beyond their means, send their children to those distant Institutions; and they must, perforce, rely on such Educational resources as can be found on the spot. But there is no regular School for European or Eurasian children existing at Nagpore. There is a Sunday School kept up, most laudably, by the Missionaries, and an Ordnance School for the families of the Officials of the Arsenal. But these Institutions, however good in themselves, cannot supply the needs of the general community. It has, therefore, been proposed to establish a School for this purpose at Sectabuldee, the Civil Station of Nagpore, the building to be provided by the Committee which administers the extensive local funds of that District; and the accommodation to provide School room for 60 children, boys and girls, besides quarters for a Master and Mistress, and a small Orphanage to provide lodging for a limited number of destitute children. Private subscriptions to a considerable amount have been raised, and assistance from the Government has been solicited.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION I.—MILITARY BUILDINGS.

248. There are no military buildings of importance in these Provinces. No spacious and lofty European barracks have been constructed on the plan which has of late years been adopted in the Stations of Northern India.

249. At Kamptee the military cantonment of Nagpore, the European barracks for Artillery and Infantry were constructed, many years ago, on a permanent style which would then have been considered good. They are still sufficiently commodious, though quite inferior to the fine barracks which are built now-a-days. Formerly the quarters for the married soldiers were arranged on what is termed the "Parcheery system," according to which the married soldier receives a small allowance and builds a cottage for himself. The cottages, however, gradually fell into disrepair till they became scarcely habitable. Recently quarters have been, or are being built by Government, on an approved plan, for the usual proportion of married soldiers.

250. At Jubbulpore there did not exist before 1857 any European Infantry barracks. Since that time barracks of an inferior and temporary character have been constructed for a whole Regiment. But the site is bad, being situate between two swamps. Of these the swamp nearest the barracks was recently ordered to be drained. A new hospital has recently been erected.

251. At Saugor also, before 1857, there were no barracks for European Infantry. Since that time the European Artillery have been accommodated in a large School-house, and a part of the Infantry in some bombproof buildings. For the remainder of the Infantry, temporary barracks of an inferior character have been constructed.

252. At the cantonments of Nowgong and Nagode (Bundlecund) temporary barracks have been constructed for the detachments of European Artillery and Infantry stationed there.

253. At Chindwarra in the Sautpoora Hills, about seventy miles distant from Nagpore, there have been constructed temporary barracks for a detachment of European soldiers. As this Station is, from its elevation, much superior to Nagpore in climate, it is desirable to maintain a detachment there of convalescents or others until a better sanatorium shall be provided.

254. There are two forts maintained by Government in these Provinces, one at Saugor and one at Nagpore. Besides these there are no other defensible posts. There are not now any native forts whatever remaining.

255. The Saugor Fort was constructed under Mahratta Rule. During the troubles of 1857 it gave shelter to the European residents. It is situated on the borders of the lake, and adjoins the city. It has no pretensions as a fortified building. Within it are now kept the Dépôt for medical stores, and the Ordnance Dépôt for stores and munitions.

256. The Nagpore Fort is on the small hill of Seetabuldee which immediately overlooks the lake and city of Nagpore on the one side, and the large Civil Station on the other. It is a place of some historical interest, having been the scene of the battles which arose out of the defection of Appa Sahib. Under its protection also is situated the Seetabuldee Arsenal. After 1817 the hill was fortified under British superintendence. The fortifications are of the slightest character, and hardly worthy of the name. But in the eyes of the people of the City and District of Nagpore, the prestige of this small ill-fortified hill is overwhelming. It is garrisoned by a detachment of European Artillery and Infantry.

257. The arsenal is one of the second class and in good condition. It was built in 1820, and contains vast quantities of stores, the accumulation of many years. But for reasons mentioned in the

Railway. But the road retains its importance from Mirzapore to Nagpore. In a military, political, and general point of view this road is of primary importance; in a commercial point of view it is of secondary importance. At present quantities of produce, cotton and other, pass to and fro between Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and Mirzapore. But when the Railways shall be open, one from Bombay to Jubbulpore, and one from Bombay to Nagpore, then this traffic will be diverted to Bombay. These Railways will be open probably before the Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, that line will then absorb a part of the traffic. These considerations certainly diminish the importance of the road from Jubbulpore to Mirzapore. But the section from Jubbulpore to Nagpore will always be of the utmost consequence,

as directly connecting the two points of Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and bringing the Districts intervening between them into communication with the two Railway Termini. These Districts, lying within the Hills of the Sautpoora Range and its branches, will never be traversed by a Railway. In the mean time, until the Railways are opened, this road connects Nagpore with the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and is the line of postal communication with Calcutta.

275. From Mirzapore to Jubbulpore the roadway and the metalling (235 miles) were completed in 1852-53. But the bridging for the most part remains undone. During the past season 5 bridges were undertaken. There remain 32 bridges to be executed. These are to be proceeded with during next working season. The sums already expended on this section cannot be stated, as much of the work was executed

so long ago; but the sums required to complete amount to Rupees 3,60,000. At present Mail Carts run along this road during the winter and summer, but not during the rainy season, by reason of the unbridged streams filling with water. It is hoped, however, by completing some of the bridges, by erecting temporary bridges at some points, and by such like arrangement, a horse transit for wheeled carriages may be established to the great convenience of European travellers. Of the section between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, 45 miles, about half the distance (from Jubbulpore to Seonee) has been nearly completed through the vigorous operations of the past season. In the remainder, from Seonee to

Nagpore, comparatively little has yet been done. Two-thirds of this section will be arduous, running right athwart the Sautpoora Range. The remaining one-third crosses the champaign country of Nagpore. On this section Rupees 1,30,000 have been already expended, and Rupees 8,00,000 are required to complete; with great exertions during the next working season, it might be possible to open the line to Nagpore for traffic.

From Jubbulpore to Nagpore.

276. The southern line will extend from Nagpore to Chanda, a distance of 95 miles. It will have two subsidiary branches—one to Nachengaoon on the Wurda, at the point where the Railway strikes the river; another from Jam, near Hingun Ghat, to a point where the road from Nagpore to Hyderabad also strikes the River Wurda. The main line runs from

The Southern Line.

Nagpore southwards through the very heart of the Cotton Districts to Chanda, near the point where the navigation of the Upper Godavery may be said to commence. During a portion of its course it subserves the military and political purposes of communication with Hyderabad. Its real and general importance, however, is commercial.

Its objects and purposes.

One of the great outlets, one of the great highways, which nature has provided for the Nagpore Province is the Godavery River. Now it is this southern road which connects the capital and the richest parts of the Province with the head of the navigation of the Upper Godavery. About midway on the line stands Hingun Ghat next after Oomraotee, the best known cotton mart in Central India. It traverses the southern half of the tract described as the cotton field of Nagpore. It connects Hingun Ghat, in the north, with Nagpore, or with the nearest Railway stations; in the south, with Chanda. So that whether the future cotton crop of Nagpore shall go to Mirzapore and Calcutta, or to Bombay by Railway, or to the eastern coast by the Godavery, in each and all of these cases will this road prove of the utmost utility. A part was commenced some time ago, but the

Its present state.

main portion was proceeded with last season. The earth-work is nearly complete. With great exertions the greater number of the bridges could be executed during next working season and the road opened for traffic. During the following season the metalling might be added. The sum already expended amounts to Rupees 74,000, that required to complete to Rupees 5,26,000.

277. The Great Eastern Line is incomparably the most important public work

(Railway excepted) in these Provinces. It runs from Nagpore to Raepore and past Sumbulpore to the Frontier of

Cuttack. It has a branch breaking off from Sohela near Sumbulpore to join the Mahanuddy at Binka near Sonpooor. The total distance, main line and branch, amounts to 244 miles. From the Cuttack Frontier the road is nearly finished to the sea. From Binka the Mahanuddy is sufficiently navigable all the year round. The road has some political and military importance. Disturbances have occurred, and may again occur, on the Raepore and Sumbulpore Frontier, and the force for repression would have to be sent from the Nagpore side. In this point of view, then, it is of importance that the capital should be connected with this important Frontier.

Its commercial importance.

But the real importance of the road is *commercial*. As the southern line connects Nagpore itself with the Godavery, so this eastern line connects the most promising part of the Province with the other great natural outlet and highway, namely, the Mahanuddy River. Its early completion would at once supply a vast stimulus to agricultural production, and cause a perceptible enhancement of the wealth of the country. It traverses from end to end the two richest, largest and best cultivated champaign tracts in all the Central Provinces, namely the Valley of the Wyngunga, and the plateau of Chutteesghur. The grain, the oil seeds, the pulses and some cotton will go by the Valley of the Mahanuddy to the eastern coast. But also there is hope that the cotton already produced in Chutteesghur may be so increased, that a new cotton field of great extent will be created, and its produce

exported by the Mahanuddy, and it is this great commerce which the eastern road is directly to subserve.

278. The Valley of the Wyngunga is broad and rich, but the plateau of Chutteesghur is the finest in the whole country. From the vicinity

The Plateau of Chutteesghur.

of hills and forests all round, the rains are so regular, that artificial irrigation even for the spring crops is unnecessary and unknown; so good and moist is the soil, that even sugar-cane can be raised without irrigation. For miles and miles, further than the eye can reach, there is in autumn a waving harvest of rice, and in spring of wheat. The cultivated and culturable area of the plateau cannot be less than 20,000 square miles. But the plain, so propitiously endowed by nature is after all an oasis in that isolated region. On the north and east there are the savage hills of Munlla and of the Garjat; on the west the rugged district that skirts the left bank of the Wyngunga; on the south that interminable length of forest and hill that stretches down to the Indrawutty. Thus, on all sides, it is cut off from civilization, and from trade. The

Its natural advantages.

effect is but too apparent. So superabundant is the produce beyond the demand of consumption on the spot, that prices of grain are three times as cheap in Chutteesghur as elsewhere. And the consequence of excessive cheapness of food is manifest in the indolent, improvident, and slavish character of the people; and this backwardness, this stagnation, entirely arises from the want of communication. Let there be a road open to the west, or to the east, and this teeming produce, multiplying yearly, will find its way to the sea-ports of the eastern coast. Here again nature, in other respects so bountiful, has offered one great advantage, which, with a little artificial help, may be made available for Chutteesghur. Within a hundred and fifty miles is the navigable head of the Mahanuddy near Sonapore. To that point the produce could be carried on carts, and shipped on board the boats, whence transit to the coast would be comparatively easy. If then only a road of 150 miles be constructed, this great advantage would be secured. It is difficult to foresee the extent to which the prosperity of Chutteesghur would increase under these conditions. Nor is this the only advantage, for the Valley of the Mahanuddy itself in the Sumbulpore direction has great resources in cotton, rice, and wheat, and even indigo.

To be connected by Road with the navigable head of the Mahanuddy.

279. At its opposite extremity, the road running through the Valley of the Wyngunga, connects that broad and fertile tract with the capital and with the Railway terminus.

280. Under Mahratta rule, the line from Nagpore to Sumbulpore was constructed in very fair style under European superintendence. It formed part of the postal line from Calcutta to Bombay; afterwards the Mirzapore route was preferred for the Mails, and the road was abandoned under British rule. The

Disrepair of the old Road.

roadway was allowed to fall into disrepair, but the bridges, for the most part, have stood. They are at present useless as the traffic has deserted the ruined road. Many of them will now be available for the new road.

281. Of this new road, then, the bridging and earthwork and part of the metalling have been completed from Nagpore to Bbundarra on the Wyngunga, a distance of 40 miles. The greater progress with the new Road, part of this work was executed during the last season. Some little work has been done, and some more planned, in the rough and barren country beyond the Wyngunga. But in the Chutteesghur plateau and onwards, towards Sumbulpore, nothing has yet been done. It is proposed to expend 3,03,000 Rupees during the next season on the section between Raepore (Chutteesghur) and the Mahanuddy; and by a vigorous effort a large part of the line might be opened. It is impossible to urge too strongly the desirability of pressing on this line with energy. During the last season some progress was made. But even at that rate it would be five years before the road to Sumbulpore could be opened. If, however, an adequate effort were made, it might be possible to open the most important section within a year, or within two years at the longest. The amount already expended amounts to Rupees 47,000; that required to complete, approximately, five lakhs.

282. The fourth line is the cotton road down the Valley of the Wurda. It commences at Tulligaum, below the point where the Wurda debouches from the Santpoora hills, and running southwards down the Valley through the cotton country, and passing by the mart of Arree, touches the Wurda itself at (Natchengaoon), where the river is to be crossed by the Railway from Nagpore to Oomra-tee. Thence it will proceed in a south easterly direction, traversing the very heart of the cotton country, and passing by the mart of Deolee, will meet the great southern road at Hingun Ghat, the principal cotton mart in the country. The total distance will be 65 miles. The importance of this road, which will connect all the principal villages which grow, and the marts which collect, cotton with the Railway, is too obvious to need further mention. For this line a lakh of Rupees was sanctioned during the last working season, of which only Rupees 5,164 have been expended: the portion of the line opened during that season was trifling, which, considering the importance of the road and the opportunity afforded, is to be regretted. The line should be a second class one, bridged and metalled, and at the probable rate of 5,000 Rupees a mile will cost 2½ lakhs of Rupees.

283. Such, then, are the four roads, on the early and effective opening of which the future prosperity of the country so much depends, and upon which our efforts should primarily be concentrated.

284. There are two other roads which are of great importance, and which might be partially opened at a moderate expense, without diverting resources from the four great lines already mentioned. These are the Raepore and Jubbulpore Road, and the Raepore and Seroncha Road.

285. The Raepore and Jubbulpore Road runs from Raepore, across the Chutteesghur plateau, to the Rajadhar or Chilpee Pass in the Santpoora Range. Then surmounting, by that Pass, the crest

of the Range, it passes through the fine uplands and valleys down to Mundla on the Nerbudda, and thence to Jubbalpore. It seems certain that if this road were only open for country carts, much of the produce of Chutteesghur would find its way northwards to Jubbalpore. In the same manner the Mundla District will be opened, and an immediate impulse will be given to agriculture and trade in that district. Every

one who sees that district is struck with its capabilities; it

probably offers the fairest field, within these Provinces, for European colonization; and it possesses great resources in timber. It has, hitherto, deteriorated, rather than improved, under British rule; and the first step for its improvement, is, on all hands, admitted to be the opening of this road. Some money has been expended, but ineffectually; for bridges are to be seen without superstructure, and passes only half opened. It would not be possible to regularly construct this road during the next season. But by patch-work here and there, by removing boulders and stones, by making some crooked paths straight, and some rough places smooth, the line might be rendered just passable for carts, which would be a great point gained, and for this a moderate grant and a small Establishment would suffice.

286. The road from Raepore to Seroncha will run right through the great

Raepore and Seroncha Road.

wilderness, in the centre of the Nagpore Province, to the banks of the Godavery. It will enable the produce of Chutteesghur to find its way to a point below the third barrier of that river, whence the navigation to the sea may be rendered practicable for several months in the year. The distance is about 240 miles from Raepore to Seroncha. It is not contemplated to regularly make this road. But there is already a track formed by the long strings of pack bullocks belonging to the Brinjarrah carriers, which maintain a traffic between Chutteesghur and Masulipatani. It is proposed to improve this track so as to make it just passable for carts by cutting down forest and removing logs and stones. For this a small expenditure would suffice, to be laid out under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha.

287. These, then, are the several roads to which, as it appears to me, labor and

money should be devoted during the next season. It being

of primary and secondary importance, important to concentrate effort, six lines only are placed in this category, four primary and two secondary.

In the first category are—

- (i.)—The Great Northern.
- (ii.)—The Southern.
- (iii.)—The Great Eastern.
- (iv.)—The Wurda Valley Cotton Road.

In the second category are—

- (i.)—The Raepore and Jubbalpore Road.
- (ii.)—The Raepore and Seroncha Road.

288. They are all of the most urgent necessity, and the development of the country is seriously retarded for want of them. Yet, excepting one section, not one of these roads is in any wise open, or near being open. The object is not to swell Returns by exhibiting work which will not immediately benefit traffic; such as miles of earthwork without bridges, or bridges without approaches, but to render the line passable for wheeled carriage as soon as possible. To do this is practically to *open* the line.

289. Many other useful roads have been projected, to which, however, it will be impossible to devote any attention at present.

290. Such are the Chindwarra Road, which will lead from Nagpore to the proposed sanatorium of Mothoor. This road, though not made, or complete, is more or less open; and some excellent work has been done in the pass leading up from the plains to the hills. The expenditure on that road has amounted to Rupees 3,500. The line from Nagpore to Saugor, *via* Baitool and Hoshungabad, has been partially made at different times; it will be valuable for trade and general communication. The road from Jabulpore, *via* Dumoh, to Saugor, and thence to Malthone on the Chandeyree Frontier, will be useful for Military purposes. The road from Dumoh to Nagode, through Bundelcund, will possess much local usefulness in a Military, Political, and Commercial point of view. These roads are mentioned because they are really wanted, and ought some day to be made. But it would be idle to urge their claims at this moment, in the presence of the great works unfinished, or uncommenced, on the four main lines just mentioned.

291. It may now be interesting to note the sums which have been expended on roads and establishments in the Nagpore Province (*vide* Table A) since annexation, and in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories during the same period. The aggregate of expenditure on roads was not great until the past working season, when real progress was made between Jabulpore and Nagpore, between Nagpore and Bhundarra, and between Nagpore and Chanda. But as yet not more than 13 miles (an insignificant distance) has been fully opened.

TABLE A.

	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	TOTAL.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
NAGPORE PROVINCE.								
Communications	.....	67,056 5 7	1,23,302 14 3	14,252 7 0	36,236 3 9	52,880 1 9	2,73,596 0 0	5,67,843 0 4
Establishment	17,021 12 4	67,088 14 0	81,318 5 7	74,499 9 9	1,17,039 6 10	1,49,847 10 4	1,98,908 0 0	7,05,743 10 10
Budget Grant	No Budget.	No Budget.	No Budget.	Budget.	No allotment.	6,00,000 0 0	57,5,000 0 0	.....
SATONIA CIRCLE.								
Communications	1,52,359 0 0	1,32,352 0 0	65,055 0 0	28,465 0 0	34,478 0 0	84,707 0 0	2,19,386 0 0	7,16,832 0 0
Establishment	44,898 0 0	79,447 0 0	53,671 0 0	22,588 0 0	58,552 0 0	57,901 0 0	86,282 0 0	4,03,839 0 0
Budget Grant	No Budget.	No Budget.	No Budget.	Budget.	.....	4,70,000 0 0	5,23,000 0 0	.....

SECTION IV.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

292. The accompanying Sketch Map will indicate the Railways projected or in progress, and the Tramways which have been suggested. The former being marked in black lines, and the latter in yellow. Those sections of the Tramway lines which appear to me, as at present informed, preferable for commencement, are marked in red lines on the Map.

293. There are three lines of Railway projected, or in progress, within these Provinces; of these two lines belong to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, which has its Indian head quarters in Bombay. From Bombay the main line, running northward, surmounts the Range of the Western Ghats at the celebrated ascent known as the "Thul" Ghat. Thence, passing in a north-easterly direction into the great Valley of Kandesh, it bifurcates at a place called Bosawal. From this bifurcation, one branch runs still more north-easterly, till it strikes the Valley of the Nerbudda in the Hoshungabad District. Then, running along the southern or left bank of the river crosses it at Jubbulpore, and has its terminus near that city. The other branch, breaking off in an easterly direction, runs through the Valley of Berar, and crossing the Wurda River enters the Nagpore Province, and running up to the city of Nagpore, has its terminus there.

294. The third line is a branch of that great Railway which runs from Calcutta to Delhi and belongs to the East India Railway Company. It passes from Jubbulpore northwards, following nearly the same direction as the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore road, till it approaches Kewah, and then proceeds upwards to Allahabad.

295. The total mileage of Railway, as thus described within these Provinces, will be as below:—

Total mileage of Railway within the Central Provinces.				
Nerbudda Valley Line	...	...	...	190 miles.
Nagpore line	...	...	...	65 "
Jubbulpore Northern Line	...	...	...	110 "
				<hr/>
				Total 365 miles.
				<hr/>

296. Of these the Nagpore Line has been partially advanced. The Nerbudda Valley Line was commenced during last working season. The Jubbulpore Northern Line has been surveyed, and is reported to be commenced next season. The difficulties in the Nagpore Line and in the Jubbulpore Northern Line will not be great. But in the Nerbudda Valley there are the Nerbudda itself, and the Shere River and several other large streams to be bridged. The Railway to Nagpore is expected to be open in two years. The Nerbudda Valley Line, perhaps, not for four years. For the opening of the Jubbulpore Northern Line no period has yet been mentioned. The sites for the termini and the principal stations in these lines of Railway

have been fixed. The advantages of these lines of Railway are so great and obvious that it were superfluous even to recapitulate them in this report. Suffice it to say that

Peculiar advantages of Railways with these Railways most of the disadvantages, arising out of the isolated and inland position of these Provinces, will be obviated. There will, then, be complete communication both with Calcutta and Bombay. The Northern Line, joining at Jubbulpore with the South-western Line, will form an integral section of that great line which connects Calcutta with Bombay. The Nagpore Line will afford the best communication from Nagpore and the cotton districts to the western coast.

297. In connection with Railways, the subject of Tramways in Central Provinces may be briefly touched upon. To what extent Tramways could be constructed in these

Selection of localities for Tramways.

provinces, and how far they would prove remunerative are difficult questions, which, in the present deficiency of agricultural and commercial statistics, I cannot adequately answer. It seems clear, however, that the localities for such works must be selected for special and local reasons. The Tramway apparently must be constructed so as to attract particular kinds of traffic from marts and depôts to certain points, such as Railway Stations. It by no means follows that a line which, irrespectively of all physical difficulty, is commercially suitable for a road will be equally so for a Tramway; country carts of various kinds can struggle over a rough country till they find a road where their passage becomes easy. But these carts, generally, could not be placed upon a Tramway, as the gauge would not fit them. If, then, the merchandize is to go by Tramway, there must be the breaking of bulk, and the transferring of it from cart to truck; and this, though by no means an insuperable difficulty, is notoriously deemed objectionable by native traders.

298. Still there is good hope that localities will be found suitable for the construction of Tramways. For instance, Hingun Ghat, the cotton mart, will be distant 30 miles from the Railways. In that interval of distance, a Tramway might succeed, and there would be no special difficulty in the ground to be traversed. If a commence-

Tramways in the Cotton Districts of the Wurdla Valley.

ment were made here, the Tramway might be continued down the Valley of the Wurda to Wurrora and Chanda. Such a Tramway, then, would be on the southern side of the Railway. Similarly on the northern side, from the cotton mart of Arvee, a Tramway might be constructed down the Valley of the Wurda to meet the Railway at Nachengaon, where the line crosses the Wurda. Such lines of Tramway, in the Wurda Valley, would have an aggregate length of nearly 100 miles, and would run the whole way through a rich and cultivated country growing cotton principally and also wheat, millet and oil-seed. For the greater part of this distance a Tramway would run parallel with roads, now under construction, on levels quite suitable to the former. A portion of the road could easily be given to the Tramway, and thus the expense of the latter would be considerably diminished.

299. The next line that would naturally suggest itself for a Tramway is the Great Eastern Road which runs from Nagpore to Sumbulpore and the Mahanuddy. The commercial advantages of this line have been stated in the chapter on Roads. Whether the traffic will be sufficient to render a Tramway remunerative is the question. The distance, 360 miles, would be considerable for a Tramway; and for more than fifty miles between Nagpore and Raepore, that is from the Wyngunga to the Bagh Nuddee, the country is rough and desolate. Again between the Jonk Nuddee, east of Raepore, and the Mahanuddy, some rugged ground would be met with. On the whole it seems to me probable that, at first, a Tramway on this line would not be fully remunerative, though it would become so ultimately. If a Tramway were thought of at all, a commencement should be made from Raepore eastward to the navigable head of the Mahanuddy. Throughout the line a portion of the Roadway, now under construction, could be given up to the Tramway.

300. The third line would be that from Nagpore to Jubbulpore, connecting the two Capitals of these Provinces and the two Railway termini. Thus a triangle of communication would be formed, the two sides consisting of the Railways and the base of the Tramway. The country is, for the most part, difficult,—comprising a part of the Sautpoora Hills; and there is no chance of its being traversed by a Railway. But, as previously explained, a first class road is being constructed, and a portion of the roadway could be given up to the Tramway, so as to lessen the expense. This would appear to be a point of consequence, for otherwise a Tramway on this line would be very expensive. If the expense of construction should not prove excessive, then it is probable that, after the opening of the two Railways, this section of the Tramway would command a large amount of traffic.

301. It has been suggested to produce this Tramway onwards from Jubbulpore to Saugor, a distance of 60 miles. This would, no doubt, be very valuable in a Military point of view; but there would appear little chance of its being remunerative commercially.

302. It has been proposed to construct a short Tramway, ten miles long, between Nagpore and Kamptee. But there is a proposition also for extending the Railway from Nagpore to Kamptee. If this should not be done, then, no doubt, the Tramway could be easily constructed, and would probably prove remunerative.

303. Of the cost of Tramways various estimates have been made; the lowest being 8,000 Rupees a mile, and the highest 30,000 Rupees. The former is certainly too low, and perhaps the higher might be reached; but if a portion of a well made roadway were made available, then some reduction below 30,000 would be made.

304. I have impressed on the Chief Engineer the propriety of arranging all the curves and levels on the main roads under construction, as much as practicable, with a view to their ultimate adaptation to Tramways.

SECTION V.

CANALS.

305. Canals at present do not exist in these Provinces, nor is it yet known whether any such should be constructed. It is probable that some considerable Irrigation Works in the Valley of the Wurda would be successful, and I have recently caused a preliminary enquiry to be made.

Absence of Canals in the Central Provinces.

Possible Irrigation Works in the Valley of the Wurda.

Some works in the Valley of the Godavery have been mentioned, but the paucity of population would probably preclude any undertaking of this kind. The subject of Tank Irrigation (a matter of great consequence in the Nagpore Province) has been mentioned in the chapter on Land Revenue.

SECTION VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

306. Under the heading of miscellaneous may be properly placed the works executed by local Committees from local funds. The Committees for the several districts have been named and gazetted, and their operations are duly conducted under rules prepared after the model of those which have worked so well in the Punjab. For the first time, a regular Budget of Income and Expenditure of the Local Funds throughout the Central Provinces has been just prepared and submitted to the Supreme Government.

Local Committees formed in the various Districts.

Various kinds of Local Funds. 307. The Local Funds, then, consist of—

I.—*Road Fund*, derived from a cess levied from the landholders at the rate of one per cent on the Land Tax.

II.—*Ferry Fund*, being the surplus of Ferry tolls, after defrayal of Ferry expenses.

III.—*Pound Fund*, being the surplus of fees levied on stray cattle impounded.

IV.—*Nuzool Fund*, being the income from houses and lands, the property of Government, and chiefly consisting of property which lapsed to the British Government from its predecessors.

V.—*Town Duties, Octroi*, the levying of which has been mentioned in the chapter on Revenue. It has been already explained in the chapter on Police that, from this fund the cost of the Police in towns and cities is defrayed; the balance or remainder being made available in local improvement. In this place, then, the *net* income (after defrayal of Police charges) will be exhibited.

308. The income, then, from all these sources may be thus shown for the current year :—

Heads of Income.

FUND.				Balance from 1861-62.	Income of 1862-63.	TOTAL.
				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Road Fund	...	...	...	1,42,433	62,570	2,05,003
Ferry Fund	...	...	...	28,482	15,163	43,645
Pound Fund	...	...	...	4,569	4,987	9,556
Muzool Fund	...	...	...	6,532	705	7,237
Town Duties	...	...	...	1,18,761	2,48,777	3,64,538
Total				2,97,777	3,32,202	6,29,979

309. This Return exhibits a large balance accumulated at the close of 1861-62, and would seem to shew that the local authorities did not sufficiently avail themselves of the resources at their disposal for the improvement of the districts. The heavy accumulations of the Road Fund does indeed indicate that district roads were not opened with sufficient speed. For the current year 1862-63 I propose to lay out the large income available in promoting improvement, arranging only for such moderate balance at the close of the year as would suffice for immediate requirements. Accordingly, upon the total income thus shown, Rupees 6,29,979 or 6½ lakhs, it is proposed to expend Rupees 6,07,067 within the current year 1862-63; leaving a balance, at the close, of Rupees 22,912.

Heads of Expenditure.

310. The heads of expenditure will be as follows :—

I.—District roads	...	...	...	Rupees 2,37,612
II.—Caravan Serais, Depôts and encamping grounds	...	...	...	23,600
III.—Tanks	...	...	...	22,090
IV.—Conservancy of Cities	...	...	...	51,854
V.—Other local improvements...	...	...	...	1,55,551

4,97,307

Besides the above, the charges of town policemen and watchmen is provided for at Rupees 67,433; ferries at 12,298, and establishments at 30,029.

311. Among the numerous district roads which are to be repaired or improved from the funds are, the Raepore and Jubbulpore road, the Raepore and Seroncha road, both of which important lines have been mentioned in the chapter on Roads. From the same source something will be done for the line connecting Saugor with Nagpore (mentioned in the section on Roads) for the direct road between Nagpore and Oomraotee the cotton mart of

Berar; and for the road connecting the upper Valley of the Wyngunga with the main road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore.

312. The general want of caravan serais has been mentioned in the section on Civil buildings. Some few of these useful buildings will be constructed within the year.

Caravan Serais.

313. The principal tanks to be enlarged or improved during the next season are the splendid tank called the Jooma Talao in the Nagpore City, (one of the most important tanks in these Provinces); the several tanks constructed by the Mahratta Government in the neighbourhood of Nagpore for the supply of the city with water, by means of underground masonry pipes; the well known tank at Mooltye, at the source of the Taptee river; the tank at Seonee on the Nagpore and Jubbulpore road; and the tank at Chanda. They not only promote physical comfort, but also conduce in every way to the civilization and happiness of the people. The Saugor Lake, and the numerous beautiful tanks round Jubbulpore, are already in fair order. All these are distinct from the Irrigation tanks mentioned in several parts of this Report.

Tanks and reservoirs.

314. In respect to conservancy, the cities Jubbulpore and Saugor have been well kept and improved. As regards the city of Nagpore, I am obliged to state that conservancy has not been maintained at all since British rule. The Mahratta Government did indeed construct some streets and drains, which have subsequently deteriorated to some extent. Some conservancy establishment for clearing the street drains were maintained, but these were not kept up after annexation. At the time the local officers were absorbed in other pressing duties, and there were no local funds available at first. Now, however, a considerable sum has accumulated since the introduction of town duties; conservancy establishments have been entertained, and the drains are being rapidly cleared. New streets also are being opened out, and market places established. Boulevards are to be formed all round the great tank. I have already mentioned, in the introductory chapter, that Nagpore is probably at present one of the most unsightly and ill kept cities in India. And, whatever efforts at renovation or restoration may be made, some little time must elapse before the city can present a fair appearance.

Conservancy in the cities of Saugor and Jubbulpore.

Improvements in the City of Nagpore.

315. There is no space to specify the various works included under the head of "other improvements." But among them may be mentioned the beautiful gardens constructed by the Mahratta Government at various points in the vicinity of Nagpore. Since British rule these have fallen into disrepair or ruin. They are now being restored and converted into public gardens.

Public Gardens.

316. This chapter may conclude with the abstract of the total Budget assignments from the imperial revenue for the different kinds of public works for the past and the current year.

Conclusion.

	Military Buildings. Rupees.	Civil. Rupees.	Com. Roads. Rupees.	Total. Rupees.
1861-62 ...	2,16,820	2,69,829	10,11,351	14,98,000
1862-63 ...	3,04,446	3,12,207	11,33,347	17,50,000

To the 17½ lakhs must be added 3½ lakhs from the one per cent Income Tax collection, and about 97,000 for the district of Sumbulpore, which will bring the total up to nearly 22 lakhs.

317. The aggregate of 1862-63, 22 lakhs, amounts to 25 per cent on the total income of these provinces. But it is to be remembered that, in previous years, the assignments have been very small, and especially so in the Nagpore Province. The proportion of the allotment for roads, upon the total, is very considerable, amounting to 11,33,347, and this is a satisfactory circumstance.

CHAPTER VI.

POST OFFICE.

318. The Postal lines in these Provinces are sufficient. With one exception, they all depend on men as runners. On one line the Mail is carried by horses, namely that from Calcutta to Bombay, which within these provinces runs from near Mirzapore to the Wurda, passing through Jubbulpore and Nagpore. On the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore sections for eight months in the year Mail-carts are used; for the rest of the line the couriers carry wallets on horseback.

319. It is most desirable to establish a horse carriage dawk for the convenience of European travellers between Mirzapore and Jubbulpore in the cold season, and as the bridges are advancing, this could be arranged during the next working season. It is doubtful whether there are enough European travellers on those roads yet to remunerate a private Company. But with the existing establishment of horses, the Post Office could provide carriages, as was formerly managed in the North-West Provinces. There are bullock vans at present, but they are very tedious for travelling. The Director General of the Post Office in India has been addressed on this subject.

320. The Departmental supervision of the Post Offices in these Provinces is not satisfactorily arranged. The Post Offices of the Nagpore Province are under the supervision of the Post Master General of the Bombay Presidency; those of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories under the Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces. The control of such

Post Master General.

distant authorities is quite nominal and useless. At Nagpore there is an Inspecting Post Master, but in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories there is no superior authority on the spot. If a Post Master Generalship for the Central Provinces were constituted, the measure would doubtless lead to the general improvement of Postal arrangements. By a re-adjustment of salaries, this might be arranged with little or no extra expense. The Director General of the Post Office in India has been addressed on this subject.

321. The Thannah or Police Postal service is managed by District Officers in connection with the Postal Authorities, as in other Provinces. They are all conveyed by runners. In all the districts of the Central Provinces there are runners employed on these branch lines at a cost of Rupees 20,484 per annum charged to Civil Establishments. The income from the additional charge in letters delivered by the Establishment is credited to the Post Office Department; but the amount is almost nominal.

CHAPTER VII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

322. The Electric Telegraph line in these Provinces runs from Mirzapore *via* Jubbulpore to Nagpore, and thence crossing the Wurda at Chanda, to Hyderabad onwards to Bombay. From the Wurda there passes a line down the right bank of the Godavery to Coconada. The wires within these Provinces are supported on frail and rotten posts—interruptions during the rainy season are constant; so that the existence of an Electric Telegraph for days together is neutralized. The entire line requires repair or renewal. The Director of Electric Telegraphs in India has been specially addressed on the subject.

323. There are two new lines much needed in these Provinces, namely a line from Calcutta *via* Sumbulpore and Raepore to Nagpore; and a branch line from Jubbulpore to Saugor.

324. The first would be the direct line from Calcutta to Bombay *via* Sumbulpore and Nagpore, following the old Postal roads. It would apparently be quite practicable. If its construction should be found conducive to the commercial interests of the two Presidency Towns, there is no doubt of the benefit that would arise to the administration of these provinces from the possession of means of immediate communication with its eastern districts and its eastern frontier. For Political and Military purposes also, a branch line from Jubbulpore to Saugor is greatly needed. In the event of any trouble, the want of Telegraphic communication with the principal Military Station in the northern districts would be much felt.

CHAPTER VIII.

MARINE—NAVIGATION.

325. There is no regular Marine attached to these Provinces. The only vessels employed within the limits of this administration are the steamers on the Godavery.

As these belong to the Madras Marine, it is not necessary to enter into details regarding them; but as they are working within these territories, a brief mention of them may be included in this Report.

326. In June 1861 the Madras Government sanctioned a scheme of connected land and water communication from the sea to Hingun Ghat, by means of steamers and boats at the reaches and tramways round each of the three barriers, which present a series of obstacles to the navigation of the Godavery. This scheme had, for its immediate object, to open up a cheap and quick route from the heart of the cotton-growing districts of Nagpore to the sea-port of Coconada; to tap the general resources of the country; and to test whether, if the Godavery route were really opened, it would be taken advantage of to the extent predicted. The scheme involved no great outlay. It appeared to answer in some degree the existing emergency of the exportation of cotton. The steamers belonging to the Lower Godavery District were at once placed at the service of the District Engineer, Upper Godavery, and orders issued for the construction of the three Tramways.

327. From Dowlaishwaram (below the Ghats) where the river navigation commences to Budrachellum (100 miles) steamers now ply to and fro from July until October and November. One of these, the *Prince*, is capable of towing boats and conveys 100 tons a trip. From Budrachellum to Doomagoodium, now the head quarters of the Navigation Agency (sixteen miles) extends the first Barrier. The Tramway here has been partly constructed, but the Transit arrangements are completed, and arrangements have been made for the conveyance of 16 tons a day from Budrachellum, which is at the foot, to Doomagoodium, which is at the head, of this Barrier.

328. Above Doomagoodium there is uninterrupted communication during the flood season for a distance of 70 miles of river to Deodoola at the foot of the second Barrier. The Steamers *Arthur Cotton* and *Shamrock* ply in this reach; the former is only employed in the conveyance of goods; 42 tons can be conveyed each trip and one boat can be towed. The *Arthur Cotton* is only of about 60-horse power, and draws from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water. The *Shamrock* is a smaller vessel.

329. From Deodoola, at the foot, to Palmilla at the head, of the second Barrier is a Tramway constructed to avoid the Barrier. It is about 20 miles in length, and a portion of it has been completed. Arrangements for the conveyance of goods over the remaining portion of it have been made. This Tramway lies altogether on the Nizam's side of the river. From Palmilla to Mooglee there is a clear stretch of river for 60 or 70 miles. Half way on the left bank is Seroncha, (the new station of a Deputy Commissioner) on the Godavery; where there is an Electric Telegraph Office, a Post Office, and a Medical Officer. The Steamers *Queen* and *Rose*, similar in all points, respectively, to the *Arthur Cotton* and *Shamrock*, ply on this reach of the river. Arriving at Mooglee, which is at the foot of the third, last and most formidable Barrier, goods are conveyed to Salgaon, at the head of it, a distance

of 34 miles by carts. Of the Tramway, twenty miles of the roadway only have been completed. All the larger water-courses have been bridged. From Salgaon the Steamer *Mayflower* plies as far up the Wurda as practicable, which during the freshes is to within a few miles of Hingun Ghat. At this point there are the falls of the Wurda. The *Mayflower* is one of the smallest Steamers in the Godavery, and conveys only 10 tons a trip. She was despatched from Rajahmundry in July 1861, was under most favorable circumstances brought over the 3rd or upper barrier, and now plies on the Wurda as far as the falls. It is very improbable that other Steamers can follow; owing to the difficulties to be encountered in ascending this formidable barrier, where the floods, of depths varying from day to day, rush over sunken rocks. Steamers to be employed at this upper section of the river will either have to be built on the spot, or brought up in pieces and compacted together there.

330. Most of these Steamers, it is believed, were intended for Canal navigation; hence they are, in several respects, but ill adapted to contend with the rapid currents of the Godavery in the freshes. Capacity of these Steamers. The smaller Steamers at these times frequently make little more than three to four miles an hour. The accommodation on board for passengers, considering the size of the Steamers, is good. Most of them are under 50-horse power, and their average draught is two to three feet. They are, doubtless, very useful for Government purposes and Government passengers. But they are in nowise sufficient for any passenger traffic, nor for the conveyance of merchandise. Therefore, though valuable experimentally, they cannot be expected to produce any appreciable effect on trade. Nor can they contribute to the solution of the questions connected with the general navigation of the river. Ultimately, to render the water communication thoroughly efficient, a different class of Steamers will be necessary; small draught combined with great horse power being the principal requirements. Steamers of that character might tug up stream convoys of boats laden with merchandise.

331. At present there is absolutely no country boat traffic on the Godavery. Country boats. Until quite recently one or two boats were built for a Government Ferry and for navigation works. No vessel of that kind had ever floated on the river. The only floating thing ever seen was occasionally a canoe, formed from the hollowed trunk of a teak tree, paddled by a fisherman of the lowest caste, and plying from one village to another. But if hereafter the need of water carriage shall arise, it is impossible to imagine localities better suited for boat building than these, for the forests teeming with timber literally overhang both banks of the river.

332. The above brief description of the present circumstances of the Godavery naturally leads to the considering of the future prospects of navigation on that river. This is a very important, but as yet somewhat speculative, question, on which I hope shortly to lay fuller information, after enquiries on the spot, before the Supreme Government. But I cannot in this Report avoid touching on some of the main points so far as they are capable of discussion at present.

333. The first question is—Whether the navigation of the river *can* be successfully opened? It probably can. The Tramways which pass round the barriers, so far as they have been fully constructed, are at least passable. In those parts where they are incomplete, or imperfectly passable, the defects seem to be certainly capable of remedy. Hereafter, along the lines of these Tramways, canals could be constructed for the first and third barriers. Indeed the canal for the first barrier has considerably progressed, and is almost a matter of certainty. If, as understood, the navigation for the second barrier must depend upon locks in the bed of the river, there is more room for Engineering doubt. But if these several works should be successfully constructed, the highway of water would be opened from Hingun Ghat to the sea. If, however, from financial or Engineering reasons, these locks or canals for the second and third barriers should not be constructed, and the present Tramways permanently retained, then the line would be partly a land route, and partly a water route, and the merchandise would be transferred once or twice from boats to carts, and from carts to boats.

334. The next question is—Supposing the above works had been constructed, for how many months in the year would the navigation be practicable? Probably not for the whole year.

335. During the dry season the reaches of the river between the barriers become shallow, and are frequently obstructed by shoals over which the water is not many inches deep. At such seasons it is said that not even boats could pass, much less Steamers. Projects indeed have been mooted for a vast storage of water near the banks of the Godavery, so as to give that river an artificial supply. Again it has been contemplated to drive in stakes in order to assist the current itself in sweeping away the sands from the shoals. But these plans, even if the expense of them could be afforded, have not arrived at a practicable stage. If, then, there is no immediate hope of the river being navigable during the dry season, and inasmuch as the dry season lasts from December to June, it would follow that, at the best and with all the works, the navigation may possibly not continue for more than six months in the year, that is from June to December.

336. Then this question arises—Supposing the navigation to be effectually open from Hingun Ghat to the sea for the latter six months of the year, would *that* result suffice for the development of traffic? This may possibly be answered in the affirmative.

337. Within the six months cargoes to any extent might traverse the distance up and down; though certainly the voyage upwards would be tedious. And although the latter six months of the year are not the most suitable for active traffic, yet all minor difficulties might vanish in the presence of such a cardinal advantage as the effectual though temporary opening of the river for navigation. It may be that dealers would establish store depôts at the most convenient places for lading. And thus, if the Godavery could really be opened for even six months in the year, a great traffic might possibly be created.

338. Next there is this question—Would a route, opened to the above extent, be cheaper and more convenient for the mass of produce and merchandise than the route to Bombay and the route to

Advantage of the water route.

Mirzapore, supposing the latter routes to have Railway? Now if the canals and locks had been constructed on the Godavery, and if the water route were open continuously from end to end, it might be found *cheaper* than any other route. Very favorable calculations have been made on this point. And generally the greater cheapness of water carriage over all other is well known. If, however, there was an interruption in the water route, and Tramways had to be adopted at any of the barriers, then there would be transshipment and the breaking of bulk. This would expose the route to some disadvantages. Whether under any circumstances the Godavery would be more *convenient* than the other routes is open to doubt. With Railways those routes would be open at all seasons, and that is a great advantage. As for the Nagpore Province, were its productiveness fully developed, it could find employment both for the Rail and the river. In that case there would be, as it were, a watershed of traffic; all above that line going by rail, and all below it going by river. Or, perhaps, some particular products would go by rail, and others by river. At all events the river might possibly command a fair share of the traffic.

Articles of export.

339. There, then, follows the question—What are the articles of trade that would go up and down by the Godavery route?

Firstly.—Down the river there would be the cotton from the lower Valley of the Wurda, which is one of the best cotton-growing Districts in India. The finest cotton, too, is that which grows in the tracts near the head works of the navigation. From the same Valley there would be large exports of wheat, maize, millet (jowaree), and oil-seeds. Again from the District of Chutteesghur in Eastern Nagpore, a land route to the river could be provided; thence wheat, oil-seeds, safflower, and lac-dye would be

exported down the river in vast quantities; and if, as some experienced men deem probable, Chutteesghur, which now

Whence derived.

produces little cotton, should become a great cotton field, there would be a further export of that article down the river. But the *exclusive* traffic of Chutteesghur could not be relied on for the Godavery. In the meanwhile two other outlets for that great district are being provided—one by the cross-road to Jubbulpore, to meet the Railway; another by the road towards Sumbulpore, to meet the Mahanuddy River. Still, if the Godavery were really open, Chutteesghur would at least contribute a quota to that traffic. Then in the Bustar District, near the Godavery, there would probably be grown grain for exportation; but that district, though fertile naturally, is as yet wild. It is very possible, however, that European grantees might take extensive grants of land in the waste near the Godavery. One application, indeed, for an extensive assignment has already been made. Lastly, the timber traffic, which already exists precariously on the Godavery, would be facilitated and increased. But it must be remembered that the best forests near the Godavery have become very

much exhausted of late years. Such, then, would be the traffic down the river,—consisting of cotton, wheat, maize, millet, oil-seeds, safflower, lac-dye, and timber. But from the various causes above mentioned, the exportation might *not* prove to be nearly so great as may have been anticipated. These exports, too, are all derived from the left or Nagpore bank. The right or Nizam's side of the river is more than ordinarily wild and uncultivated; it would contribute something, though not much, to the traffic.

Secondly.—The return traffic *up* the river would consist principally of salt. As the Nagpore Province produces no salt of its own, it chiefly depends for its supply upon the Madras Coast. The cocoanut is largely used, but very little grown, in the Nagpore Province. The supply of this valuable article is drawn from the littoral districts below

Articles of import.

the Eastern Ghats. Then there would be sugar, tobacco, spices of all kinds, imported up the river. These provinces being comparatively destitute of manufactured fabrics, large assignments of these articles, and of piece goods generally, might be expected. In the same manner cutlery, hardware, and wrought iron would be imported. Lastly, there would be Government stores of considerable bulk and value.

340. Together with the above goods traffic, there would, no doubt, arise some passenger traffic also. This route could offer no particular advantage to European travellers generally; but as Nagpore is garrisoned by the troops of the Madras Army, there would be a large number of both officers and men, European and Native, invalids, families, and the like passing to and fro. In respect to this, as well as to the carriage of stores and munitions, this route would possess considerable military advantages.

341. It may be added here that no expectation is as yet entertained in these parts of any produce from Berar, cotton or other being exported by the Godavery. Still less is there any chance of exportation from the northern districts of the Central Provinces, so that the Godavery navigation project does in reality concern chiefly, if not entirely, the large Province of Nagpore itself.

342. Such, on the whole, appears to be the balance, as nearly as can be seen at this moment, of difficulties and advantages, in respect to this projected navigation for the Upper Godavery. What would be the cost of such works including all the locks and canals I have no data for estimating; but it could hardly be less than half a million Sterling, and might possibly exceed that amount. If Tramways were adopted at any of the barriers, a great saving in expense would be effected. But, on the other hand, the route would thereby become exposed to disadvantages which might detract from its utility.

343. There is one other river of which the navigation is of great concern to the Nagpore Province, namely, the Mahanuddy. Exact enquiries have not yet been made on this subject; and no great project of improvement has been designed. But from a point near Sonepore, the capital of a

The Mahanuddy.

small State, about 40 miles below Sumbulpore, the river is understood to be navigable for large boats during six months of the year, and for small boats during the remainder. Above that point the river is quite impracticable during the greater part of the year; and although in the floods there would be enough of water, yet the freshes are said to be dangerous, and at the best the navigation there is precarious; navigation, however, in the rains has occasionally been attended with marked success.

Its navigability.

Last year a boat laden with cotton was borne by the Mahanuddy from the heart of Chutteesghur down to Cuttack within a week. The practical object, however, will be to connect the rich district of Eastern Nagpore by a road to Sonapore, and the mode of doing this has been explained in the chapter on roads. If the roads from Eastern Nagpore to Sonapore were opened, there would, doubtless, arise a considerable water traffic consisting of exports and imports, the same as mentioned in connection with the Godavery.

344. In the Wurda there are falls near Hingun Ghat; below that point the navigation is connected with that of the Godavery; above that point there is no chance of the river being navigated. If the Wyngunga were navigable, its connection with the Godavery would render it very valuable; but although boats can pass up and down at certain seasons, there are not as yet any known grounds for the hope that the river will really be available for traffic. This river is indeed full of rocks and shoals. For the same reason the Indrawutty and Selree, both feeders of the Godavery, are not navigable. Captain Glasford's recent visit places this beyond a doubt. The Nerbudda within these Provinces is altogether unsuited for navigation.

CHAPTER IX.

FINANCIAL.

345. The finances of the Central Provinces were examined by Colonel Elliot and myself in October and December 1861, and a full Report thereon was submitted to, and considered by, the Supreme Government.

346. The various heads of Revenue have been shown in the chapter relating to that branch. The actual income may be thus exhibited, under its different items for 1861-62:—

				Rupees.
Land Revenue	...	...	...	51,76,152
Abkaree	...	...	...	8,06,499
Stamps	...	...	...	2,57,189
Income Tax	...	...	...	4,25,002
Customs and Salt	...	...	...	11,43,626
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,53,711
Total Rupees				82,52,179

or 83 lakhs. In the joint Report of Colonel Elliot and myself the aggregate income

was set down at 42 lakhs for Nagpore, and 41 lakhs for Saugor and Nerbudda Territories,—in all 83 lakhs, which has been entered in the Budget for 1892-93. To this again should be added one lakh and a quarter for Sumbulpore. The total income may, however, be assumed at not less than eighty lakhs and not more than eighty-five.

347. As regards expenditure, in accordance with the various recommendations contained in the above-mentioned Report, and with the principles approved by the Supreme Government, all the Civil Establishments, those pertaining to the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, to the Nagpore Province, and to Sumbulpore, have now been revised as a combined whole on an uniform principle. In this operation the valuable data collated, and the scales and schedules proposed by Mr. Cust, in the Punjab, have

been largely made use of. In the District Civil Establishments a saving of nearly one lakh has been effected. In the Police the reductions effected have been explained in the chapter on that Department: wherein the expenditure was reduced from 14½ to 10½ lakhs. On the other hand, the Offices of Chief Commissioner and Secretary were new creations; and the salaries of the Commissioned Officers in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories were raised in accordance with instructions given before the incorporation of those Territories with the Central Provinces, in order to equalize the scale with that of the Punjab and Oude. Again an increase was made in the Educational Department, in order to provide increased instruction, and in the expenditure for Medical Charitable Dispensaries, and a new Department of Audit and Account was created. In Sumbulpore again some increase was incurred by the creation of the Commissionership of Chutteesghur; but then the Police in that district were reduced by Rupees 31,912.

348. After balancing all these items of increase against the reduction, the *net* result has been a saving of Rupees 2,91,596, or nearly three lakhs of Rupees, as may be seen thus:—

		<i>Old Scale.</i>		<i>Revised Scale.</i>	
Salaries	4,96,200	...	5,97,600
Establishments	6,02,280	...	5,62,756
Police	15,15,314	...	11,22,206
Medical Dispensaries...	80,994	...	87,630
Educational	45,000	...	75,000
				<hr/>	
				27,39,788	
				<hr/>	
				24,45,192	
				<hr/>	

349. Now this saving has been in a main degree rendered feasible by the amalgamation of all these various territories under one Central Administration. The reductions to this extent would never have been practicable, while one part of these Provinces was under the Government of North-West Provinces, another under that of Bengal, and the remainder under a separate Administration of its own. But when all the various Establishments were tried by an uniform principle and brought into one focus, then a comparison at once comprehensive and minute, of one Province with another,

and one District with another, both as regards scale of expenditure, and mode of administration, was made, and a general re-distribution of expenditure effected. It is by such comparisons and distributions alone that retrenchments can be enforced.

350. The above are the ordinary and regular Civil Establishments of *all kinds* (including Police); they amount to 25 or 26 per cent. on the total income of the Central Provinces.

351. But there is an extraordinary expenditure, chiefly for survey and settlement operations which are designed to increase the revenue and to benefit the country, but

Expense of Surveys and Settlements. which may be contracted or expanded according to the necessities of the year. During 1861-62 the expenditure for this purpose amounted to Rupees 2,86,782; the proposed expenditure for 1862-63 amounts to Rupees 3,64,957. This may be regarded as so much reproductive outlay.

352. The total Civil expenditure for the year 1862-63, according to the revised Budget, including all establishments ordinary and extraordinary, all Police charges, and all contingencies whatsoever, will amount to Rupees 32,50,000, or 32½ lakhs: being 38 per cent. on the total income of these Provinces. From this head, however, the political and public works expenditure of all kinds is excluded. The purely Civil administration, then, in these Provinces costs one-third of the revenue.

353. The political expenditure in these Provinces is heavy, and chiefly arises from the liberal provision made by the British Government for the family and dependants of the late Rajah of Nagpore; the details of that provision have been described in the Political Section. In former years the expenditure on this account, in Nagpore, has been set down at not more than eight lakhs; but from these were excluded pensions under enquiry. These have now been all reported and brought up; and the aggregate amounts to nearly ten lakhs. To this one lakh must be added, an item from the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and Sunbulpore, and the total will not fall short of eleven lakhs. As a set off against this there is the Bhonsla Fund, of which the final account was appended to the joint Report of Colonel Elliot and myself. It amounts to twenty lakhs in the aggregate. The political expenditure thus amounts to one-eighth of the total income. It will gradually diminish by lapse.

354. The most important item of expenditure in these Provinces is *Military*. The total military expenditure shown to have existed previously to the Report of Colonel Elliot and myself reached the sum of Rupees 54,84,550, or 55 lakhs for the year 1860-61. This is the highest rate of expenditure ever attained, and represented the total force,

Military expenditure. regular and irregular, serving within these provinces. If continued and if debited to our finances, it would absorb two-thirds of the annual income. But during the past year 1861-62 some reductions have been effected. The disbandment of the Nagpore Irregular Force, included in this total, caused a saving of about nine* lakhs of Rupees. The Regular Force was reduced by one Regiment of Cavalry, two

* All items included.

Regiments of Native Infantry, which saved at least seven lakhs. A Battery of Artillery is to be transferred, which will produce a further saving of one lakh. These reductions will, in all, amount to seventeen lakhs, and bring the military expenditure for 1862-63 from 55 to 38 lakhs. But there still remain 38 lakhs of expenditure for troops serving within these Provinces.

355. The question then arises as to how far this expenditure is debitable to the local finance of the Central Provinces? The greater portion undoubtedly is so chargeable. The troops at Nagpore, and the out-stations dependent on it, and the troops at Sangor, are certainly necessary for the defence of these Provinces, irrespectively of any imperial considerations. The cost of these two forces would amount to 29 lakhs, as shewn in the margin, according to the average rates usually assumed in the Military Finance Department. This amount, then, is confessedly chargeable to the finance of the Central Provinces. The	
Necessary for defence.	
Nagpore.	
2 Battalions of Artillery ...	3½ lakhs.
1 Squadron " ...	4 "
1 European Regiment ...	7 "
3 Native Infantry Regiments ...	5 "
Sangor.	
2 Battalions of Artillery ...	29 "
1 European Regiment ...	5 "
1 Regiment of Cavalry ...	3 "
1 Native Infantry ...	2 "
Staff, &c. ...	4 "
Total ...	29 lakhs.

remainder of the Military expenditure, nine lakhs (difference between 29 and 38 lakhs), is on account of the Jubbulpore force, consisting of troops as noted in the margin. It was mentioned in the joint Report of Colonel Elliot and myself that this force is not required for local purposes, as a detachment of Europeans to prevent the station from surprise would be sufficient. If, then, this item of Military expenditure be regarded as imperial, the sum of about nine lakhs might be deducted from the 38 lakhs, and that would leave 29 lakhs, as already explained, really chargeable to local finance. If it be *not* so regarded, then the debit for all the troops serving within these Provinces would be 38 lakhs.

356. If the Military expenditure were taken at the full 38 lakhs, then the total of the three heads of expenditure, Civil, Political and Military, will amount to 81½ lakhs, which fully equals the possible annual income. In that case it may be supposed that these Provinces will pay fully for their own defence and administration without leaving any margin for material improvement. Even in that extreme case there would remain a small surplus and a considerable amount of local funds with which districts, roads, and stations would be kept in order; but main roads and such like great works would be left undone. But if the Military expenditure chargeable to local finance were assumed at 29 lakhs, then there would be a total of expenditure so chargeable of 72½ lakhs which would leave a margin of a few lakhs for large public works.

357. But the Public Works expenditure though small at first has much increased of late, the total assignments of the year 1861-62 amounted to 15 lakhs, and for the current year 1862-63 to 22 lakhs. It is unnecessary to recapitulate what has been said in the chapter on that subject, regarding

Central Provinces pay for their own administration and defence.

the necessity of these works, to the progress and development of the country. But if the cost of all these great public works, *and* the cost of *all* the regular troops (both those required for imperial and those for local purposes) serving within these Provinces, be debited to the revenues of these Provinces, then there would be a deficit of at least (20) twenty lakhs. Again, even if the Central Provinces be debited with only that propor-

tion of the regular troops admitted to be justly chargeable, still

with the present expenditure in Public Works, there must be a deficit of at least ten lakhs. According to this latter view, which is perhaps the most correct one, the balance sheet would show as follows :—

CENTRAL PROVINCES.			
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	
83 Lakhs.		Civil ...	32½ lakhs.
		Political ...	11 „
		Share of Military ...	29 „
		Total excluding Public Works ...	72½ lakhs.
		Balance at Credit ...	10½ lakhs.

To 72½ as above add 22 lakhs for public works, then total expenditure 94½ lakhs, which being 10½ lakhs in excess of 83, represents a deficit of 11½ lakhs.

358. The conclusion is, then, that the finances of the Central Provinces will bear all the cost of their own administration, and of that regular Military force which is necessary for their defence, and would still leave a *small* margin for material improvements. If that moderate modicum of improvement be foregone, then the finances would even bear the cost of that portion of the troops cantoned within their limits, which are over and above the Military force necessary for defence. In *this* sense, then, the Central Provinces do and will “pay,” though barely, for their own expenses. But if they are to be improved and developed, then some outlay over and above their income will be necessary. Such outlay, however, will *not* be incurred on *unproductive* establishments like those of defence; but, on the contrary, on highly productive and remunerative objects. And every lakh of imperial revenue which these Provinces may *thus* absorb now, they will one day repay ten fold into that General Treasury which represents the wealth of the Empire.

359. It remains to state that during the year a separate Auditor and Accountant has been appointed in these Provinces, in immediate communication with the administration at Nagpore. This measure will conduce greatly to due financial control.

360. The establishment of an Agency of the Bank of Bengal at Nagpore, with branches at *Jubbulpore* and *Saugor*, has been proposed. This arrangement will facilitate trade and lead to the early introduction of the Government paper money.

CHAPTER X.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

361. There are at present four Reverend Chaplains serving in these Provinces—one at Saugor, and one at Jabulpore, both belonging to the Bengal Establishment; and two at Kamptee (Nagpore) belonging to the Madras Establishment. One of the two Chaplains at Kamptee proceeds to Seetabuldee, the Civil Station (ten miles distant) on Wednesdays and Sundays for Divine Service.

362. The need of a Chaplain to be resident at Seetabuldee has been strongly represented. The station is the seat of the Administration of the Central Provinces, and is fast increasing. The European community numbers a hundred and fifty families of various classes. The presence of a Chaplain twice a week for a few hours is utterly insufficient for their spiritual supervision. The Reverend Chaplains from Kamptee, doubtless, do their utmost. But none save a resident Chaplain could really perform all that is required. Formerly the Madras Government used to permit one of the two Chaplains, maintained in Nagpore, to reside at Seetabuldee (Nagpore), but last year it was ordered that both should reside at Kamptee.

363. The Saugor and Nerbudda Territory is in the Diocese of Calcutta. It appears doubtful as to whether the Nagpore Province belongs to the Diocese of Calcutta or of Madras. It is very desirable that this should be settled. Until it is so, there will be little chance of a Chaplain being stationed at Seetabuldee.

CHAPTER XI.

POLITICAL.

364. The principal events falling within the range of this Report are those relating to the annexation of the Kingdom of Nagpore, and the management of the family and dependants of the late Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla.

365. When annexation was proclaimed in March 1854, there was not any murmur of discontent, nor any resistance to British Authority. The disbandment of the Rajah's army, and the transfer of a portion to the new Nagpore Irregular Force, were carried out in perfect order and quietness. Remembering the prosperous days under the virtual regency of Sir R. Jenkins, the people generally (with the exception of the retainers of the Royal Family) appeared to acquiesce cheerfully in the establishment of British Rule.

366. The only attempt at disturbance, in consequence of measures connected with annexation, was that which occurred in 1855. The Government had deemed that if the State jewels, treasure, and household paraphernalia of the late Rajah were left to

the control of the family and dependants; this valuable property would be wasted or irregularly disposed of. It was, therefore, determined that all these effects should be

collected and their value realized. The proceeds were to constitute a deposit in the hands of the British Government, to be termed the Bhonsla Fund, for the benefit and support of the Bhonsla family. When the State property was given up, an unsuccessful attempt at disturbance was made by the palace retainers, and a Reverend Missionary (mistaken apparently for an Officer) was maltreated by the mob. The realized proceeds of the property, according to accounts finally closed, amount to (20) twenty lakhs of Rupees; and that sum constitutes the Bhonsla Fund.

367. The terms of the provision for the Bhonsla family were, in the first instance, declared at the annexation. These included the widows and connexions of the late Rajah. Accordingly the following pensions were granted:—

				Per annum Rupees.
Widows of the late Rajahs.	The Banka Bae	...	...	1,20,000
	Unpoorna "	...	...	50,000
	Durga "	...	...	25,000
	Annunda "	...	...	25,000
	Kamuljee "	...	...	25,000
	Savitree "	...	...	10,000
				<hr/> 2,55,000

Of these the Banka Bae was a very distinguished princess, widow of the second Rughojee, who is so well known to history. She had been Regent in the days of Sir R. Jenkins, during the minority of the third and last Rughojee. She bore a high character and possessed commanding influence*. Unpoorna Bae, the senior widow,

died towards the close of 1855. Thereupon the Banka

Bae and the remaining widows formally adopted a young relative, Janojee Bhonsla, as their son and appointed him head of the house. He was then aged 22.

368. In 1857-58, during the time of trouble, the family behaved with fidelity to the Government; the Banka Bae setting the best example, and using all her influence in the interest of the British cause. She died, at an advanced age, in the autumn of 1858.

* Mr. Plowden, Commissioner of Nagpore, thus describes her character:—

" Her Highness was, undoubtedly, a very remarkable woman. Her strong intellect, sound judgment, and great strength, and consistency of purpose, enabled her to acquire and maintain an ascendancy in all the Councils of the State and of the Palace, which she never failed to exercise beneficially; while her kindness of disposition, her self-sacrificing and her charities endeared her to the Palace household and won for her the affectionate regard of the multitude. She was firmly attached to the British alliance; and her ruling principle of action was to take no step contrary to the wishes or without the permission of the British Government. By this principle she continued to be actuated after the incorporation of the Province with the British Territories "

369. Thereafter it was decided to revise the allowances payable to the Bhonsla family, and to settle a provision on Janojee, the adopted son of the Ranees. The new scale of allowances was fixed as follows :—

					Per annum. Rupees.
Widows	{	Janojee Rajah	...	...	90,000
		Durga Bae	...	...	45,000
		Annunda Bae	...	...	45,000
		Savitree Bae	...	...	15,000
		Zenana Ladies	...	...	18,000
		Household Slaves, called otherwise Bhonslas and Barakurnees	...	...	20,000
					2,33,000

Janojee was constituted head of the house, and to him the payment of the stipends of the Ranees and the general control of the Palace and household were entrusted.

370. The lands of Deor in the Sattara District of the Bombay Presidency, which had been hereditary in the Bhonsla family for 125 years, were conferred on Janojee and his heirs (begotten or adopted) in perpetuity, with the title of Rajah of Deor. The Patent of grant signed by the Governor General, and specifying that the grant was in consideration of the fidelity of the Banka Bae and the family during the time of trouble, was presented to Janojee in June last.

371. Liberal provision has also been made for the family and connexions and dependants of the late Ruler. These are very numerous, owing to the extraordinary and complicated domestic relations which it was the custom of Mahratta Princes to contract. All these cases have now been finally investigated and submitted to Government. The total sum already granted or recommended amounts to 7,87,000 Rupees, or 7½ lakhs per annum. The pensioners number some 2,158 persons, and the pensions range from 3 Rupees per annum the lowest, to 35,000 Rupees the highest. The stipends of both classes, then, aggregate 9,82,000 Rupees, or 10 lakhs per annum, an amount which will yearly grow less by lapses. Besides these cash payments, the family have landed grants free of revenue worth about Rupees 50,000, or half a lakh per annum. The total as it now stands (cash and land) is equal to about 25 per cent. on the revenues of the Nagpore Province Proper, or, in other words, one-fourth of the income of the late Nagpore Kingdom is devoted to the support of the Bhonsla family, together with the retainers and dependants of the late Ruler, in accordance with the political obligation of the British Government. But as a partial set off against this, there is the Bhonsla Fund already alluded to.

372. On the Eastern Frontiers of these Provinces there are political affairs which claim a brief notice ; although one important District in that quarter, Sumbulpore and its Dependencies, has been but recently transferred from the Bengal Government to this Administration. The territory now pertaining to the District of Sumbulpore consists of two political divisions—*1st*, the country belonging absolutely to the British Government ; *2nd*, the country belonging to tributary Chiefs under British control.

373. The first division, which is in all respects British territory, once formed the dominions of the Rajahs of Sumbulpore, who belonged to the tribe of Chohan Rajpoots. It was subjugated by the Mahrattas and formed part of the dominions of the Bhonsla family. It was ceded to the British Government by Appa Sahib and Raghojee Bhonsla in 1817 and 1826. The British Government restored the Rajahs to the throne. In 1850, however, owing to failure of heirs to the last Ruler, Narrain Singh, the State lapsed and came under British Administration. Until the year 1857 it remained attached to the North-Western Frontier Agency of Bengal. At that time, however, a rebellion arose which lasted long, and was put down finally, in April last, by the Bengal Government. The chief rebel, however, Soorundersah, surrendered in May last after the district had come under this Administration. This Soorundersah, a relative of the late Rajah, was imprisoned in the British Jail at Hazareebagh at the instance of the Rajah himself ; he was released by mutineer sepoys in August 1857. Retiring to his Native District he took advantage of the troubles of the time to set

up a pretension to the throne of Sumbulpore, and shortly afterwards rebelled. He was joined by most of the chiefs and landholders of the district. Military Detachments were despatched from Cuttack ; but their operations were not perfectly successful, as the wild and wooded country favored rebels. Moreover, many leading insurgents who would have surrendered, as the general pacification of the country rendered the rebel cause hopeless, were apparently deterred by fear of severity.

374. These events occurred early in 1858. When, towards the close of that year the Royal Amnesty was proclaimed, the Sumbulpore rebels did not respond to it. Thus the rebellion continued ; the British Officer maintaining authority at the Head

gari Government.

were gr.

and the rebellion dwindling away. In May of 1862, Soorundersah, the original leader surrendered under pardon. There is now but one rebel at large. Peace was finally restored to the district in April 1862 under the Bengal Government.

375. I have stated, without comment, the main facts as they appear on the records. The Bengal Government have declared " that mismanagement attended the direction of affairs in Sumbulpore from the very commencement of the disturbances in 1857, and that the proceedings of the local Authorities were generally of such a character as to

create mistrust and to foster rebellion rather than to promote confidence and encourage loyalty."

376. The Dependencies of Sumbulpore consist of the Gurjat Tributary States, 13 in number, as named in the margin. The revenues of these States are not accurately known. The annual

The Gurjat States.

Patna.	Barghur.
Sonepore.	Saranghur.
Bamra.	Phooljur.
Kalahundi.	Suktee.
Khurrian.	Beimdanaw.
Behrsoole.	Borasainur.
Naighur.	

income of the largest may amount to a lakh of Rupees ; of the smallest, to not more than 15,000 Rupees. The aggregate of the whole does not exceed five lakhs per annum. These States comprise a large area, sparsely populated and scantily cultivated, abounding in hills

and forests. The chiefs belong to the Chohan (Rajpoot) and Gond tribes. Their past history is similar to that of Sumbulpore. They pay respectively annual tributes varying from Rupees 160 to Rupees 5,333; the total amounting to 15,513 Rupees per annum. They are wild half civilized chieftains. During the time of trouble they did not side with the insurgents, but (with two exceptions) they rendered no particular aid to the British Authority; and several of them harboured fugitive rebels even up to the most recent time.

377. The chiefs are under the political control of British Authority. In the management of their territories they are practically independent under ordinary circumstances, except as re-

Their powers and functions.

gards the administration of criminal justice. In that department they stand virtually towards the British Officer in the relation of Magistrates towards the Sessions Judge, and they have always administered the criminal laws of the British Government. It has now been recommended that the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Act should be extended to the Gurjat Tributary States, and that the chiefs should be gazetted as Magistrates.

378. I am bound to state in this place that Major H. B. Impey, the Deputy Commissioner, who joined in 1861, appears, by his personal exertions, to have greatly contributed to the pacification of his district. By his local knowledge and by his aptitude in conciliating the people under his charge, he is well qualified for the management of the Sumbulpore District and the control of the Gurjat chiefs.

379. The extensive dependency of Bustar claims a brief notice in this chapter.

The Bustar State.

Its character has been already adverted to in the introductory chapter. It is situated in the extreme south of the Central Provinces. Its revenues may amount to one lakh of Rupees per annum, and its population to 200,000 souls. Its area, of not less than 13,000 square miles, extends from within a short distance of the Godavery in the south, into the heart of the Nagpore Province, and as far as the sources of the Mahanuddy and few rivers in the north; and from the boundary of the Jeypore State in the Eastern Ghats to the Godavery near Seroncha in the west. This State came under the power of the Nagpore Government in 1777, when the then Rajah of Bustar bound himself to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 5,000 for Military aid received from the Mahrattas. Owing to its distance from

the capital, the inhospitable nature of the country and its inhabitants, but especially on account of its notorious insalubrity, it has, till lately, remained unknown and uncareed for, buried in the depths of its impenetrable jungles and fastnesses.

380. The Bustar Rajahs call themselves Rajpoots; but they appear to be of mixed lineage, Gonds and Rajpoots. The seat of their power was first at Wurungul in the Deccan, the capital of Telengana, over which ancient kingdom their ancestors ruled for many generations. The gradual encroachments of the Mahomedans, however, stripped them of many of their possessions. Their power waned from the commencement of the 14th century, after the Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan; and in 1421 Wurrungul fell to the victorious arms of the Bahmunees Mahomedan kings. The Rajah attended by a band of devoted followers made good his flight across the Godavery into the pathless forests that fringed his northern frontier; and from that day Telengana has been in the hands of Mahomedan powers. Passing into the most of the wilderness, the ancestors

The founding of that kingdom. of the Bustar Rajahs appear to have subjected the chiefs and inhabitants whom they found in possession, and finally to have established themselves and built their capital at a spot not far from Jugdulpore, their present residence. That the rule they displaced was a prosperous one, and in a comparatively advanced state of civilization, is still attested by the ruined temples and tanks to be found in the very centre of the territory, the former displaying much beauty of design and architecture. Subsequently the Bustar Rajahs removed their capital to Jugdulpore, on the south bank of the Indrawutty, where it has since remained.

381. When the Nagpore kingdom lapsed to the British Government, Bustar, which had always been under the immediate control of the authorities of Chutteesghur, continued to remain under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of that District. In 1856 Captain Charles Elliot, then Deputy Commissioner, penetrated into this tract, which no European had ever visited, and collected much valuable information regarding the country. In 1860, on the formation of the Godavery territory (ceded by His High-

Now incorporated with Seroncha. ness the Nizam) into a separate district, it appeared advisable to incorporate Bustar with that charge, and it was accordingly placed under the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha, Captain Glasford. Since then the dependency has been visited by that Officer, and also by Captain Stewart, Explorer and Examiner of Forests, and additional information has been supplied.

382. Till a comparatively late period the Bustar Rajahs possessed full powers over their subjects. In 1839 the Nagpore Government interdicted them from inflicting capital punishments. At the same time it was arranged that the Rajah's Prime Minister should be always appointed with the sanction of the British Resident. It is indeed most desirable that the Rajah should learn to exercise his authority according to civilized ideas, and by non-interference should be made to feel his own responsibility;

Powers of the present Rajah. but in cases of bloodshed his administration is found so inefficient as to retard the progress of society. In regard, then, to the relation of this dependency to the British Government, it has been proposed that cases punishable with death shall be under the control of the Deputy Commissioner

of Seroncha. In all other matters the Rajah and his minister may adjudicate; the British Officer exercising a general supervision and inculcating principles of moderation and justice upon chiefs and ministers who are too often strangers to such ideas.

383. For the last 80 years a serious dispute has existed between the Rajah of Bustar and his neighbour the Rajah of Jeypore, who is subject to the Madras Government, regarding the possession of a considerable tract of valuable country situated between Jugdulpore and Jeypore. The matter has been fully enquired into by the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha in person in company with the Assistant Agent, Vizagapatam, and a plan for settling the dispute has been submitted for the orders of the Supreme Government.

384. Since 1839 two parties of Police have been maintained in Bustar, one at the chief town of the dependency, the other in the interior where it was formerly rumoured that Meriah sacrifice prevailed. There is, however, every reason to believe that the practice of sacrificing human victims has fallen into disuse, if indeed it ever did exist; and it will be sufficient to make the Rajah and minister strictly responsible for the absolute prevention of the horrid rite. As serious affrays and collisions between the Bustar and Jeypore people are by no means rare, an efficient body of British Police, horse and foot, have lately been stationed on the boundary of Bustar and Jeypore.

385. The dependency of Kalahundy, sometimes erroneously named Kharoude, may have an area of 2,000 square miles, an annual revenue of 30,000 Rupees and a population of 60,000 souls. It is situated in the south-eastern frontier of the Central Provinces, immediately to the south of the territories of the Gurjat Chiefs of the Sumbulpore District. Although not covered with such dense and interminable forests as

Bustar, and containing some extent of open and cultivated country, yet the greater part of the dependency to the south and east is exceedingly mountainous and rugged; the highest peak of this wild portion attaining a height of 4,000 feet above the sea level. The plains are inhabited by a partly civilized people of mixed tribes who subsist by cultivation. The hills and mountains which are held by feudatories of the Rajah are inhabited by the Khonds, a fierce, superstitious and semi-barbarous race, who are a branch of that tribe of hillmen which is ramified over the wild tracts of Orissa.

386. These are the people among whom human sacrifice and female infanticide did once prevail. In Kalahundy, however, owing to the unceasing efforts of the Agency for the suppression of Meriah sacrifice, these revolting practices have been greatly repressed.

387. The State came under the sovereignty of Nagpore about 150 years ago, on the occasion of some assistance afforded the Rajah by the Mahrattas. Since when a tribute of Rupees 5,000 per annum, subsequently reduced to Rupees 1,000, has been regularly paid. The dependency was formerly under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, Raepore, when,

Now incorporated in Nagpore.

for reasons similar to those which dictated the transfer of Bustar, it was placed under the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha. The late transfer of Sumbulpore to the Central Provinces has, however, altered the situation. The Rajahs of Kalahundy had their first home in the neighbourhood of Sumbulpore; they are connected by family ties with several of the Gurjat Chiefs, and by language, caste and custom with the people of those territories. It has, therefore, been recommended that the Kalahundy be transferred from the Seroncha to the Sumbulpore District.

388. Much information regarding this State has been collected by the successive Agents for the Suppression of Meriah Sacrifice, and also by the late Deputy Commissioner of Raepore, Captain Charles Elliot, who visited it in 1856. The country is poor and unproductive, and its exports but trifling. Many of the great bands of Brinjarah traders, who transport the produce of Chutteesghur to the Coast, and return with salt, tobacco, &c., and cocoanuts, have their routes in this direction.

389. A serious dispute has existed for the last 12 years between the Put and That Rajahs of Thooamool, a large zemindary within this State. These two parties represent two sub-divisions of a younger branch of the Kalahundy family. Their dispute materially affects the interests of the Rajahs of Kalahundy and Jeypore. The former supports the Pat Rajah in his claims to the sole management of Thooamool and its sub-division; while the latter espouses the cause of the latter. Captain Glasford, the Deputy Commissioner of Seroncha, has enquired into the dispute in person at Thooamool during this season. His report and a plan for the settlement of this dispute has been submitted to the Supreme Government.

390. On the wise management of the States above described, namely, those of the Gurjat, of Bustar, and of Kalahundy, the gradual peopling of rich but scarcely inhabited tracts and the civilizing of semi-barbarous tribes will materially depend.

391. The only other political circumstances requiring notice in this Report are the addition of a part of the Shaghur State (confiscated for rebellion) to the Sangor District; and of the strip of territory along the left bank of the Godavery, ceded by the Nizam simultaneously with the territorial arrangements regarding the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

392. In 1860 the Sohagpore strip of territory, belonging to the Mundla District, and the Plateau of Amerkuntuck, belonging to Nagpore, were granted to the Rajah of Rewa, in reward for the services rendered by him during the period of disturbance. The Plateau of Amerkuntuck, where the Nerbudda and the Soane both derive their source, is one of the most interesting places in this part of India. Its altitude is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above level of sea; its climate is cool and salubrious. It almost overlooks the fertile plains of Chutteesghur; and in many respects it seems fitted for European Settlement.

CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY.

393. There are not *now* any Military forces whatever subordinate to this Administration. The forces serving in these Provinces are composed entirely of troops belonging to the regular army.

394. Under the late Nagpore Administration there was indeed a body of troops styled the Nagpore Irregular Force. This Force was raised in 1854, when the Kingdom of Nagpore was annexed to the British Dominions. It was formed from the army maintained by the late Rajah Raghoojee Bhonsla. When the Rajah (then a minor) was placed on the throne, after the defection and final dethronement of Appa Sahib in 1818, the troops were more or less organized under the administration of the Resident Sir R. Jenkins, and consisted of about 6,000 men in all, costing about 10 to 12 lakhs of Rupees per annum. When this force was broken up on annexation, a new British force was raised, of men taken from the old army, under the name of the Nagpore Irregular Force, of the strength given below :—

1 Light Field Battery, all ranks	...	...	311
1 Regiment of Cavalry, ditto	...	...	592
3 Regiments of Infantry, ditto	...	...	3,003
Total	...	...	3,936

at an annual cost of 6 lakhs and 41,000 Rupees. It continued to serve up to 1861, when it was reduced to 2 Battalions of Infantry of 700 each. In May of 1862 these last named Regiments were broken up. The reduction and final disbandment of the Nagpore Irregular Force has been described in the chapter on Police.

395. The Nagpore Irregular Force, which was thus maintained for the first eight years after annexation, was a well trained and effective Military body, composed in the first instance entirely of old soldiers taken from the late Ruler's army, chiefly men of the country, Mahrattas and Deccanese and Mahomedans, with a small sprinkling of Hindoostanees. The Native Officers were generally men of good family of approved service and of local influence. The formation and maintenance of the force contributed to allay political discontent, and found employment for men who might have been otherwise engaged in mischief. During the troubles of 1857 the conduct of the force was good, and often exemplary; with two exceptions, however, which must be noted.

396. On the night of the 13th June 1857 it was discovered that the Cavalry, then stationed in Seetabuldee (the Civil Station), had conspired to mutiny and rebel in conjunction with malcontents (chiefly Mahomedans) in the City of Nagpore. On

examination of the Lines, (stables) it was proved that the horses were saddled ready for action. But the 1st Regiment of Infantry close at hand

Affair on the 18th June 1857.

turned out and stood firm, and no actual disturbance occurred. On enquiry it appeared that the conspiracy was partial, and a severe example was made of those who were proved to be conspirators. But it is evident that the service which the 1st Regiment of Infantry performed by standing so firm at that critical moment was of the greatest value to the British cause. Later in the same year in the month of August, a small detachment of the Nagpore Field Battery mutinied at Raepore, but the affair was promptly suppressed without much mischief being done.

397. But as already stated, with these two exceptions, the conduct of the force was good. The Cavalry was, after the guilty men had been tried and punished, sent on service in the field, and behaved so well that the Government ultimately accepted that good conduct in condonation of the blame attaching to the Regiment generally for the affair of the 13th June.

398. After these events various detachments of the force, Artillery, Cavalry and

Field service of the Force.

Infantry were employed during the latter part of 1857 and early in 1858 on active field service, in different parts of the Nagpore Province and beyond its limits—north of the Nerbudda, in the Mundla District, and on the eastern frontier towards Sumbulpore. On all occasions the men evinced a willing and cheerful spirit, and their conduct in the field was so good as to merit and receive the acknowledgment of the Government of India.

399. It is not practicable to include in this Report any detailed account of Military events connected with the mutinies of 1857, suffice it

State of affairs during 1857.

to state that, at *Saugor*, the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, the 42nd Bengal Native Infantry, and portion of the 31st Bengal Native Infantry mutinied and left the station; that the European inhabitants occupied the Fort for six months, but no act of violence was committed, nor was any attack, either then or subsequently, made upon either the Fort or City by the rebels; and that at *Jubbulpore*, after the Madras Column had passed through the station northwards, taking with it from there one Wing of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, the other Wing broke into mutiny and fled from the Cantonment without, however, being guilty of any outrage there, although one European Officer on detachment at a distance with a portion of the Regiment was shot by his men. The arrival, soon after at *Jubbulpore*, of fresh Madras troops restored the confidence of the inhabitants and prevented any further anxiety being felt. At *Nagpore* (*Kamptee*), there was no sign of trouble whatever, and the conduct of the Madras troops was perfectly good.

400. Nor is it necessary in this Report to describe the regular Military operations

Regular Military operations.

undertaken in these Provinces during the period of disturbance. It will suffice to state, as a matter of history, that a column from the Madras Presidency under Major General Whitlock assembled at *Jubbulpore* at the end of 1857 and beginning of 1858, and, clearing the country there of

rebels, went on to Bundelcund. Similarly a force from the Bombay Presidency, under Sir H. Rose, entered the Saugor Territory, reduced the rebels in the north-west portion of these territories, capturing their forts and forcing the passes, and passed on victoriously to Jhansee.

401. The Military operations in the Sumbulpore District do not require mention. Thereafter the Sumbulpore Levy was formed, it has now been incorporated in the Police.

402. The disbandment of the Military Police in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories has been mentioned in the chapter on Police. The Seroncha Sebundee Levy is also now amalgamated in the Police.

403. Thus there is not, within all these Provinces, a single soldier irregular, or other, except those of the regular army, under the Military Department. It only remains to mention the strength and disposition of the troops as they now stand.

404. During the year immediately preceding 1857, the only European troops in these Provinces consisted of about three Batteries of Artillery; and the rest of the forces were Native Cavalry and Infantry, and some Artillery. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories these troops were supplied partly from the Bengal and partly from the Madras Army; those at Nagpore entirely from the Madras Army.

405. After the vindication of British authority in 1858-59, a Regiment of European Infantry was stationed at each of the stations of Kamptee (Nagpore), Saugor, and Jubbulpore—in all three Regiments. The Regiments at Saugor and Jubbulpore, however, furnished strong detachments for Nowgong, and Nagode, respectively, in Bundelcund. At the same time it was arranged that the Native troops at Saugor and Jubbulpore should be furnished entirely from the Bengal Army, while the troops at

Nagpore continued to be furnished from Madras. This disposition of the European troops continues up to the present time. But recently the Native force has been reduced, and in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories the Bengal Native troops have been relieved by Madras Regiments. On the 1st January and 1st of May 1862, the strength of the forces stood as below in Batteries and Regiments :—

		ARTILLERY.		CAVALRY.		REGIMENTS.	
		European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Saugor Division ...	{ January ...	3	0	0	1½	2	3
	{ May ...	3	0	0	1	2	2
Nagpore „ ...	{ January ...	3	0	0	1	1	4
	{ May ...	2	0	0	0½*	1	3

* At this moment there is no Cavalry at Kamptee, but a squadron is ultimately expected; therefore set down.

A Battery is expected to be removed, but has not yet actually left. The above arrangement shows a reduction of one Battery of European Artillery, one Regiment of Native Cavalry, and two Regiments of Native Infantry.

Its proposed future distribution. 406. According to the latest arrangement the disposition of the forces is as below in Batteries and Regiments:—

		ARTILLERY.		CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.	
		European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Saugor	...	2	0	0	1	1	1
Jubbulpore	...	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kamptee	}	2	0	0	½	1	1½
(Nagpore)							
Hoshungabad	...	0	0	0	0	0	½
Raepore	...	0	0	0	0	0	½
Chanda	...	0	0	0	0	0	½

It is to be remembered, however, that the European Regiments at Saugor and Jubbulpore still furnish a strong detachment to Nowgong and Nagode in Bundelcund. The Wings of Madras Native Infantry at Raepore and Chanda, respectively, are in the stead of the two Battalions of the Nagpore Irregular Force (broken up), which used to hold those stations. The detachments of Madras Native Infantry at Nursingpore and Baiteol have been withdrawn, and arrangements have been made for recalling, to its Regimental Head Quarters, the one at Dumoh.

407. Of the above stations, it is to be observed that, Saugor is a very important point, dominating the northern districts, and holding Bundlecund in check. Jubbulpore is on the main line of communication between the north and south. Its advantages are imperial rather than local. Hoshungabad is in an excellent position, commanding the Nerbudda Valley. The importance of Nagpore, as a Military station, is obvious. Raepore is a somewhat isolated position, commanding the eastern districts and frontiers. Chanda on the main line between Nagpore and Hyderabad is well situated close to the frontier of the Deccan.

408. It may be well to recapitulate the reduction of Military force, as shown in this chapter. There have been reduced then (Batteries and Regiments) Regular or Irregular—

				Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
			
Regular	...	...	...	1	1	2
Irregular	...	...	...	1	1	3
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				2	2	5
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

With the exception of the one Regular Battery the above reduction comprises entirely Native troops, and must have caused, at least, the discharging of six thousand men.

409. Before closing this chapter, I should mention that a Volunteer Rifle Corps has been formed at Nagpore, numbering about seventy members. It has been inspected by the Brigadier Commanding, and found to be fairly instructed. This result is mainly owing to the persevering exertions of the Commandant, Captain Bolton, (Assistant Commissioner).

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section I.—Agriculture and Cotton.

410. There is nothing to distinguish the agriculture of these provinces from that of the rest of India. The irrigation from tanks might be improved in the manner mentioned in the chapter on revenue. Wells and their machinery might be vastly developed. The implements of husbandry are of the same primitive character here as elsewhere. The people are tolerably skilful and industrious, especially the women, but they are quite inferior to the husbandmen of Northern India.

411. The staple products have been mentioned in the introductory chapter. If tea, coffee, or the mulberry, for silk, be introduced anywhere, it must be in the several Sauppoora Hill Districts; it is very desirable that professional enquiry on this head should be made. But for all products improved varieties and superior seeds are needed. With this view an Agri-Horticultural Society for the Central Provinces has been formed at Nagpore after the model of that which has existed in the Punjab. The large garden known as the Maharaj-Bagh has been placed at the Society's disposal by the Local Committee. The Society is as yet in its infancy. It may, if vigorously managed, do much for the improvement of all sorts of products and plants.

412. But under the head of agriculture the most interesting item is *Cotton*. In 1861 a Report on this subject was called for from the local Officers, and all the data then available were submitted to the Supreme Government in December of that year. The pith of these has been extracted in Mr. Medlicott's Cotton Hand Book for the Bengal Presidency.

413. It will not be necessary to repeat the information there given in detail; but it will accord with the objects of this Report to mention such circumstances as may be of general interest, and may aid in the forming of conclusions regarding the present state and future prospects of cotton in the Central Provinces.

414. As stated in the introductory chapter, cotton is grown in all parts of these provinces; but in the northern or central districts the article is generally of second rate quality. The real cotton-growing tracts are the southern districts comprised in the late Nagpore Provinces. It is to the Nagpore cotton, then, that these remarks will be chiefly confined.

415. The introductory chapter contained a geographical account of these tracts in the Nagpore Province which produce the cotton. It is sufficient to state in recapitulation thereof that of the three great tracts of cultivation which exist in this Province, two, namely—1st, the Valley of the Wurda, and 2nd, the Plateau of Chutteesghur, do produce cotton; and 3rd, the Valley of the Wyngunga does not, and probably cannot, produce that article.

416. At present the main cotton-growing tract is the valley previously described.

According to the estimate made in 1861 about 19,361,389
 Produce of the Wurda Valley.

lbs or 134,454 bales* per annum are produced; and about 231,214 acres are under this crop. But these data are uncertain, as the cotton fields have not all been measured up. During the next working season, however, the field measurement of the entire tract will be carried out; and, in the next Report, it will be possible to exhibit an exact statement of the cotton cultivation and of the remaining fields fit for cotton. Nor have any trade statistics been compiled for the several cotton marts. This is, however, now being done; and by the close of the official year it will be possible to present an exact statement of the respective proportions of cotton consumed locally and reserved for exportation.

417. Now as regards the culture of cotton, it is to be remembered that the Valley of the Wurda consists of a flat plain of rich black loam, stretching from the undulating ground inland to the bank of the river. This noble plateau runs along the river for a hundred miles, expanding broadly in the centre, and contracting both to the north and south. The probable area of the plateau may be 3,985 square miles or 2,550,401 acres; and it entirely consist of cotton soil, of excellent quality. In respect to cotton the tract has three known Sub-divisions: I that of Arvee in the north; II that of Deolee in the centre; III that of *Hingun Ghat* to the south. The best cotton is that grown adjacent to, or south of, Hingun Ghat.

418. The estimated amount of land under cotton crops within the whole tract Average of cultivation and on an average year, is 280,000 acres; and the average annual produce. production at the present time is supposed to be 20,000,000 lbs, or say 140,000 bales. The cultivation is in a transition state and is increasing fast; but, as already explained, there are not as yet complete statistics. It is certain, however, that nearly the whole tract is capable of being cultivated with cotton, and that a portion only as yet is cultivated. That portion cannot be more than one-third of the whole and not less than one-fifth. That it will increase if the present demand should rise or even continue is undoubted. The question then arises—To what extent will such increase be possible? Some Officers of local experience think that the present crop will be increased by one-third, others by one-half.

419. But while anticipating an increase, I would guard against the supposition that the whole area in this neighbourhood, fit for cotton, but

Other products besides cotton. occupied actually by other crops, will ever be cultivated with cotton. A considerable portion of the ground must be reserved for the provision of food for men and cattle in this thickly inhabited tract. At present there are three

* The bale has been calculated at 144 lbs.

staples besides cotton ; wheat, oilseeds, and *holcus indicus*, millet. The wheat and oilseeds might to *some* extent be superseded by exportation from other parts of the Province, and thus a quantity of land released and made available for cotton. But the millet is of a quality hardly equalled elsewhere, and its flour supplies food to the husbandmen, while the stalk and leaves supply food to the cattle. This must apparently continue to be a staple under any circumstances, and unavoidably occupy a quantity of cotton soil. Then it is believed that the same field will not grow cotton year after year ; the crop must be changed by rotation. For this reason, therefore, a quantity of land must be reserved for staples other than cotton.

420. But there is another tract lying somewhat inland,* which has much fine cotton soil, and in which cotton has quite recently begun to be cultivated. An increase in this direction may be anticipated.

421. The extent to which the production of cotton within the last 20 or 30 years may have increased cannot be known. Hingun Ghat itself has been a cotton mart for upwards of half a century. The mart has *not* increased at all within the last 20 or 30 years, and the culture in its neighbourhood has increased but little. Hingun Ghat, however, though the best known by reason of its long standing, is surpassed by Arvee which has arisen of late years, and will soon be rivalled by Deolee, of even more recent origin. These places have superseded old marts now decayed ; but it is certain that there never were any such places as Arvee and Deolee now are. These circumstances may convey some idea of the progress of cotton in this neighbourhood. On an average year the amount brought to each mart would be nearly as follows :—

Arvee	...	...	...	5,000,000 lbs.
Hingun Ghat	...	...	...	3,440,000 "
Deolee	...	...	...	1,720,000 "

422. It is generally believed that the cultivation of cotton cannot be improved by artificial irrigation. But such a supposition does not seem to consist with probability or experience. I would refer to the analysis of the whole question given in the Punjab papers by Mr. D. F. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner. Why should cotton be a solitary exception in the whole range of agricultural produce which invariably benefits by irrigation ? Does not cotton suffer frequently from drought ? Has it not notoriously so suffered in these provinces during this very last year ? I should suppose that cotton must benefit by irrigation if such be rightly applied. That irrigation for cotton should be sub-soil " acting by percolation," as contra-distinguished from super-soil, diffused over the surface of the ground, is probable enough. But that irrigation in some form must be good for cotton seems to me but a rational conclusion. Some cursory enquiries and examination have just been made ; and there is reason to hope that dams and watercuts could be constructed in this vicinity.

* Known locally by the names of Oomrair and Chimoor.

423. There are experienced persons and the Native cotton-dealers among them who aver that the present uncertainty of tenure, affecting both the landlord and the cultivator and especially the cultivator, is retarding the culture of cotton. I fear that this may be but too true. The existing defects in the tenures of all kinds have been pointed out in the chapter on land revenue. The earliest practicable remedy will be applied by the settlement operation which will specially be urged on in that tract. And if certainty of tenure both for proprietors and cultivators can give additional impulse to cotton-growing, that impulse shall be imparted within the next few months.

424. The proportion of exportation and of local consumption, respectively, of the aggregate of cotton, is supposed to be not quite equal; that is, about one-third exported and two-thirds locally consumed. The amount annually exported may be estimated at about 7,200,000 lbs. These calculations, however, are not certain; and as already explained, I hope that for this current year statistics may be obtained. Originally, that is forty years ago, the cotton, then known as Hingun Ghat produce, used to be carried by Brinjara carriers down to Masulipatam in the south, and Cuttack in the east. This route was abandoned afterwards when Mirzapore became an emporium and the road was opened in that direction. Then for some time the Nagpore Cotton was exported by Mirzapore alone. But of late years the current has been partly diverted towards Bombay; and at this time about half goes to Mirzapore en-route for Calcutta and half to Bombay. Whether a part shall hereafter go by the Godavery remains to be seen. The conveyance by these several routes has been explained in my Report on railways, roads, and navigation.

425. Of late years the price of cotton has risen enormously: there are dealers who recollect that thirty or forty years ago the price was as low as (14) fourteen Rupees per Bhoja (of 202 lbs), from that the advance was gradual, though certain, to 25, 30 and 40 Rupees. Recently the rate has stood at 50 and 60 Rupees, and is at 70 Rupees at this time of writing. This must have greatly stimulated production. Within the same period, however, and in the same tract, the price of other agricultural produce has risen about three-fold.

426. In respect to cleaning and pressing there are the same defects here as elsewhere. But as this cotton has the longest inland distance of all to traverse, the evil is perhaps more intensely felt here than anywhere. The mishaps and vicissitudes to which consignments of cotton are liable in transit between Nagpore and Bombay or Mirzapore are indeed notorious. The article, loosely packed in bags, with interstices like net work, is not only dirtied and spoilt, but is also tampered with; bad stuff being substituted for good; quantities are also abstracted. It is always admitted that if the cotton were pressed by screw on the spot and then properly packed, it would have immunity from these evils at least. Whatever else may or may not happen, this at all events does seem practicable. Like every other improvement, however plain, its introduction among

Natives must be gradual. Already there is a Screw Press to be established at Hingun Ghat by Messrs. Hamilton, Browne and Company of Mirzapore. I have also reported to the Supreme Government on the propriety of setting up Screw Presses at Deolee and Arvee, and also obtaining some machinery for cleaning.

427. As regards the settlement of Europeans in the Valley of the Wurda there is absolutely no culturable waste within that tract on which any new estate could be founded, and it is more than doubtful whether any cultivated land could be purchased. As the proprietary rights of the people are determined at the approaching settlement, land will thereafter become saleable and may legally be purchased by Europeans. But it is not probable that any estates or holdings will be in the market for sale or mortgage.

428. It follows that the only manner in which an European could here engage in the production of cotton would be to arrange with the landholders or cultivators for its being grown by them and delivered to an Agency at or near the spot. Such an Agency could make its own arrangements for cleaning, pressing, packing, and despatching. It certainly seems possible for European merchants *on the spot*, with cash advances and fixed rates offered to the producer, to stimulate indefinitely the production of cotton.

429. As regards foreign seeds no extensive experiments have been made in this respect. During this year the Agent for the Cotton Supply Association obtained a large quantity of Egyptian seed. It did not arrive at Bombay in time for this year's sowing. I have endeavoured by despatching camels to obtain a portion for distribution in the Wurda District *this* season, but the consignment will probably be too late.

430. Such, then briefly, are the circumstances of *cotton* in the Valley of the Wurda. The general conclusion is this,—that if the present demand continues or advances, and if the country is well managed, there will be considerable increase to production. Future progress will much depend on the Railway, and perhaps (though not certainly) on the Godavery. Even these great considerations, however, are not immediate. Again much must depend on *private* enterprise, which it is hoped some of the foregoing remarks may serve to guide or encourage. But there are certain things which this Administration *can* do at once, and which I would specify as follows :—

Measures for its encouragement. 1st.—To make the cotton roads described in the chapter on roads.

2nd.—To test the practicability of Trainways at certain points.

3rd.—To project certain works of irrigation.

4th.—To make a good settlement of landed tenures.

5th.—To set up screw presses and cleaning machinery.

6th.—To distribute foreign seed amongst the people. Too much result must not be anticipated from such measures; but they would conduce somewhat to the general cause of the production of cotton.

431. The next point for consideration is the cotton of the Plateau of Chutteesghur described once in the introductory chapter and once in the chapter on roads. In December last the District Officer stated the estimated produce at 36,750,000 lbs. per annum, and the area capable of producing cotton at an enormous extent. These estimates were held to be exaggerated, and there are no data, like the measurement of fields, available to test them. Previously the staples of this highly fertile tract were supposed to be wheat, rice, and oilseeds. Recently the production of cotton has commenced and is fast increasing. But none can truly say, as yet, *how* much land is fit for cotton and to what extent the culture may increase. But probably there will be much land, both waste and cultivated, available. If this be so, then the continuance of the present demand might create a *new cotton field* of indefinite extent.

432. In the chapter on roads, the mode of connecting this district with the navigable head of the Mahanuddy has been explained; also the mode of connecting it with the Railway terminus at Jubbulpore.

433. Cotton is grown and is increasing in the upper Valley of the Mahanuddy itself. To this the same remarks as above are applicable.

434. The navigability of that important river has been touched upon in the chapter on navigation.

435. But between both the Plateau of Chutteesghur and the Valley of the Mahanuddy on the one hand, and the Valley of the Wurda on the other, there is one cardinal difference. In the Valley of Wurda there is *no* waste land available, and little or no hope of Europeans being *directly* engaged in the culture of cotton. But in Chutteesghur and in the Valley of the Mahanuddy *vast quantities of waste land are available*, from which fine estates might be carved out by European settlers. Some part, perhaps much, of which would produce cotton. There is indeed room for great hope in this respect.

436. Here, as in the Wurda District, many of the results hoped for must, at the best, be ulterior. Much again must depend on private enterprise; but here also there are certain things which *this* Administration can do at once, and which I would specify as follows :—

Measures for encouraging
Cotton in Chutteesghur.

1st.—To make the road from Raepore (Capital of Chntteesghur) to Sonopore, the navigable head of Mahanuddy.

2nd.—To make a good settlement of the landed tenures.

3rd.—To investigate, in an exact and comprehensive manner, *all* the land available for cotton, culturable or waste; to measure up the cultivated land of villages, and

after allotting to them all the waste which they can lawfully claim or reasonably require, to mark off the waste in lots; and to advertise large estates which might be suitable for European grantees.

437. The final and general conclusion is, that the *old* cotton field on the Wurda may be increased to a certain extent; and that a *new* cotton field in Chutteesghur and on the Mahanuddy may be created.

Fibrous substances. 438. These provinces are not remarkable for the production of fibrous substances.

439. The sunn or Indian hemp, (*erototarea juncea*), grows more or less every where; but the best is produced in Chutteesghur. It is thence sent for export to Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore and Mirzapore. It is highly esteemed for its colour and for the length and strength of its fibre. The superior plant *canabis sativa* has been grown with success at Jubbulpore.

440. The linseed plant is grown largely in the Wurda Valley and in Chutteesghur; the oilseed obtained from it is valuable and is easily exported. As is well known, the fibre of its stem produces flax. But it is much more difficult to raise the plant for its fibre than for its seeds; as yet the people seem unwilling to cultivate it for the sake of its fibre, as this process involves much care in the culture. For such cultivation, however, the Chutteesghur Plateau is probably the most favorable locality in these provinces.

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN COLONIZATION.

441. This subject has been touched upon in the chapter on land revenue, (paragraph 205). It was there explained that, in order to counterbalance the disadvantages of isolation and remoteness, it would be necessary to make grants of land on more than ordinarily favorable terms.

442. In the Nagpore Province itself the open country is healthy; but then it is already occupied by the native landholders and cultivators. The waste there will be found in scattered patches only in which the people possess rights, or which are required for pasturage. This is particularly the case in the cotton ground of the Wurda, and in the upper Valley of the Wyungunga. In the Districts then of Nagpore and Nachingaon (Wurda) there does not appear any chance of grants being made.

443. But in parts of the Chanda and Blundara Districts, and especially in the Chutteesghur and Sumbulpore Districts, there are virgin tracts of great extent without any pre-existing rights or interests and without any complications, in which a perfect tenure could be lawfully accorded to an European grantee. In Chutteesghur and Sumbulpore cotton-growing estates

might, it is hoped, be founded by Europeans. The capabilities of these tracts for cotton have been mentioned in the chapter on that subject.

444. In a portion of the Sautpoura Range there are fine tracts where excellent

In the Sautpoura Hill Districts. waste is available, and where no pre-existing rights or interests are found, and where no complication would be met

with. In these regions the climate will generally be good. In the upland portion of the Mundla District, especially near the Amerkuntuk Plateau, and on the valleys near it, the climate is cool, perhaps even delightful; and if the ground were fairly cleared, would be salubrious. The soil is fertile and suitable for all kinds of products. But then the position is more than ordinarily isolated and remote, and that is a great disadvantage. The low land portion of Mundla would not be salubrious. If the culture of tea and coffee, and silk could be introduced into the Sautpoura Hills (as some think it may), then suitable places for European settlers could be found in localities esteemed healthy.

445. In the central Valley of the Nerbudda, in the Nursingpore and Jabulpore

In the Nerbudda Valley. Districts, there will be the same bar as in the Valley of the Wurda: that is, all the best land is already occupied or

owned. But in the lower Valley, within the Hoshungabad District, there is much waste, free from all existing rights and interests. The climate is reported to be insalubrious, but this has again been denied. The general situation of this tract is favorable, being near the line of Railway to Bombay. The locality west of Hoshungabad is most promising.

446. Lastly, the local Authorities consider that tracts, to any extent, are obtain-

In the Godavery District. able on the left, or British, bank of the Godavery. At present the climate is insalubrious.

447. But in all these cases the first practical difficulty is the insalubrity of the

Insalubrity of climate. climate. It does not seem possible for a European grantee to reside with safety to health on an estate in any of those

tracts where the best waste is available. But if he is able to collect cultivators and tenants, and to maintain a native Agent on the spot, then there are stations sufficiently near and eligible for residence. For example, an European landholder residing at Sumbulpore, or Raepore, or Seroncha, might, perhaps, hold large estates 50 miles or so distant.

448. The next difficulty is the provision of labor, which will be felt in all the

Scarcity of labor. localities above indicated. But it would not be insuperable here, any more than elsewhere. If capital be invested,

inducements would soon arise to attract labor from great distances. Public works are now largely carried on with foreign workmen, and private capitalists would enjoy at least equal advantage in this respect. For an estate on the Godavery, labor might be got from the Coast districts. In Eastern Nagpore and Sumbulpore, from the

North-West Frontier of Bengal. In Hoshungabad, from Malwa. In Mundla, labor has even been procured from Hindostan.

449. The third difficulty is that of communication, or in other words the conveyance of produce to market. This can and (it may be hoped) will be overcome. The chapter on roads will have explained fully this part of the subject. Suffice it here to say that a grantee on the banks of the Godavery might hope for water carriage; in Chutteesghur, for a road to the Mahanuddy; in Mundla, for a road to the Railway at Jubbulpore. In the Hoshungabad District he would have the rail close at hand.

450. The conclusion is, that while existing rights and interest would mostly bar European grantees from the Central Nerbudda Valley, and from the Valleys of the Wurda and Wyngunga (these tracts comprise the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore and part of the Chanda Districts); on the other hand, in the Valleys of the Godavery and the Mahanuddy, and the lower Nerbudda Valley, in the Chutteesghur Plateau; in the uplands of Mundla, and in parts of the Sautpoora range; there are large, sometimes boundless, tracts of waste, free as air from every difficulty and complication, which might be taken up. These available tracts are in the Civil Districts of Raipore, Sumbulpore, Seroncha, Mundla, Chindwarra and Hoshungabad, and parts of Chanda and Bhundara. In these districts extensive applications have already been made, and in a short time it may be hoped that grants will be duly arranged. Two Companies for clearing the waste are in contemplation: if they should be formed, great results will follow.

451. It is difficult in a general Report to do justice to this subject, so full of importance of European settlement interest and hope for the future. With European capital and enterprise it may be possible for the axe and the plough to invade the ancient dominion of the forest and the prairie. Without this, however, there is little chance that the natives of the country can battle with the difficulties of the wilderness. It is by private effort, rather than by public measures, that this result can be compassed. But there are two things which this Administration can do in furtherance of the cause, and which will, it is hoped, be done without fail. *First*, to secure a perfect title in eligible localities without delay or trouble, according to the Resolution of the Supreme Government of 17th October 1861. *Second*, to open out roads, both main and branch, in the neighbourhood of any extensive tracts that may be taken up for European settlement.

SECTION III.

FORESTS.

452. The forests of these provinces have been generally alluded to in the introductory chapters. They may admit of topographical division into four groups:—*First*, those to the north of Saugor; *Second*, those in the Sautpoora Range; *Third*, those in the centre of the Nagpore Province; *Fourth*, those of the south near the Godavery. There must, doubtless

be others in the eastern part of the Nagpore Province and in the hills near the Mahanuddy; but nothing specific is yet known of such. The rivers here are not always conveniently situated to convey freights of timber from the mountains down to the plains. Still our rivers do yet play their part in this great work. The Nerbudda, the Wurda, the Kanhan, the Bagh, the Indrawuttee, the Selree, and, lastly, the great Godavery itself, all carry logs to the neighbourhood of the timber marts. But inland carriage has often to be used for the conveyance of timber.

453. There are four kinds of trees valuable for timber.—1st, the Teak; 2nd, the Saul; 3rd, the Saj; 4th, the Eynee. Besides these, there are a variety of minor trees, among which the most notable is the bamboo.

454. The teak is not found north of the Nerbudda, nor in the Santpoora Range. But it is, or has been, abundant in the centre and south of the Nagpore Province. The girth and length of the trees are considerable, the former being often 6 feet, and the latter 100 feet. For many years past great quantities of teak have been exported from the districts of Bustar and the Godavery by being floated down that river. In 1860-61, owing to the abolition of transit duties, and the greater confidence in the security of life and property after the cession of the Godavery Talooks by the Nizam, no less than 24 to 25,000 logs were exported by this route; much of this, however, was under-aged, and measures have been taken to put a stop to a practice which, although it has existed for many years, would shortly, under present circumstances, if unchecked, lead to the utter destruction of those forests. The teak forests in the centre, being comparatively near to the capital, have been worked for many years; and when the streams, feeders of the Wyngunga, were flooded, there was water carriage available. The timber for all the buildings in Nagpore and Kamptee has, for many years, been drawn from these forests, and the consumption has been very great. No arrangements for conservation were made at the time; and these once fine forests are now nearly exhausted, and reproduction must be very slow, or perhaps may be beyond hope. The teak in the south is equally fine and abundant; but many of the best forests were situated in the strip of territory along the left bank of the Godavery, which, until a very recent date, belonged to the Nizam of the Deccan. The forests were accordingly leased out, under His Highness' Government, to some timber merchants (Native) for the supply of the Hyderabad market, where the demand has been great for many years. These forests again have been nearly exhausted, as no arrangements whatever, for conservation, were made. Thus it is that, at this moment, the really productive teak forests are limited to a few tracts near the Indrawuttee river and one tract near the Wurda. The former is comparatively inaccessible, the latter is estimated to contain not more than 15,000 logs. Arrangements have now been made to preserve the scanty remnant of the teak forests of Nagpore.

455. The saul (of considerable girth and length) grows in the greatest abundance in the Districts of the Santpoora Range, and in south-western parts; but it is also found, more or less, in all the wooded tracts, north and south. Some of the forests have been largely used; but many still

exist of great richness and are still untouched. These will now be preserved. Quantities of this wood have been used for the Railway.

456. The saj grows chiefly in the districts of the Sautpoora Range, and in the other forests generally. The trees grow to a considerable height, and have not yet been worked up. This wood, also, will be useful for the Railway. The Bye saul falls within the same category.

457. The bamboo grows in extensive masses in the northern parts of the Nagpore Province, beneath the Sautpoora hills and towards the Godavery.

458. For the conservation of forests in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories a Department formed for conservation of forests. Department was organized some years ago, and great benefit has accrued therefrom. Its head quarters are fixed in the Puchmurree hills in the Sautpoora Range. In the Nagpore Province conservancy rules were issued at the close of 1861 and during the summer and winter of this year a complete enquiry has been made into all the forest tracts of central and southern Nagpore; the eastern part remaining still for enquiry. These proceedings have clearly shewn which particular forests are worth preserving; and the requisite orders regarding them have been issued to the District Authorities.

459. The names of Captains Pearson and Stewart will be duly introduced at the end of this Report; but I cannot conclude this section without stating, that to their efforts are mainly due whatever is known of, or has been done for, the forests of the Central Provinces.

SECTION IV.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

460. This subject has been touched upon in the introductory chapter. But its importance merits a more detailed notice than could be afforded in a general introduction. For the information which is now about to be furnished, I am indebted mainly to the Reverend Stephen Hislop, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland at Nagpore, a gentleman who has not only devoted himself to the moral improvement of the people for the last seventeen years, but has contributed much to that physical knowledge on which material improvement so much depends.

461. It is necessary to preface this information by a summary of the principal Geological formations in the Central Provinces. These are divisible into two main divisions, one north and one south of the Nerbudda, the river itself being generally the boundary line.

462. The Geology north of the Nerbudda, if we except the prolongation of the Sautpoora Range beyond that river, is very simple. The great plateau on which Saugor stands rests on CRYSTALLINE schists, which are seen cropping out in the plains on the north and in the Valley of

the Nerbudda in the south. The table land itself is composed merely of a series of strata which Dr. Oldham has designated VINDHYAN, and which consist of red gritty sandstones with lower bed of shale and flagstones, destitute, so far as yet known, of organic remains. The sandstones are overlaid on the west by extensive flows of trap, in which are enclosed a deposit with fresh water shells and stems of palms, as at Saugor, through a similar STRATUM with the same species of shells and the VERTEBRA of animals occurs *under* the trap at Narrainpore to the south of that station. This deposit is regarded by Mr. Hislop as the upper member of his Tuklee series which he assigns to the lowest Eocene age. The metamorphic rocks of the Nerbudda Valley are, for the most part, concealed under a great thickness of alluvium, which in its older strata is rich in the bones of huge PACHYDERMATA, and on the surface affords bounteous harvests of grain, pulse, and oil seeds.

463. The structure of the country south of the Nerbudda, including the portion of the Sautpoora above referred to, is somewhat more complicated. Here we have the same CRYSTALLINE ROCKS as in the north, and like them exposed in several of the river basins. Thus they are found cropping out on the River MACHNA near Baitool, on the River COLEBIRA near Chindwarra, and along the course of the Rivers Kanhan and Pech, after they descend from the SHEHARANDREE step of the Sautpoora Hills. But the largest exposure of these rocks begins in the Valley of the Bangur, at its confluence with the Nerbudda, and running south with an average breadth of 100 miles follows the course of the Wyngunga (properly Wun (Gunga, the Forest river) till its junction with the Wurda, when it turns east covering the greater part of Bustar, and then north-east reaching to Sumbulpore.

464. It is a striking fact that the VINDHYAN series which stretches like a wall along the north bank of the Nerbudda, has nothing to correspond with it in the Sautpoora Hills on the south bank. But probably this formation is to be seen much farther south in small ranges running north and south in the Chanda District, and parallel to the east bank of the Pranheeta and Godavery. These hills, composed of reddish INDURATED sandstone, generally rise from a METAMORPHIC area, and though they appear on the whole flat-topped, yet gradually rise towards the south, where they end in a bluff towering precipice, surmounting a sloping TALUS.

465. To compensate for the want, or rare occurrence, of the Vindhyan in the Southern Division, we here meet with a group of rocks styled the "Lower Damoodas" by the Geological Survey. This series is not known in the Northern Division except at the base of the northern slope of that section of the Sautpoora Range, called the Meikul Hills, which, though north of the Nerbudda, are more naturally connected with the Geology of the South; but south of the Nerbudda the series appears at various points, at the base of the Sautpoora Hills; on the south bank of the Nerbudda they occur in various tributaries of this river, especially the Seeta, Riva, the Tawa, and the Machna. At Oomrait near

Chindwarra on a small affluent of the Pech, which finds its way by the Godavery to the Bay of Bengal, and at Kooiba on the Husda a tributary of the great Mahanuddy (and situate on the extreme North-East Frontier of these provinces) the same beds have been discovered. They belong to the coal measures of India, and are distinguished by a preponderance of simple pounded forms.

466. Overlying these in several localities both north and south of the Nerbudda are other strata yielding coal, though of an inferior quality, with plants allied to cycas and cypress in their characteristic fossils.

467. More extensively spread are the Maladeva rocks which form the great mass of the Puchmurree Hills, and run with interruptions in a south-easterly direction through the Nagpore and Chanda Districts towards the Godavery. They contain a few stones and are remarkable for bands of coarse iron ore, passing irregularly through them, this age is supposed to be upper CRETACEOUS. Above these are found the beds which have been called the Taklee series which follow the same course along the northern face of the Santpooras as the CARBONACEOUS STRATA. They also occur in the Nagpore and Chanda Districts, and it is believed that much of the open country of Chutteesghur is composed of them. They include sandstone, OLD SHALES, ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONE, and green and purplish clays, as well as the INTERTRAPPEAN STRATUM before alluded to, which in various parts of the country has embedded a great variety of fresh water shells, and at Taklee near Nagpore many interesting seeds and fruits.

468. The trap which commences at Amurkantuk and forms the Plateau of the Meikul Hills at Jubbulpore, crosses the Nerbudda, and constitutes the table land of Seonee, Chindwarra and Baitool, and finally descending into the plains covers the western and larger portion of the district of Nagpore whence it extends uninterruptedly to the coast at Bombay. The trap as well as the METAMORPHIC rocks are in many tracts overlaid by that peculiar sort of iron-clay called laterite.

469. It is in the CRYSTALLINE SCHISTS which lie at the base of our Geological scale, and in this laterite which occurs at the top that iron ore is found. To the age of the former belongs the ore of Punaghur and of Dhurimpooora near Lamata Ghat in the Nerbudda, both near Jubbulpore, which may yield about 50 per cent. of iron. The same kind of ore, though not worked, and not likely to be so for a long time, is met with in the Beila Deela Hills of Bustar. A reformation of it is extracted from the mines near Tendukhera on the north bank of the Nerbudda, where the average percentage of pure metal is believed to be 50, and at Agaria and Jaolee, north east of Jubbulpore, where it is said to be 60. SPECULAR iron ore occurs also abundantly in the METAMORPHIC rocks of the Chanda District, and is dug at Dewulgaum, three miles from the east bank of the Wyngunga, at the foot of a hill named Khandeshur in the Chanda District, which rises to a height of 200 feet above the level

of the plain, and is richly charged with metal. Some of the best specimens picked up below are partially magnetic, and may contain not less than 72 per cent. of iron. In the same neighbourhood similar ores are worked at Bhanpore, Goongwye, and Lohara within 12 miles of the west bank of the Wyngunga, and at Metapar and Ogulpet which are situated at a greater distance. At Ambajirree and other villages situated in the Chandpore Pergunnah, north-east of Nagpore and near the Wyngunga, laterite ore is smelted, but of course it is not so rich in iron as those last mentioned.

170. In the Nerbudda Territory the best locality for more extensive operations would appear to be Tendukhera, or more correctly speaking the Iron Mines of Tendukhera near the Nerbudda. Oomerpancee, where the smelting of the ore, which is by no means refractory, may be aided by a limestone flux brought down the river, and where, when the jungle should fail to afford a supply of fuel, Seeta River coal is procurable at a distance of 30 miles, while the site of the furnaces is only about four miles from the north bank of the river, and 15 from the line of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway on the south bank. On the whole this is by far the most favorable locality within the Central Provinces for European enterprise in this branch. It is probably destined to future greatness.

171. Other favorable localities are Agaria and Jaolee near Jubbulpore, where the ore is rich in metal, the jungle adjacent and extensive, and within a convenient distance of the extension of the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore.

172. In the Chanda District the Dewulgraum furnaces on one bank of the Wyngunga, and those of Lohara, &c., on the other, are worthy of attention. At these the ore, which is of the richest description, has long been smelted with the charcoal from the extensive jungles around them; and notwithstanding the imperfect mode in which the manufacture is conducted, considerable quantities of iron are produced, which are carried by bullocks to great distances. It is believed that the jungle, when properly conserved, would furnish enough fuel for works of some importance. A flux can be procured from the banks of the Prehnheeta into which the Wyngunga flows; and if the navigation of the Godavery be improved, as at present proposed, a cheap means of conveyance will be afforded for the iron to the East Coast. Should the ores of these localities be worked to any large extent, there would be little need of that obtained from the laterite, which is preferred by the Natives simply on account of its softness, and its greater adaptation to their capabilities. On the whole this neighbourhood is a tract of great interest and promise.

173. However, this formation would still be valuable from its furnishing the useful pigment red ochre, or ruddle; this is extracted, of very excellent quality, from the quarries of Mundunpore and Thakoortola on the west of the Raepore District.

474. Allied to the iron ores above described is the black oxide of MUNGANEZ at Satuck, Koomaree, Biroli near Bhoora, and on the Lanjee Goodwa Hills, which lie in nearly a straight line drawn to the north-east from Nagpore to the Bungur River.

475. In the Seonee District, within the Sautpoora Range, iron ore is found in several places. In the Kutunghee Pergunnah near the foot of the Sautpoora Range, and near the borders of the Bundarra District, it is found in large quantities in the lands of a village called "Lohā Agree." This iron is much valued for its softness and malleability. It is found in small quantities in the Dongurea Talookas south-west of Seonee, about 12 or 14 miles. But all over the Durasee Talookas the hills which form the edge or margin of the Seonee Plateau, and distant from 12 to 20 miles from Seonee in a south and south-easterly direction, great quantities of iron are to be found. The ore is worked out after the native fashion by a class of people called "Agree" chiefly at the villages of Ambagiur, Pukhan, Dulall, Durasee, Moondapur. In almost all the beautiful valleys, between these hills, are streams which, without, artificial appliances, are running all the year round; and which might, with judicious damming, and an arrangement of reservoirs and inclines with sluice gates (as in the Dehra Doon Canal) might be turned to great account for motive power. And in the same neighbourhood there is a rich abundance of low forest, whence fuel could be supplied. The quality of the Durasee ore has not been definitely ascertained. If it should prove good, then the advantages on the spot, in respect to fuel and motive power, would be considerable. And the locality is only 12 miles distant from the main road from Nagpore to Jubbulpore. In several parts of the Lucnadown Pergunnah, near Chupara, Guneshgunge, and in other places, iron is found, but it is chiefly lateritic.*

* Iron is also produced in the Langjee Hills, and in the villages near Sahungurree, in the Bhundarra District; it is very useful for local consumption, but it is also of a lateritic character.

476. In the same direction gold is washed from the sands of the Soane River near Lanjee, and another tributary of the Wyngunga near Thuroora. It is also found near Partabpore and in the Kotree River, in Bustar; and at Heerakond in the Mahanuddy, not far from Sumbulpore. At all these places the Natives do not earn more than a bare subsistence; but whether the washing would prove more remunerative by a more systematic mode of operation it is difficult to pronounce.

477. It is unnecessary here to refer to the diamond washings at Heerakond, as they have been frequently described in several publications. The only other locality in the Central Provinces, where this gem has been discovered, is Wyraghur in the Chanda District, where in former days it was washed out of a laterite grit. An inferior kind of CORUNDUM is obtained from Pohora in the Sahangurree Pergunnah. Potstone is cut into vessels at Deenee near Rampeylee and at Biroli near Thuroora, both in the Bhundarra District, and at Jumbool Ghat in that of Chanda. In the softer form of SPATEITE it is to be met with at the Rajadhar Pass in the Sautpoora Hills between Raepore and Mundla.

Diamond Mines.

478. The coal of the Central Provinces would appear to have been exaggerated, both in regard to quantity and quality. That which is pro-

Coal in the Central Provinces.

cured from the upper CARBONACEOUS STRATA, with remain of CYCADIAE is scarcely worth the expense of digging; but that which is obtained from the "Lower Damooda" beds, if proper attention be paid to the selection of sites for works, may turn out to be of considerable economic importance. The best of all the Nerbudda

The Mopanee Coal fields near the Nerbudda.

localities seems to be *Mopanee* on the Seta River, where the four Seams give an aggregate of 20 feet of coal. This place is in the hands of an European Company, and seems destined (like Tendookera) to future greatness; and where the Railway, passing within 10 miles of the north of it, will not only create a demand for its own purposes but also afford facilities of transport to the towns, and iron works along the line. At Kotree near Shahpore (situate between Nursingpore and Hoshungabad), the coal is not so abundant, and the place is about 20 miles further south of the line; still this village by means of a Tramway would form a useful addition to the other supply. Rawundeon on the Tawa River, as described by Mr. J. G. Medlicott, promises well both in quality and quantity; the only disadvantage being that it is 10 miles south of Shahpore. This additional distance, however, would only require a prolongation of the Shahpore Tramway to that extent, as from that town to the Railway both the Kotree and Rawundeon minerals would be carried along the same

Coal at Oomrait.

road. The coal near Oomrait, which lies close to the surface with a very slight dip, has already been begun to be mined by Mr. Stanbrough; but though in horizontal extent it may be equal to that found at the three localities above named, yet in thickness it is not to be compared, being confined apparently to a single seam of one foot, and that too far removed from the course of traffic. The Koorba coal field, on the extreme north-east frontier, has not yet been examined.

SECTION V.—SURVEY.

479. For the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories generally, except Mundla, the

Existing means of Geographical information.

available topographical information is generally good. For the western parts of the Nagpore Province, what is known as Norris' Survey, made many years ago under Mahratta rule, is very useful and complete. But for eastern, central and southern parts of Nagpore and for Sumbulpore, there is an utter want of reliable survey. As regards the southern parts of Nagpore, our general topographical information has been much improved during the last season by the visits of Captains Stewart and Glasford.

480. The Revenue Survey was commenced in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories during 1853-54. It was interrupted in 1857 but has

Various surveys in progress.

been since resumed. It has been completed in the Jubbulpore and Nursingpore Districts; half finished in the Saugor Division; for the other districts it is not yet commenced. In the Nagpore Province it has been completed for Nagpore and Bhundarra Districts, but not commenced in the other districts. This

survey marks the boundaries of villages and estates, and supplies details of cultivated and waste lands, and is a complete and excellent work. It will be very desirable that the topographical Survey party, now working in the Berar Hills, should extend their operations to those hills in the Baitool and Chindwarra Districts, which might be made available for European Sanatoria and Settlements.

481. The operations of the Geological Survey of India (chiefly conducted by Messrs. J. G. Medlicott and William Theobald, Junior) have extended over the Vyndhya Range, the Nerbudda Valley, and the northern face of the Sautpoora Range, and full accounts have been published. Of the southern face of the Sautpoora Range and of the Nagpore Province there has been no regular Geological Survey. Previously to the Geological Survey the mineral resources of the Nerbudda had been examined by Messrs. Blackwell and Jacob.

SECTION VI.—FAIRS.

482. Among the best means for increasing internal trade, and with it civilization, for arousing a spirit of progress by interchange and intercourse; and for improving breeds of useful cattle in the interior; is the establishment of annual fairs at seasons suitable to the holidays and festivals of the people. In these provinces, as elsewhere, the people are naturally disposed to favor such institutions. In regions like these, too, numbers of ignorant and half civilized people, from wild and remote districts, repair to these occasional fairs and derive much improvement thereby. Already four celebrated fairs are held on the banks of the Nerbudda, one near the Marble Rocks of Jubbulpore, one near Nursingpore, (an account of which has been published in the *Government Gazette*), one at Gurrakota, and one near Hoshungabad. All these have largely increased under British rule. Other fairs are also held, one on the banks of the Wyngunga in the Sautpoora Hills, one in the Chutteesghur Plateau, one on the banks of the Wurda, near the Cotton mart of Arvee, and one near Chanda. All these may be vastly improved and extended, to the great benefit of the people, by the easy and beneficial

Mode of extending these Institutions. exercise of official influence. An enquiry is making through all the District Officers with a view to the establishment of additional fairs. At two places especially, namely, the sacred Ramteek Hill near Nagpore, and the famous Plateau of Mooltye (in the Baitool District), where the fountain source of the River Taptee springs from the ground, it may be possible to establish fairs of great dimensions for the merchandize, produce, and cattle of the surrounding districts. It is hoped that the next year's Report may shew some increase to these useful institutions throughout the Central Provinces.

SECTION VII.—CARRIAGE AND SUPPLIES.

483. In provinces like these, thinly populated, deficient in capital, and backward in enterprise, and yet having troops, travellers and public departments to be provided for, the supply of labor and

Impressment of labor and carriage.

carriage must be a subject of anxiety. Heretofore the seizure of bearers, laborers, carts and bullocks, at the principal stations and along all the main lines of road, has been common, and for the most part has been carried on under authority exercised through the Police, or the Revenue Officials, and often by private travellers and individuals. At some places, such as Nagpore, Jubbulpore, palanquin bearers can really be got for hire without any pressure; but at few other places does this advantage exist? Laborers, carts and bullocks are probably pressed everywhere. The impressment system here, as elsewhere, is called by the well known name of "Begâr." In these provinces it is a matter of loud and universal complaint among the people. In these provinces, however, the evils resulting are three-fold,—1st, labor is abstracted from its proper sphere, and loss to agriculture and traffic ensues; 2nd, the labor so abstracted is not, and cannot be, remunerated; 3rd, the authorities, finding that urgent need is temporarily supplied, are tempted to defer the more difficult work of introducing radical reform.

Evils of that system.

484. The moral wrong involved in the continuance of this, under a civilized Government, is too obvious to require further mention. That the system is not of British creation, and was bequeathed to us by the Native Government, may be true, but that cannot furnish a really valid excuse. On the other hand, *until* some local means and resources shall be found, it is difficult to prohibit absolutely this unfortunate system; and the prohibition, if issued, would not be effectual. European Officers and travellers in these provinces must, by some means or other, be provided for; often too, Military requirements are imperative, and it is difficult to prevent public departments from abusing authority where the need or the temptation is great.

485. It has also been one of the recognized duties of the Police to procure *supplies* for travellers of all classes. This system, if it do not lead to downright oppression, is, nevertheless, open to much abuse and is demoralizing to all concerned.

486. The first step in reform has been the absolute prohibition to the new Constabulary against the seizure of labor and carriage, and the procuring of supplies. The Police may give information regarding supplies and may assist in obtaining carriage for European travellers on payment of a really fair price; but the employment of force is forbidden. There seems to be no doubt that this prohibition is operative and is attended to by the Police. The next step will be the further prohibition to the Police against any interference, even to the above limited extent.

487. But the real remedy which can *alone* prove effectual is the provision of local supply, and resources in labor and carriage. At present, with the exception above noted, none such exist. The plan so successfully adopted in the Punjab will equally succeed here. Let Headmen and Contractors be appointed at every station, great and small; some undertaking to furnish bearers and laborers; some to furnish carts. Let these men be appointed

Appointment of Headmen and Contractors.

with the sanction and countenance of the District Authorities. Let them charge at rates which experience may shew to be really remunerative in the existing state of the market. And let them be rewarded by a small commission on all they supply, to be paid by the party supplied. Such men will gradually collect and attract a sufficient supply of labor and carriage. As private individuals they cannot force, they must induce; and the only effective inducement will be the offer of good wages. Orders have been now issued to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and arrangements are set on foot for the establishment of these Headmen and Contractors everywhere. This done, it is hoped that all legitimate requirements will be met, and oppression put an end to. But prices will rise—an inevitable result, which is not, however, on the whole to be regretted.

SECTION VIII.—POPULATION.

488. On this subject also there are really no reliable statistics. Estimates have

Absence of Statistics at present.

indeed been made from time to time, but no census has ever been taken in these Provinces. In point of fact, however, the taking of a census in such provinces as these by any procedure that could be adopted for that purpose might prove a delicate matter; and if it were done at all, a suitable opportunity should be watched for. The present time does not seem to me to be quite a fitting one for this purpose. In the meantime, however, the progress of the Settlement will afford excellent means of calculating the agricultural population,

Mode of preparing such in future.

without creating the least alarm or surprise among the people. This done, it might be practicable to take a census in the towns. At all events, within a brief period, the number of houses can be reckoned up, and from that the aggregate of the population could be assumed with a fair degree of certainty. At this moment I can only state that for the Nagpore Province, including Bustar, the population has been estimated at between four and five millions; and the population of the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories at three millions and more. Then the population of Sumbulpore and its dependencies are supposed to be half a million. Altogether the total population of these provinces is assumed at nine millions or something under.

SECTION IX.—TRADE STATISTICS.

489. The entire absence of reliable statistics regarding trade and production has

Absence of Statistics.

been more than once alluded to in the preceding pages of this Report. No such statistics have as yet been prepared, or attempted to be prepared, in these provinces, although there are many pressing questions, the solution of which might be assisted by data of this kind; in some cases the returns of the Octroi recently established may supply some information. But even this would be very incomplete and insufficient for any important purpose. Arrangements are now

Measures taken for their preparation in future.

being made, chiefly through the existing Civil machinery, for the collection and collation of the statistics of trade and traffic in all the towns and cities, and in all the main lines of road throughout these provinces; so that some statistical returns of general value may be available.

SECTION X.—HISTORICAL REMAINS.

490. There are historical remains scattered all over these provinces belonging

Architectural ruins and build- apparently to Rajpoot Gond dynasties, mentioned in the
ings in the Central Provinces. introductory chapter, or to the Hindoo dynasties which
preceded them. There are scarcely any Mahomedan remains. The most remark-
able of the Hindoo architectural specimens are those at Ramnuggur near Mundla; at
Jubbulpore; at Bhera Ghaut, near the Marble Rocks; at Chowraghur in the Nursingpore
District; at Rahutghur in the Saugor District; and at Kheela in the Baitool District; at
Ghunsore in the Seonee District; at Deoghur in the Chindwarra District; at Banteek
and Katolee in the Nagpore District; at Ruttunpore in the Belaspore District; at Chanda,
Ballarpore and Bhanduk in the Chanda District; at Budrachellum on the Godavery; in
the heart of the wilderness of the Bustar State. Many of these valuable and interest-
ing ruins have been much neglected; but the District Officers have now been required
to have the old buildings within their respective districts properly cared for, and
watchmen entertained for that purpose at the expense of the Local Funds.

SECTION XI.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

491. The Medical arrangements throughout these provinces are now complete.

Civil Surgeons. There are Civil Surgeons, Commissioned Officers, at 16 Civil
Stations including the proposed Sanatorium of Muthoor;
the remaining two stations Nachengau and Belaspore having Apothecaries. The
presence of these Officers greatly tends to mitigate the disadvantages of residence in
remote stations, and thus adds strength to the Civil administration.

492. At all these stations Charitable Dispensaries have been either established or
recommended. For the few remaining to be founded propo-
sitions have been recently submitted. Buildings have been
Charitable Dispensaries. provided, and subordinate Medical establishments entertained. Native patients, or
others applying for either medicines or medical treatment, receive such gratuitously.
And a limited number of several cases are treated in-doors: the patients being accom-
modated in the building. Many of these Dispensaries have not yet reached their full
growth in usefulness. The figures given below will show
Their results. approximately the relief afforded within the past year
1861:—

	Out-door.	In-do	Male.	Female.
Nagpore ...	1,119	435	4,243	641
Raepore ...	6,087	863	5,349	1,101
Chanda ...	1,030	315	1,115	230
Chandwarra ...	1,096	169	1,072	193
Bhundara ...	2,059	251	1,787	523
Kaota ...	385	26	343	68
Belaspore ...	1,037	'		219

	Out-door.	In-door.	Male.	Female.
Hoshungabad...	510	15	...	...
Saugor ...	3,297	208	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	8,065	557	...	...
Nursingpore ...	700	167	...	...

493. The annual cost of these Dispensaries amounted to Rupees 14,941 in the year 1861, of which Rupees 1,910 were defrayed by private subscription and the remainder by the State. This expenditure will fall at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head per annum on the aggregate of patients. Besides the physical benefits conferred by these institutions, their moral influence is considerable in wild and half civilized places, such as many of these districts are. Rude and timid tribes, when seeking relief from the severe ailments to which they are liable, are brought within the influence of conciliation and taught to emerge from the retreats of barbarism.

494. In the Nagpore City an additional hospital is being built by the public spirited contribution of Dr. Hende the Civil Surgeon, and Rae Bensee Lall Aberechund the Banker.

495. Vaccination generally has not been successful in these Provinces, partly owing to the prejudices of the people, and partly no doubt to defects in the operation itself. The following figures will show the number of persons vaccinated during the year 1861 :—

	No. vaccinated.	Success.
Saugor	166	321
Jubbulpore	1,329	919
Hoshungabad	1	1
Nagpore	1,395	1,331
Raepore	180	374
Chanda	26	0
Chimlwara	109	73
Bhundara	1,154	1,255
Total ...	5,260	4,294

CHAPTER XIV.

CONCLUSION.

496. It remains to mention or bring to the notice of the Supreme Government, the names of those Officers who have played a good or a distinguished part in the administration of the territories now included in the Central Provinces.

497. It would not be proper for me to mention, particularly, the names of Colonel W. C. Erskine, who was Commissioner of the late Saugor and Nerbudda Territories

from 1853 to 1861; or of Mr. G. Plowden, who was Commissioner of the late Nagpore Province from 1855 to 1859; or of Colonel E. K. Elliot, who held that office from 1859 to 1861, was appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in December of that year, and proceeded to Europe on Medical furlough in March 1862. The services of these Officers are, doubtless, well known to Government. But I crave permission to record my sense of the cordial aid and co-operation afforded by Colonel Elliot in the important financial enquiries, in which I was associated with him during the autumn of 1861, in respect to the Central Provinces. Many of the results of those enquiries have been described in this Report.

498. Among the Officers immediately connected with the Administration, Lieutenant-Colonel Spence held the Office of Judicial Commissioner from the 1st October 1860 to 11th December 1861, when he became Commissioner of the Nagpore Division. As a Civil and Criminal Judge, he has, in the disposal of a vast number of cases, obtained the confidence of suitors and of the people generally. He held charge of the Chief Commissioner's Office from the 27th February 1862 to the 25th April 1862. Mr. A. H. Cocks was Judge of the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories, and acted as Commissioner for some time, and proceeded to Europe on Medical furlough. He has left a name deservedly popular with all classes, European and Native.

499. Among the Deputy Commissioners, Mr. R. S. Ellis, of the Madras Civil Service, was District Officer of Nagpore during the troubled year of 1857-58. By his spirited and energetic conduct during that trying time, he added stability to British authority and honor to the British name among the people he ruled. Captain G. F. S. Browne (Madras Staff Corps) in the Sangor Division proved himself an able and energetic Officer. He acted as Judge in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories for some months, and is now officiating as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division. Captain Charles Elliot, Madras Artillery, rendered good service in the Chutteesghur District during the year 1857-58, and received the honors of the Bath. He is known to be an Officer of general ability. He has been appointed Commissioner of the Chutteesghur Division. Colonel Balmain (Madras Artillery) acted as Additional Judicial Commissioner for a year at Nagpore, and disposed of much heavy appellate business in a satisfactory manner. He is now acting as Commissioner of Chutteesghur. Major W. H. Crichton (Madras Staff Corps) received the honors of the Bath for service rendered during 1857-58, and has managed a large, wild district with vigor and judgment. Major Snow has, as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, acquired popularity with the upper class of Natives. Captain Numbhard, Bengal Staff Corps, and Mr. Master, Civil Service, have proved themselves to be good District Officers. Mr. Ross, Unconventional Civil Service, has been engaged successfully in important settlement operations in the Nagpore District. Captain Glasford, Bombay Staff Corps, in charge of the Godavery District, has managed his wild and extensive charge with judgment and care; and has, by tours undertaken in insalubrious localities, added greatly to our knowledge of those parts. Major Impey (of the Bengal Army) did, by Political and Civil services in the Sumbulpore District and its dependencies, mainly contribute to the restoration

of peace in that much vexed territory. Major Dennys (Bengal Army) has served but for a short time in these provinces; but he has managed successfully a difficult district, the administration of which had fallen into a backward state.

500. The following Deputy Commissioners and Assistants have been well reported of:—

Captain W. B. Thompson.
 „ A. C. Gordon.
 „ H. F. Waddington.
 „ F. A. Fenton.
 Major J. N. Maclean
 Captain C. Baldwin.
 „ J. J. Fulton.
 „ A. B. Cumberlege.
 Mr. H. J. MacGeorge.
 Mr. H. Read.
 Lieutenant G. A. Warner.
 Captain C. T. O. Mayne.
 Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts.
 Lieutenant C. H. Grace.
 Captain H. S. Rammell.
 Captain H. F. Bolton.
 Mr. J. Chisholm.

Captain J. Ashburner (Bombay Army) has conducted the political duties connected with the Palace of Nagpore in a satisfactory manner. Captains Ousely, Playfair and Magniac, Cantonment Joint Magistrates at Saugor, Kamptee and Jubbulpore respectively, have all discharged their important duties in a satisfactory manner.

501. Among the Extra Assistants, I desire to mention specially Agha Mahomed Shoostrree, who has distinguished himself as a prompt and efficient Civil Judge at Nagpore. Mr. Cline, Mr. Manton, Mr. Cameron, and Sheo Pershad are well reported of. Among the late Judicial Staff of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories the following Officer is mentioned favorably:—

Kooj Beharee Lall, now an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

502. Of those Officers engaged in the ministerial duties, Mr. Barclay of the Chief Commissioner's Office, Mr. A. M. Russell of the late Commissioner's Office at Jubbulpore, and Mr. J. Bailey, Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's Office, deserve mention for their zeal, ability and knowledge.

503. I am not able to name any of the Tehseeldars, or of the Sheristadars, as having won distinction.

504. The new Police has been so recently organized that I am not able to notice many of the Officers. But it is due that the Inspector General, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Taylor (Madras Army), should be noticed in this Report. In carrying out the retrenchments ordered, and in organizing the reduced Establishment, so as to make them as effective as possible, he has evinced both judgment and ability. The Deputy Inspector General, Major Moxon, (Bengal Army), is a zealous and experienced Officer. Among the District Superintendents, I desire to mention Captain Morris, who has been in charge of the Nagpore city and district for more than half of the last official year, and has introduced much reform into the Police. Under him Sheikh Boodun, the City Superintendent, an experienced official obtained from Bombay, has rendered good service.

505. In the Forest Ranger Department, the services of Captain Pearson (Madras Army) and Captain Stewart (Bombay Army) deserve praise. In the performance of their duties these Officers have travelled in unhealthy places, and dwelt for months in the hills and forests. In the Revenue Professional Survey, Captains Grant and Oakes have executed their important work in a complete and accurate manner.

506. In the Customs Department, Messrs. Bell, Melville, and Bartie have rendered effective service.

507. Among the Civil Surgeons, Dr. Hende deserves special mention, not only as a professional Officer, but for his zeal in the management of the Jail and the Dispensary. From his private funds he has contributed largely to the erection of a new Dispensary building in the city of Nagpore. Also Drs. Wilson, Wyndowe, Bensley, King and Cameron are Officers of known merit and ability. As a class, *all* the Civil Surgeons in these Provinces have done well.

508. Lastly, I have to state that Captain Mackenzie, (Bengal Army), during the brief time that he has served as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has afforded important aid in preparing the requisite instructions for the Fiscal and Judicial Departments; and, in the revision of all Civil Establishments, has rendered valuable service both administrative and financial.

509. In the Nagpore Irregular Force, Major H. Shakespear, the Commandant, originally served in the Hyderabad Contingent, and afterwards in the Nagpore Province, served with high distinction throughout the years 1857 and 1858. The following Officers belonging to that force also deserve honorable mention :—

Major W. G. Arrow.

Major J. C. Day.

Major E. G. Wood.

Major the Baron F. Von Meyern.

Captain T. E. L. Higginson.

Captain E. M. Playfair.

Captain C. L. Pereira.

Captain J. E. Burton.

Lieutenant A. Cockburn.

Doctor S. J. Wyndowe.

510. In the Public Works Department I should first mention Lieutenant-Colonel Services of Officers in the H. Maxwell (Engineers), Chief Engineer, who infused energy Department of Public Works. and life into the Public Works of the Nagpore Province. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Impey (Engineers), having proved himself a good Superintending Engineer in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, has since been highly efficient as Officiating Chief Engineer of the Central Provinces and Secretary in the Public Works Department. Of the other Officers, I desire to mention foremost Mr. Heyman (Executive Engineer), in charge of the Division of the Great Northern Road. The style and the speed with which he has advanced difficult works in a wild and rugged country entitle him to signal praise. In these successful operations Mr. Whiting (Supervisor) has afforded very important aid. In the erection of bridges, on another section of the same line, Mr. O'Donnell has proved himself to be an efficient and able Officer. Captain Prior (Madras Army) has evinced capacity for becoming a valuable Executive Officer. Major Campbell (Madras Army) has done much work out of doors, and is an Officer of industry and practical knowledge. Captain Cobbe (Madras Artillery), Assistant to Chief Engineer, has managed the affairs of that Office in a highly satisfactory manner, and is an Officer of considerable attainments. Captain Chapman (of the Madras Army) performed good work on the Chindwara Road. I desire to add that Captain Sim, Commanding the Madras Sappers at Seronchia, has co-operated cordially with the Civil Authorities, and has rendered his men very useful. Mr. Meera (Civil Engineer) has executed a considerable amount of work on the Great Eastern Road.

511. This Report is now concluded. I have endeavoured to explain, with Concluding Remarks. much brevity as the number and variety of the subjects would admit of, what has been done, and what is being done, for the administration of the Central Provinces. The matters to which attention is now being particularly directed may be stated as follows, in the same order as the several Chapters and Sections of this Report :—

i.—The giving effect in the Judicial Department to Act VIII of 1859 for Civil Procedure, and to the Punjab Code for Principles of Law.

ii.—The lessening of the excessive duration of suits, and the better regulation of costs.

iii.—The working of Small Cause Courts, so as to avoid hasty and imperfect decisions, while securing speedy justice; and the limiting of the frequency of appeal.

iv.—The employment of Assessors and Punchayets; the discouragement of Native Pleaders and Agents; and the establishing of Clerks of the Courts after the model of Oude.

v.—The recording of evidence by the hand of the Judge, and the admission of the Mahratta language into the Courts of the districts where that language is spoken.

vi.—The quicker despatch of criminal trials before the Session Courts.

vii.—The vesting of Native Chiefs and gentry with Judicial and Magisterial powers, graduated according to individual fitness.

viii.—The *punctual* rendering of such Returns in all branches of the Judicial Department, as may lead to the constant correction of defects.

ix.—The working of the newly-organized Constabulary.

x.—The entire suppression of gang robbery.

xi.—The erection of suitable Jail buildings; the introduction into the prisons of those measures which have elsewhere been found to conduce to the moral discipline of the prisoners; and the subjecting of the prisons to regular inspection.

xii.—The commencement and early completion of the revised assessment of the Land Tax for periods of twenty and thirty years throughout these Provinces.

xiii.—The concession of a permanent settlement to all estates fit to receive it.

xiv.—The securing of a perfect proprietary title in the land, generally, throughout these provinces; and the protection of tenant right and other subordinate interests.

xv.—The demarcation of unclaimed waste land available for grantees.

xvi.—The inspection and regulation of the settlement operations on an uniform principle.

xvii.—The better supervision and repair of minor irrigation works in the Nagpore Province especially.

xviii.—The improvement of the local arrangements for collecting the Salt Tax in certain districts; and its extension into districts now exempt.

xix.—The improvement of the system of excise on intoxicating liquors, by confining their manufacture to central distilleries.

xx.—The working of the new Stamp Act.

xxi.—The modification of the Opium system.

xxii.—The introduction of State Education into the Nagpore Province.

xxiii.—The establishing of Village Schools throughout these Provinces by means of the cess, levied at the rate of one per cent on the Land Tax.

xxiv.—The establishing of Sanatoria in the Santpoora Hills.

xxv.—The completion of the main roads connecting Nagpore with the north.

xxvi.—The speedy opening of the great line connecting Nagpore with the Valley of the Mahanuddy and with the Eastern Coast.

xxvii.—The construction of roads in the Cotton Districts of the Warda Valley.

xxviii.—The commencement of tramways in connection with the Railways.

xxix.—The better management of municipal works and local improvements generally, and in the Nagpore Province particularly.

xxx.—The observation of the circumstances connected with the navigation of the Godavery.

xxxi.—The revision and regulation of all kinds of Civil expenditure and establishments, so as to secure financial economy.

xxxii.—The management of wild States and Chiefs under political control (especially those on the Frontiers), so that they may be won over to the cause of order.

xxxiii.—The preservation of the existing Forests.

xxxiv.—The selection of localities suitable for European settlement, according to the Government Resolution of 17th October 1861.

xxxv.—The better preparation of Cotton by means of superior cleaning, pressing and packing.

xxxvi.—The progress of the Revenue Survey.

xxxvii.—The establishment of Fairs in the interior for merchandize, produce and cattle.

xxxviii.—The prevention of the impressment of labor and carriage, and the introduction of an equitable system of supply.

xxxix.—The collection and collation of reliable statistics of population, trade and agriculture.

512. On the first formation of a new division of the Empire, work falls heavily upon those entrusted with its administration. This is especially the case when organic changes have simultaneously to be carried out in the Imperial system of some Departments, such as those discussed under the Revenue and Judicial Chapters of this Report. Something has been effected,—much remains to be done. But I think that, upon a consideration of past progress and the present condition of affairs, there arises abundant hope of improvement in the future. I trust that the measures which have been introduced, as well as those which have been proposed, may meet the wishes, and tend to carry out the policy, of His Lordship the Governor General in Council.

NAGPORE; }
The 1st August 1862. }

(Signed) R. TEMPLE,
Offg. Chief Commr., Central Provinces.

No. 123.

FROM

CAPTAIN HECTOR MACKENZIE,
Secy. to Chief Commr., Central Provinces,

TO

COLONEL H. M. DURANT, C. B.,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,
Fort William.*

Dated Head Quarters, Nagpore, the 14th August 1862.

SIR,

I AM instructed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner to forward a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Central Provinces for the year 1861-62, compiled from Returns received from the Deputy Auditor and Accountants General of Allahabad and Bombay respectively, in the form prescribed in your Circular docket No. 1353 of the 30th June (received in this Office on the 15th ultimo).

2. The accuracy of the figures may be depended upon as representing actual receipts and audited expenditure during the year 1861-62. They may be found to differ somewhat from the figures given in the Financial Chapter of the Administration Report by Mr. Temple, forwarded to you under cover of my No. 20 of the 5th instant, which, it may hardly be necessary to remark, indicate the revenue and charges appertaining to the year, without respect to actual collection or disbursement.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HECTOR MACKENZIE,
Secretary.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of Central Provinces for the year 1861-62.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	including Sayer and		
I Land Revenue	...	A Allowances, Refunds and Drawback	Rupees.
II Abkarree	...	B Revenue Department	28,759
III Assessed Taxes	...	C Allowances and Assignments under	13,90,445
IV Customs	...	D Treaties and engagements	...
V Salt	...	E Allowances to District and Village	7,94,254
VI Stamps	...	F Officers	...
X Law and Justice	...	G Miscellaneous	1,559
XI Police	...	H Public Works	15,97,678
Tributes and contributions from Native	...	I Salaries & expenses of Public Departments	2,01,165
States on account of contingent, &c.	...	J Law and Justice	5,34,498
Public Works	...	K Police	13,25,230
Miscellaneous	...	L Education, Science and Art	57,418
		M Superannuation and Retiree Allowances	...
		N and Gratuities for charitable and other	...
		O purposes	1,18,418
		P Miscellaneous	21,414
		Q Contingencies, special and temporary	40,772
		R Interest	80,21,630
		S Total	7,740
		T Grand Total	60,29,370
Total	92,33,477		

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL PROVINCES,

HEAD QUARTERS NAGPORE;

The 4th August 1862.

Secretary.

(Signed) HECTOR MACKENZIE,

By Order,

No. 1897A, dated the 26th September 1862.

TRANSFERRED to the Home Department in continuation of No. 1833, dated 20th instant.

By Order,

(Signed) J. T. WHEELER,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign, Dept.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

I PROCEED to submit the second Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces. The first Report, submitted precisely one year ago, took up the narrative of affairs from the very commencement, and thus glancing over many periods past, traced the course of events up to August 1862. The present Report, relating mainly to the official year 1862-63, will yet embrace every thing of importance up to the present time of writing, that is, up to August 1863.

2. During the past year I have been able to complete the tour and circuit of all the Districts in the Central Provinces, and to pass up and down the two great Rivers, the Godavery and the Mahanuddy. Besides the official reports and other reliable evidence, I am able to affirm of my own knowledge all that has been stated in the last Report, and all that may be stated in the present Report regarding these Provinces. In order, then, to explain the sources of my knowledge of the circumstances which I have submitted, or shall submit, to the Supreme Government, it may be desirable to specify, though in the briefest terms, the several tours and circuits.

3. The first tour, then, commenced from Jubbulpore on the 26th April 1862. Leaving that Station I travelled to Mundla, and thence to Ramnugger on the banks of the Nerbudda, thence striking across the centre of the Mundla District to Seonee, on the Trunk Road, and thence to Nagpore. Starting from Nagpore on the 14th of May, I proceeded, by way of Chindwarra, to the Mohtoor Hills, and thence, marching through the Baitool District, to the Khamla and Chikulda Hills. From Chikulda, passing by direct route through Berar by Oomrawuttee, I crossed the Wurdah, and traversed its Valley, stopping at Hinghenghat and Chanda. Thence, returning northwards, I went through the Bhundarra District, as far as the Nowagaon Lake, near the Chutteesghur Frontier, and returned to Nagpore on the 12th June.

4. The second tour was undertaken on the 8th August; when, quitting Nagpore, I travelled up and down the Godavery and its affluents, from the Falls of the Wurdah

near Hinghghat to Cocanada the sea-port. It was necessary to march round the Barriers, but on the intervals or "reaches" of the River the journey was accomplished in Steamers. At the Stations of Rajamundry, Dowlaishwerum, and Cocanada, which belong to the Madras Government, I received every possible assistance and information from the Authorities in respect to the traffic and navigation of the River. From this tour I returned to Nagpore on the 10th of September.

5. The third tour began on the 2nd November. From Nagpore, passing northwards through the Baitool District, I reached Hoshungabad and Hurdah on the extreme western frontier. Thence, turning back, I marched up the Valley of the Nerbudda to Nursingpore, and then struck across the River northwards to Saugor and to Nowgong in Bundelcund. From Nowgong I went through the Dumoh District to Jubulpore, and down the new road under construction to Nagpore, returning to the Head Quarters on the 21st December.

6. On the fourth tour I set out from Nagpore on the 25th January 1863 and marched to Raepore and Belaspore, the two stations of Chutteesghur, and to Rutunpore. From Belaspore I proceeded towards Sumbulpore, passing through the waste lands of Sonekan and the country of the Gurjat Chiefs. From Sumbulpore I marched to Sonepore, on the Mahanuddy, and thence took boat for Cuttack, a District belonging to the Bengal Government, where I received every possible information from the Authorities concerning the traffic and navigation of the River, and had also the advantage of meeting the Manager and the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Irrigation Company. From Cuttack I marched back through the jungles to Sumbulpore, and thence up the Mahanuddy to its junction with the Sheomath in Chutteesghur. Thence crossing the Chutteesghur Plateau and visiting the large Zemindaries, I travelled back along the new road under construction to Nagpore, arriving there on the 29th April.

7. The fifth tour commenced on the 17th May. Quitting Nagpore, I marched all over the Puchmarree Hills, and through the Chindwarra and Seoner Districts, to the borders of the Mundla District, and returned to Nagpore on the 19th June.

8. These several journeys embraced every Station and District in the Central Provinces. On a variety of occasions I had the benefit of meeting almost every Native Chief, and the majority of the landholders throughout the country.

9. In the last Report a brief description was given of the country and people of the Central Provinces, and to that I have now but little to add. All that has been since seen and heard confirms what was then stated. But actual experience has drawn forth into strong relief various points which specially affect the administration, and to which a brief reference may in this place appropriately be made.

10. It appears to me, then, that in these Provinces the distinguishing characteristic and the standing difficulty consist in the extent of area, vast out of all proportion to wealth and population, and in the great distances which consequently have to be traversed. If Nagpore be taken as the centre of the administrative circle, and the outer frontier of these Provinces as its circumference, then the radii to be drawn from the centre to the principal points on such supposed circumference will be vast, and will involve great distances. For instance, from

(Great distances to be travelled over.

Nagpore to the frontier beyond Saugor on the northwest the distance amounts to 300 miles; from Nagpore to the frontier beyond Hoshungabad on the west 220 miles; from Nagpore to the frontier beyond Sunbulpore on the east 350 miles; and from Nagpore to the gorge of the Godavery at the Ghaut Mountains in the south 400 miles.

10. But the seasons in this part of India are not, on the whole, favourable to lengthened travelling. The autumn, owing to the prevalence of jungle fever, would be prejudicial to any one, even with the strongest constitution, who should venture to move about in the interior. Marching, therefore, cannot safely commence until the beginning

of November. Then the winter is short, and the hot-weather sets in by February; and, lastly, the dry season does not last long, for the burst of the monsoon (Rains) is to be expected by the end of May. Travelling, though difficult, is, however, practicable throughout June; and in some quarters, such as the Godavery country, if one disadvantage be balanced against another, the best time for travelling is in the midst of the rainy season. Those, therefore, who would see and know the Central Provinces in detail must be prepared to face the scorching winds of the summer and the drenching rains of the monsoon. Nor is travelling facilitated by those appliances which now exist in the more advanced parts of India. Here, as yet, there is no Railway, no Steam Communication, no Horse Carriage transit over metalled roads. The work must be generally done on horseback, save where the more precipitous Hills have to be ascended on foot.

12. A circuit of the Provinces is no chimæra, but must actually be undertaken. On every one of the frontiers there are matters of administrative concern. It does not happen that in these Territories points of interest and importance are concentrated in particular quarters, the remainder of the country being blank. Nature and circumstances have, with a severe impartiality, distributed the points of interest and importance over the whole length and breadth of the land. In one distant direction it will

be the local political affairs that claim attention; in another the land tenures; in another the navigable rivers; in another the arrangements for defence and protection; in another the forests; and in another the communications through the Passes.

13. Again, these Provinces must be seen and traversed in order to be known in any adequate degree, or to be understood in an administrative sense. Maps are still deficient; but even if they existed, still, however great might be their use and value, they could never impart a sufficiently practical idea of the peculiar country. For the cardinal feature in the topography is its variety, endlessly recurring and rapidly fluctuating. The champaign country is constantly interspersed with Hills; the Forest with habitation; the Waste with culture; and the Wilderness with rivers. In some countries it happens that a traveller passing through a tract of territory will gain a good idea of the whole of it: having seen one part, he understands all. Such, however, is never the case here. A traveller passing through the very heart of these Provinces might be able to imagine no more of the country than that which was bounded by the horizon of actual sight. For instance, on journeying down the Wurdah country to Chanda, he would see for many miles a vast garden of grain and cotton without imagining that at a short distance on the

left there was an equally great belt of unculturable jungle. Again, while travelling eastward from Bhundarra, he would pass through a miserable country, without fancying

Remarkable varieties in the scenery.

that on his left there was the region of Lakes and Tanks, and to his front the cultivated plains of Chutteesghur.

From the Jubbulpore direction, descending towards the Nagpore country by the Pass through the Hills, he would enter a hopeless jungle, little thinking that a few miles to the left there is the beautiful Ruttungee Valley. Again, within the Hills, he might go from Seonee to Chindwarra passing through a highly cultivated tract, evidently one of the granaries of the country; but it would not occur to him that this tract is an upland overhanging the southern slope of the Range, the steep sides of which are clothed with Forest, and through which the Pench River dashes in its fury. Instances might be multiplied; but enough has been said to shew that, in order to be seen, the country must be traversed, not in main lines only, but in many different directions backwards and forwards.

14. It must, however, be admitted that the Hills which jut into or tower over

Views from the summits of Hills.

the country at so many points do present considerable advantages for mastering the topography. From such

Hills the prospect gives a commanding knowledge of the physical character of the surrounding regions. Such for instance is the Sirkonda Hill near Seroncha, whence the Valley of the Godavery, the Pranheta and the Indrawatty Rivers can be seen at one sight; or the Chouraghur Hill, whence the whole Valley of the Nerbudda can be viewed stretching grandly between the parallel ranges of the Vindhya and Santpoora Mountains, whence formerly the Nond Kings looked down over the fair kingdom they had conquered; or the Kaleebheet Hill near Mukrye, whence the Forests and the villages all along the banks of the Taptee can be discerned; or the Lappa Hill, or any of the Hills near Ruttunpore, whence the character of the great Cutteesghur Plateau, environed on all sides by Hills, can be clearly understood; or the Kohurghur Hill, where, from the fine submontane cultivation watered by the Wyngunga and its tributaries, but surrounded by Hills and Forests, can be appreciated; or, lastly, the Choura Deo Peak, in the Puchmarree Hills, toilsomely climbed by Pilgrims, who say that from there the faint shoen of the Nerbudda can be traced on the north, and the distant horizon of the Nagpore Plains on the south.

15. Even from this slight sketch of the external aspect of the country, it will be manifest that the first great want is roads and communication, both by land and by water. Unless this need shall be supplied; all other measures of improvement, however

The want of roads.

well designed and executed, will fail, more or less, to make a real impression on the country. Of what use

will it be to increase cultivation and production, unless outlets be provided for surplus produce? How can measures of intellectual and moral advancement be carried out, if Tribes and Districts are isolated from each other for want of easy and rapid inter-communication? Despite the great length of roads more or less under construction, the mind is oppressed by the sense of the distance yet remaining to be done in the way of cross roads and branch roads, after the main lines shall

have been completed. Still, there is hope to be drawn from the patient energy with which the carrier-classes throughout the country toil over the unmade roads. No person could observe without admiration the hundreds of pack bullocks, laden, perhaps, with merchandize from the Eastern Coast, winding laboriously up the Hill side, steep even for foot passengers; or at night drawn up in regular squares with their loads and their drivers in the centres; or the country carts with their sharp narrow wheels sometimes jolting over the boulders, sometimes speeding at full till down the bank of a river at the risk of the driver's life, and sometimes struggling up the Hill Pass,—occasionally even lifted over the rocks, the cattle having been unyoked, and the wheels taken off for that purpose. But all this only shews how much roads are needed, and how they would be appreciated if they existed.

16. The observer cannot but be struck by the richness of the soil in most parts of these Provinces, but in the Nagpore Districts especially; and also by the facilities for artificial irrigation which the contour of the country presents. Constant undulations with hollows, depressions and valleys intervening, form the leading characteristic of the Nagpore country. The streams are very numerous, and gorges or basins, wonderfully suited for the construction of tanks and reservoirs, are to be seen in all directions.

17. Another marked feature in these Provinces is the prevalence of woods and forests, which are not only situate on remote frontiers, but also extend through the very heart of these territories, closely intermingled with the cultivated districts, often adjacent to great thoroughfares, and sometimes comparatively near even to capital towns. The first-rate timber has, indeed, been partially exhausted; but the quantities of second and third-rate timber are really vast. The forests, too, are found to be sparsely inhabited by Hill Tribes, and there occurs the difficulty of adequately preserving the growth of timber without unduly interfering with the dwellers in the woods, and without destroying in the wilderness the few existing traces of human habitation.

18. In other respects, also, these Provinces are well endowed with natural wealth. Besides timber-wood and fuel, there is a fair abundance of stone, and marble, and lime; of coal and iron; of fluxes, dyes and pigments. But these resources will never be thoroughly available until communication shall be opened.

19. Of arts, manufactures and industries, there is a more than ordinary deficiency throughout these Provinces. In the interior of the country skilled artisans are scarcely to be met with; even at many of the stations there is a want of indigenous masons and carpenters. Those trained workmen that may be met with are often foreigners, regularly imported. The workmen of these parts are neither industrious, nor remarkable for physical vigour. A man here will not do in a day nearly as much as a man in Northern India. The domestic architecture of the people is generally mean and poor; in the interior the cottages are miserable, and in towns the dwellings are huts rather than houses; owing to the general use of thatch for roofing, destructive fires are regarded as inevitable

dispensators. Efforts are made to induce the people to substitute tiling for thatch ; but there is always a difficulty in finding tile-makers. The cloth-weavers generally are a sturdy class. The humble cotton-spinners in the interior have suffered severely from the increased exportation of the raw material, and many of them have been driven to other occupations. The people generally are quite inapt at mechanical contrivance. It is more than ordinarily difficult to teach even the traders to study or adopt machinery for the cleaning or pressing of cotton. Still the rise of wages in all branches, and the increased means of employment, (which have been as remarkable here as any where,) must, sooner or later, raise the character of the non-agricultural classes, and prepare a field for mechanical skill and industrial intelligence.

20. It must be admitted that the people in these Provinces are at present thoroughly uneducated. I suppose that in no part of British India could there be found a population lower or darker in this respect. There are no places of Native learning, and no learned classes. There is not one indigenous School to fifty villages. There are no educated youths any where. In many countries the Mahratta State produced classes of Brahmins, second to none in aptitude and intelligence. But in Central India our Mahratta predecessors bequeathed to us no such class to fill our public employments. Educated young men are seldom to be found on the spot, consequently the majority of our greater Offices, and even a proportion of the smaller, are held by Natives of other parts of India. Some years of educational effort must elapse before the rising generation in these Provinces can vie with their brethren in the more advanced Provinces of the Empire.

21. Another obvious and pressing need in these Provinces is the recognition and determination of proprietary title and of tenant rights in the land. This matter lies deep at the very root of all improvement in by far the largest section of society. After weary delays, it is being carried out at last. Until this shall be done the public mind will not be easy nor contented, capital will not be accumulated and applied, and agriculture will not advance.

22. Among the great agricultural community the complete preservation of the upper and middle classes is, perhaps, a happy circumstance. They are, indeed, rude and uninstructed, but they exist and maintain their relative position. In many districts there is a sprinkling of what may be called a rural aristocracy. In all districts there is a middle class, a degree below the upper class, but clearly above the mass of the rustic people. It is this class which has its representatives in almost every village throughout the country, and which will be immensely benefited by the new settlements, and hence may be derived a good omen for the future. For if this middle class can be gradually enlightened and civilized, it will serve as a lever to lift up the mass of the people from the slough of ignorance and apathy.

23. The occurrence of considerable changes within a few years is anticipated by all classes. The opening of the navigation of the Godavery, and ultimately, perhaps, of the Mahanuddy will be of vast commercial importance, and will benefit all interests in the Eastern and Southern Districts. But the change for which all persons, both European

Prospective consequences of the and Native, in these Provinces are hoping, is the opening of the Railways. ing of Railways from Bombay to Nagpore and Jubbulpore. It is hardly possible, at the present time, to estimate adequately the future consequences of this, whether from a moral, or political, or material point of view. Then, at last, the isolation with its attendant evils, under which Central India has languished, will cease. And it is for this event that people here are anxiously waiting, just as watchers by night look for the dawn.

24. The seventeen Districts into which the Provinces are apportioned ; and the Divisions or Commissionerships into which the Districts are grouped, were mentioned in the Introductory Chapter of my last Report. The formation of the two additional Districts, one in the Valley of the Wurdah and one in Chutteesghur, has proved highly beneficial to the administration of those important tracts.

Administrative Jurisdictions.

It will probably be necessary to provide for the separate supervision of the southern part of the Mundla District, which enquiry shews to have been, heretofore, unavoidably neglected owing to its remoteness. It is found that the Hoshungabad and Baitool Districts, now attached to the Sangor Division, are too far removed from the Commissioner's control ; and the re-allotment of Districts between the Commissionerships of Sangor and Jubbulpore has been for some time under discussion. The work of the Nagpore Commission proves to be so much more onerous than that of the other Commissioners, that it may become necessary to provide some additional Judicial Agency at Nagpore itself. In other respects the distribution of Districts and Divisions, as at first proposed, has worked well in practice.

CHAPTER II.—LAW AND SYSTEM.

25. During the year under review, 1862-63, the first care of this Administration has been the introduction of Law and System. Organization is the root of administrative success. It is effected by the introduction of Acts of the Legislature, by the enforcing of attention to Regulations previously overlooked,

Necessity of Law and System.

and by the elaboration of Rules for every branch of the executive system. In Provinces of a composite character, like these, special attention to the subject is essential, and the changes that have recently been made in the several Judicial Departments amount almost to revolution. Vigour of administration must largely depend on the existence of a firmly constituted and lawful base of operations, a clear series of Laws and Rules for practical guidance, and a well marked goal and standard to be attained.

26. From the last Report it will have been seen that, for the congeries of territories which were formed into the Central Provinces, there were, up to the year 1862-63, a variety of Laws, Rules and Systems, each having force, more or less, in the several parts, but none having force over the whole. In other Non-regulation Provinces, even where there were no Laws, there was yet a Rule and a System clear and complete. But in the territories newly brought together under the general designation of the Central

Provinces, there could be no universal procedure, no general regulation, no complete legal foundation for the conduct of affairs. At the outset, then, it is manifest that this state of things was a source of weakness and of difficulty. For several months, until a general standard could be fixed and principles enunciated, it was impossible to enforce executive order, or to ensure the advance of progress. This important circumstance must, of course, affect injuriously the aggregate results of the year under report ; for a great part of the year was spent in determining and declaring what the new system should be, and the remainder only of the year could be devoted to following and enforcing that system. One of the chief labours of the year, then, has been to establish the various Laws and Acts required for, or applicable to, these Provinces, and to fuse all the various Rules and Orders into one system to be observed in *all* Districts alike.

27. In furtherance of this object, the following Laws have been introduced and made applicable to the whole of the Central Provinces :—

(1.) Act VIII. of 1859. The Code of Civil Procedure.—This Act was introduced with certain modifications, with which it had been previously introduced into Oudh.

(2.) Act XIV. of 1859, being an Act to provide for the limitation of period within which the various kinds of Suits can be heard.

(3.) Act X. of 1862, being an Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamps.

(4.) Act XLII. of 1860, being an Act for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes, amended by Act XII. of 1861.

(5.) Act X. of 1859, as amended by Act XIV. of 1863, being an Act to amend the Law relating to the recovery of Rent.

(6.) Act XXV. of 1861. The Code of Criminal Procedure.

(7.) Act XV. of 1862, being an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, and enlarging the powers of Magistrates in Territories not subject to the General Regulations ; and vesting the Judicial Commissioner singly with all the powers of a Sudder Court.

(8.) Act IX. of 1860, being an Act to make provision for the speedy determination of certain disputes between workmen engaged in Railway and other Public Works and their employers.

(9.) Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, regarding obstructions and nuisances on roads, has been specially extended to various Towns.

28. The extension of the following Acts to these Territories has been proposed :—

Application made for the extension of other Acts.	Act XI. of 1863, relating to the service and execution of Civil Processes.
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Act XIII. of 1859, for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers in certain cases.

Act XXVI. of 1850, for improvements, Police and Conservancy in Towns and Bazaars, with special reference to the City and Station of Nagpore.

The enactment of a Law introducing into these Provinces the provisions of Act XXI. of 1856, relating to the manufacture of spirits and the sale of liquors and intoxicating drugs, has been recommended.

A similar recommendation has been made with the view of obtaining the enactment of a Law similar to Act XIX. of 1862, extending to the Provinces of Oudh certain provisions of Acts XIV. of 1813 and XXXVI. of 1855, relating to the importation and manufacture of Salt.

Act XXXI. of 1861, to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof.

29. The attention of all Judicial Officers has also been drawn to the following Regulations and Acts, as being already applicable, with certain exceptions of detail, to these Provinces, and as governing important matters.

Regulation X. of 1793.
XXVI. of 1793.
I. of 1799.
IX. of 1795.
III. of 1796.
XII. of 1796.
VII. of 1799.
I. of 1829.

The several Regulations noted in the margin regarding the establishment and constitution of the Court of Wards.

Acts XXII. of 1851 and XII. of 1858, regarding the care of the Person, Property and Education of Minors.

Regulation XVII. of 1795.
II. of 1797.
VI. of 1810.
III. of 1812.
XIII. of 1811.
XX. of 1817.
VI. of 1825.

Portions of the several Regulations as noted in the margin, relating to the duties and responsibilities of Landholders and their Agents.

The Regulation VI. of 1819 regarding the establishment of Public Ferries.

Act XIX. of 1813, regarding the Registration of Deeds, together with the Punjab Rules on the same subject.

Acts I. of 1819 and VII. of 1854, regarding the disposal of persons accused of committing offences in Foreign Native States.

Acts XIV. of 1853, Sections 19 and 26, and II. of 1855, regarding evidence.

Acts III. of 1857, and I. of 1860, regarding trespasses by Cattle.

Acts XXXV. and XXXVI. of 1858, regarding Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums.

Also to the principles of Act XXI. of 1857, Sections 10 to 15, regarding Public Gaming Houses and Gambling.

30. In respect to substantive Law, that portion of the Punjab Code which relates to principles of Law, especially to the fundamental maxims of the Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, as modified by Local Customs, has been prescribed for the guidance of all the Courts.

31. The result of these measures is that something approaching to a constitution has been given to the Central Provinces. It will appear that the country has become regulationized; and, indeed, as regards the Judicial Department, both Civil and Criminal,

this is truly the case. Our Courts in these Provinces are bound by the Laws in all respects as much as the Courts in any part of India can possibly be. So far then the old distinction between the "Regulation" and "Non-Regulation" Territories is well nigh obliterated.

Executive Rules for the several Departments.

32. Of the various sets of Executive Rules in the several administrative Departments, the principal are as follows :—

1.—Judicial Department.

1.—Rules under which the Tehseeldars or Sub-Collectors are classified into Judicial grades and restricting the Judicial powers to be exercised in each grade. By these Rules Tehseeldars would ordinarily receive investiture with Judicial powers as follows :—

First Grade.—Composed of Tehseeldars who have for one year exercised the power of the 2nd grade with satisfaction to their superiors.

Civil.—Power to try and pass final judgment in suits of a value less than Rupees three hundred (£30).

Criminal.—The powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd or 1st grade under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Revenue.—Power to try and decide summary suits, and also regular Revenue suit of a value less than Rupees three hundred (£30).

Second Grade.—Comprising Tehseeldars other than those in the first grade.

Civil.—Power to try and pass final judgment in suits of a value less than Rupees one hundred (£10).

Criminal.—The powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd grade under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Revenue.—Power to investigate and report for final orders summary and regular Revenue suits.

2.—Rules modifying previous practice, and permitting Tehseeldars to receive petitions of plaint instituting suits triable by them in the Judicial branch of the Revenue Department.

3.—Rules regulating the cognizance of Judicial suits in the Revenue and Settlement Courts respectively. These Rules prescribe that all rights to property in land, and all questions connected with such property, shall be defined and adjudicated in the Settlement Courts. When once the fundamental definition and adjudication shall have been made, the rights will descend in the regular lines, and consequences will flow therefrom in the usual channels; and then all suits and causes relating to land will be heard in the regular Courts. In the mean time those Courts will only take cognizance of suits for rent, exaction and the like, leaving all rights in the land to the cognizance of the Settlement Courts.

4.—A Code of Rules for the guidance of Settlement Officers, compiled from all the orders which have issued from authority since the commencement of Settlements in 1853, and comprising additional orders on every subject of importance which have been called for up to date.

Proposed Code for the Settlement Department.

5.—A Manual for the use of Honorary Magistrates.

6.—Rules in detail for the maintenance of regular Cause Lists in both Civil and Criminal Courts.

7.—Rules for holding Sessions trials at out-stations on stated dates and at regular intervals.

8.—Rules detailing the duties of Clerks of the Courts.

9.—Rules for the admission of Pleaders into the Courts of the Central Provinces.

10.—Rules to regulate the instruction of Prisoners in reading and writing, and the introduction of the good behaviour system.

11.—Rules in regard to the mode of conducting Sessions trials, or trials by Magistrates, under Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862, in English.

11.—Revenue Department.

12.—Rules for the appropriation of, and for the award of compensation for, land required for public purposes.

13.—Rules for the demarcation of Waste Lands to which no just or reasonable claim could be substantiated.

14.—Rules for the remittance of Treasure from Tehseel Treasuries in the interior of Districts, and system of account in those Treasuries.

15.—Rules for the administration of the Excise on Spirits on the principle of imposing a duty at the still-head, commonly called the Sudder Distillery system.

16.—Rules for the establishing of Scale at Nagpore for the weighing of Opium, with a view to its exportation from Bombay to China.

17.—Rules for conserving and for regulating the consumption of Timber in Forests.

III.—Financial.

18.—Rules for the payment of Pensions, half-yearly, in June and December.

IV.—Educational.

19.—The Educational Scheme for the Central Provinces with detailed Rules for its introduction and execution.

20.—Rules by which the aid of all the administrative Officers of Districts is centralized on behalf of the Central Museum at Nagpore.

21.—Rules for the examination of Candidates for public employ, and for granting Certificates of general educational proficiency, without which Public employment may not be obtained.

V.—General Department.

22.—Revised Rules for the administration of Local Funds and the constitution of Local Committees.

23.—Rules for the administration of property in the hands of Local Committees.

24.—Rules prescribing a system of Arboriculture.

25.—Rules appointing every District Officer, ex-Officio Honorary Corresponding Member of the Agri-Horticultural Society, in order the more effectually to render official co-operation and support to that Society.

26.—Rules prescribing system of annual repairs of District Roads.

27.—Rules regarding the management of Ferries.

28.—Rules for assisting in the supply of labor and carriage consequent on the abolition of forced labor.

29.—Rules for the introduction of Standard Weights and Measures.

30.—Rules for the examination of Civil Officers in the junior grades.

31.—Rules for the Departmental examination of Native Ministerial Officials.

32.—Rules for the better conduct of public business in the Offices of the General Civil Administration.

33.—Rules prohibiting Sunday labor in Offices, or on Public Works.

34.—Rules in regard to the Junior Officers of Districts making tours in the interior of Districts.

35.—Rules for the better distribution of business amongst the Civil Officers in Districts.

36.—Rules in regard to improving the breed of Sheep in the Central Provinces.

37.— Ditto Horned Cattle.

38.—Rules for the observance of the provisions of the Arms Act, or Act XXXI. of 1861.

39.—Rules for the registry of Trade Statistics.

40.—Rules regarding the encouragement of Fairs.

41.—Rules regarding the constitution of Dispensary Committees in each District.

42.—Rules for the determination of the relations between the Inspector of Prisons and the Officers in charge of Jails.

33. It has seemed necessary to state separately all that has been done in respect to the establishing of Law and System, so that the whole matter might be seen at one view. In the following Chapters it will be seen how far all these Laws and Rules have affected the administration in the several Departments.

CHAPTER III.—JUDICIAL.

SECTION I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

34. In my last Report the substance of the Chapter on Civil Justice in 1861 and the previous years was drawn from rough and diverse materials: such as the Nagpore Returns, which, being prepared for the first time, were necessarily imperfect; and the Saugor and Nerbudda Returns, which were drawn up on a plan differing from the new system. The present Report will refer to the year 1862, during which the Office of Judicial Commissioner, as

The first Judicial Report for the Central Provinces.

final appellate authority, and as Minister of Justice, had been thoroughly constituted. For this year, then, the Reports and Returns have been, more or less, systematically collated for the Central Provinces as a whole; and the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. John Strachey, has been able to present, what may be termed, the *first* Judicial Report for these Provinces.

35. The machinery for the dispensing of Civil Justice was described in my last Report. It will be sufficient here to state, in recapitulation, that there are now 17 Tehseeldars* who reside in the interior of Districts, and try suits to the value of Rupees 300, or £30; 12 Assistant and 18 Extra Assistant Commissioners, who reside chiefly at Head Quarters of Districts, and try suits up to Rupees 5,000 (£500); and 17 Deputy Commissioners, who preside over whole Districts and try suits without any limit of amount.

The various kinds of Civil Courts. The above are all Courts of Original Jurisdiction, and their judgments are appealable. Over each Division, or Circle of Districts, there is the Appellate Court of the Commissioner. There are four Commissioners, placed at Nagpore, Raepore, Jubbulpore and Saugor. There are two Courts of Small Causes, one at Nagpore and the other at Jubbulpore; also three Cantonment Magistrates, at the Military Stations of Kamptee, Jubbulpore and Saugor, empowered to try Civil Suits up to Rupees 200 (£20). Their decisions are not appealable. Over all these Courts (except those of the Cantonment Magistrate's) there is the Judicial Commissioner as final Court of Appeal. His decisions, again, are appealable only to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The aggregate number of all the Civil Judges does, on the whole, constitute a sufficient Judicial Staff for these Provinces. The principal towns and places are well provided with Civil Judges; and although in the interior of Districts, owing to the great area, the Civil Courts are few and far between, still no difficulty is felt at present, as the people in those parts are not litigious. They are not, indeed, advanced to that state of Society in which litigation would be largely generated. And the circumstance, which was mentioned in paragraph 66 of the last Report, as causing suits in the agrarian Districts to be less than might otherwise have been expected, continues to operate. On the whole, about half the cases are tried by the Tehseeldars, mostly in the interior of the Districts, and the remainder by the Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants at the Head Quarters of Districts.

36. In my last Report, referring to 1861, the total number* of suits was stated in paragraph 66 to be small as compared to the population, and it was added that a moderate increase of litigation would be a good sign, as indicating the growing popularity of the Courts. Now it happened that in 1862 an increase of this nature has actually occurred. There were 18,861 suits instituted in 1862, against 15,860 in 1861; while the total number of cases brought on the file was 29,631 in 1862, against 18,601 in 1861. Again the value of property litigated amounted to Rupees 22,71,206 or £227,120 in 1862, against Rupees 11,93,332 or £119,333 in 1861. The average value of property litigated in a suit amounts in 1862 to only Rupees 86 or £8-12, which proves the litigation to be, for the most part, of a petty character. Few suits, involving large and important interests, are to be met with. This increase of litigation, which amounts to

19 per cent., has been very general in almost all Districts; but it has been especially great in Nagpore, Wurda, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad and Raipore, which, it may be remarked, are the great Cotton Districts.

37. The classification of the various kinds of suits is not so complete as it ought to be, nor as it will be for 1863. But, without doubt, the great majority of the suits are for simple debt. Of these far more occur in the towns and cities than in the villages. One important class of cases—the debts of the larger landholders are adjusted in the first instance in the Settlement Department. Here, as in other parts of India, the Landholder, well-born and well-descended, vigorous in character, but illiterate and inapt in business, gradually falls into the grasp of the money-lenders, who obtain a lien on his Estate. The manner in which such liens are adjusted will be mentioned in the Revenue Section of this Report.

38. Those portions of the Returns which bear upon the despatch of the aggregate of business thus indicated, do certainly show improvement. Although in 1862 the work was much more than in 1861, the proportion that remained pending at the end was much less. At the close of 1861 the proportion of cases pending was 10 per cent., but at the close of 1862 it was only 4 per cent. For 1861 the corresponding percentages in the Punjab and Oude were 3 and 6 respectively. Another test of

The average duration of suits.
 despatch is the average duration of suits. This average period has, for the whole of the Provinces, amounted to 34 days in 1862. This period will appear long when it is remembered that the corresponding period in the Punjab and Oude amounts to only 20 days. But in the Central Provinces the average is increased by reason of the large number of old and long pending cases in the late Nagpore Province and in the Sumbulpore District, all which have been recently cleared off. For the Sumbulpore District, indeed, the average duration of a suit was 225 days, which was owing to the disposal of a number of cases which had been kept pending during the disturbances. In my last Report (paragraph 63) it was stated that in some Districts many cases, from some special cause or other, had remained pending for months and even years. In reporting on the year 1862, the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Strachey, now writes as follows :—

“ Some of the cases disposed of in 1862 had been on the file for an enormous time. In Nagpore, for example, there was a case that had been pending for more than five years in Chindwara, one that had been pending for six years.” The Courts have, however, at last rid themselves of this old incubus; and at the close of 1862 there was no case pending which had been instituted in a previous year. A rapid improvement, therefore, in the despatch of business, and, consequently, in the average duration of suits, is to be looked for. Many Courts, indeed, show an average of 20 days and even less than that. The Judicial Commissioner considers that “ there has been improvement in this respect in the great majority of Districts.” Some Courts, however, show much higher averages, and further care is needed before every Court shall learn to dispose of its work with that promptitude which is due to the parties who come before it.

39. Of the total number of decisions within 1862, about 61 per cent. were in favor of Plaintiff, 12 per cent. in favor of Defendant, 12 per cent. adjusted by compromise, and 8 per cent. were struck off in default. So far as these proportions may be taken as a test of the quality of the Judicial work and the care taken in investigations, the Judicial Commissioner remarks that they agree very nearly with those of Oude and the Punjab.

40. The average porportion of costs to value of suits has been 6 per cent., which is moderate. In my last Report, paragraph 70, I explained that the Punjab method had been adopted, whereby a fluctuating scale ensured the exact apportionment of costs to the various kinds of suits classed according to value. This has been in force for about half the year 1862. But since the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code and of the Stamp Act, there will be legal difficulty in carrying the method out. It is contemplated to apply for the introduction of Act XI. of 1863, for regulating the serving of Processes.

41. The total number of applications for execution of Decrees which came before the Courts amounted to 19,011, showing a large increase over 1861, when the number amounted to 14,638. Considering that in 1862 the total number of Decrees in favor of Plaintiff only amounted to 17,161, it is evident, from the number (19,011) of applications for execution, that decree-holders began largely in that year to sue out execution of old decrees. The circumstance is probably not unfavorable, as indicating increased facilities for obtaining enforcement of judgments.

42. The Returns relating to *appeals* indicate improvement, both in the quality of the decisions of the Lower Courts, and in the action of the appellate Courts themselves. The Deputy Commissioners hear appeals from the Tehseildars, and from those of their Assistants not vested with powers. The number of appeals to Deputy Commissioners, then, fell from 1,673 in 1861 to 1,168 in 1862. The most marked decrease was in the Nagpore Division, where the number fell from 829 to 420. Considering that the number of decisions was much greater in 1862 than in 1861, this decrease is satisfactory. The appeals laid to the several Commissioners showed a slight increase, being 603 in 1862 against 569 in 1861. But the number in both years is absolutely very small. Taking the aggregate appellate business of all Courts together, the Judicial Commissioner reports that about 10 per cent. of decisions in original cases are appealed against, and about 2½ per cent. of original orders are interfered with. If out of cases decided only one out of ten is appealed against, and if out of cases appealed only one out of four is interfered with, the general quality of the work may be inferred to be fair. Before the Deputy Commissioners the average duration of appeals was 72 days. This high average arises mainly from old cases having been cleared off. This remark is specially applicable to the Chuteesghur Division. In the Nagpore Division the average fell from 125 days in 1861 to 27 in 1862. Before the Commissioners the average duration of appeals fell in the Saugor Division from 17 days in 1861 to 27 in 1862; in the

Despatch of appellate business. Jubbulpore Division from 17 in 1861 to 20 in 1862. In the Nagpore and Chuteesghur

Divisions the Commissioners were clogged by numbers of very old cases; so their averages, though shewing a commendable decrease, do yet appear, in consequence of the above stated disadvantage, to be inordinately high. In the Nagpore Division the enormous average of 291 days in 1861 was reduced to 166 in 1862. In the Chutteesghur Division the average for 1862 was 47 days. In both these Divisions the appeals instituted in these days are despatched with fair promptitude. That the old appeals have at last been really swept away is manifest from the fact that at the beginning of 1863, the oldest Appeal pending was one of July 1862, before the Commissioner of Nagpore; and in the other Divisions there was no case older than September.

43. The new Rules limiting appeal appear to work well. The Judicial Commissioner writes thus upon the subject:—

“In 1861 special appeals were admitted on the merits of the case, when two or even three lower Courts had concurred in the decision, This pernicious custom was done away with in 1862 by the Officiating Chief Commissioner's instructions, and it was ordered that special appeals should only be admitted on points of Law. This has tended usefully to diminish the number of unnecessary appeals.”

The previous orders have subsequently received the sanction of Law by the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure, which prescribes the same rule.

44. There remain to be noticed various measures, great and small, connected with the management of the Courts.

45. The introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph 27. It did not take actual effect in these Provinces till near the close of 1862. Some little time must, therefore, elapse before an account of its working can be given. Previous to its introduction, the Punjab Code of Civil Procedure was prescribed. The Judicial Commissioner reports that, had the Courts properly attended to that Code, the subsequent application of Act VIII. of 1859 would have been easy; but that, in reality, the Courts did not attend to it. The state of things that used to prevail, and the manner in which cases used to be prepared, in these Provinces, are thus described by Mr. Strachey:—

“I know no more disagreeable or burdensome duty than that of wading through the papers of a case got up in the old style of the Courts of these Provinces. I have seen petitions and replies, and rejoinders, and decisions, each of them literally, not metaphorically, yards long, in a petty case of debt of a few Rupees, which ought to have been settled in a few minutes with some half a dozen lines. I do not unfrequently get cases consisting of huge masses of papers, from which it is almost impossible to extract a single useful fact, and which leave one at the end bewildered and disgusted. The wonder often is to me, not why cases were kept pending so long, but how, under such a system, they were ever decided at all.”

Character of the old procedure.

46. In respect to the periods of limitation (from cause of action arising) within which various kinds of suits might be brought, the Punjab Rules were ordered to take effect from 1st January 1863. The Act XIV. of 1859 on the same subject has since been introduced; it will not, however, take effect for the next two years.

47. Of the two Small Cause Courts which have been established within the year at Jubbulpore and Nagpore, the Jubbulpore Court has worked fairly, though it has not attracted as much business as was expected. The Nagpore Court has attracted much business, but its working was badly managed at first; an Officer has now, however, been permanently appointed to it, and great improvement is taking place.

48. The method, commonly called the *vide vice* system, whereby the record of the evidence is written by the Judge with his own hand, instead of the hand of a deposition-writer, according to the old method, was mentioned in paragraph 77 of my last Report. The Judicial Commissioner now reports that it has been practically extended to all the Courts, by the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure, with the modifications ordered by Government.

49. The judicious resort to arbitration in certain kinds of cases continues to be specially enjoined on the Courts under the limitations prescribed by Law.

50. The eliminations in each case of the issues to be tried, according to the Oude Rules, is insisted upon; some difficulty is, however, experienced in inducing the Courts to attend to this properly.

51. The use of the Mahratta language in the Courts of the Nagpore Division has been established. The majority of the Hindoostanee officials have been transferred to other districts, and their place supplied by men whose mother-tongue is Mahratta. In cases where qualified Natives could be found, they were employed. Where such could not be found, men were obtained from the Bombay Districts. But the Bombay men, though, in respect to language, tribe, origin, and associations, far more akin to the Nagpore people than the Hindoostanees could possibly be, are yet in some sense foreigners. Now, however, that education has been commenced, and that an impulse is given to educational effort by the use of the Mahratta language in the Courts, and the employment of Mahratta officials, the day may not be far distant when the educated youths of Nagpore shall justly aspire to all the high posts and offices that may exist within their own country.

52. The expurgation of the Courts from all the unauthorized and unlicensed Plenders and Agents has been thoroughly carried out. New Rules framed for the admission of qualified Plenders. These persons had acquired, in Nagpore especially, a bad reputation. Upon examination they were found quite deficient in proper professional qualifications. A new set of Rules has been promulgated, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, for the future admission of Pleaders to the Courts. These Rules comprise strict tests which will really ensure that those who are admitted shall be

persons of competent education and of good character. The moving principle has been this, that on the one hand, to foster or even tolerate a class of Natives who, destitute both of sound knowledge and honest principles, would initiate those who approached our Courts in the arts of chicanery and fraud, would be to inflict an evil on the country; yet, on the other hand, to encourage and gradually to train a Native Bar of well educated and well principled men would be to secure a benefit both for Courts and for the suitors. Our anticipations may or may not be realized; but one thing is tolerably certain under these Rules, namely, that if we have a Native Bar at all, it will be a good one, and that a bad one we shall not have.

53. The intended vesting of the Chief Native Ministerial Officials with the definite responsibilities of a Clerk of the Court was mentioned in the 80th paragraph of my last Report. The Judicial Commissioner has set the highest example by carrying out the measure in his own Court; and many of the other Courts have done or are beginning to do the same. The progress of the reform is but gradual; and some Courts have failed to accomplish any thing in this respect.

54. In order to encourage the registration of Deeds, additional Offices of Registry have been opened at the Tehseel Sub-divisions in the interior. But the people have not yet learnt to avail themselves of the facilities thus offered.

55. In my last Report, paragraphs 116 to 131, the expediency was explained of admitting the Native gentry in these Provinces to some share in the administration of justice. In pursuance of that principle, it is proposed to invest with judicial powers those non-official gentlemen who may be selected for their ability and character, in order that they may try causes specially relating to the customs and institutions of Native Society.

56. I shall conclude this review by quoting the words of the Judicial Commissioner. At the close of his Report Mr. Strachey writes thus:—

“ Although much remains to be done in reforming the administration of Civil justice, I believe that improvement is steadily going on; and notwithstanding the dissatisfaction which I have often expressed, I feel confident that the past year (1862) has been one of great and remarkable progress.” This testimony is necessarily entitled to much weight, still, though the general aspect is promising, there remain defects—great even beyond the average defectiveness of Indian Courts;—so that the Judicial Commissioner has but too good ground for stating in one part of his Report that some Courts (it is to be hoped they are few) “ either neglect their duty, or do not know how to perform it.”

SECTION II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

57. The machinery of the Criminal Courts in these Provinces was mentioned in my last Report. It will suffice here to state that there are 43 Tehseeldars residing chiefly in the interior of districts, and exercising the powers of Subordinate Magistrates under

the Code of Criminal Procedure; 30 Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners exercising the powers either of Subordinate Magistrates or of Magistrates; 17 Deputy Commissioners exercising the powers either of Magistrates, or else the superior powers under Act XV. of 1862; 3 Cantonment Magistrates; four Commissioners exercising the powers of Sessions Judges; and over the whole, a Judicial Commissioner having the functions of a Sudder or High Court, and the power of sanctioning capital punishment. Thus there are, in all, 98 Officers. Besides these, there are the various Honorary Magistrates.

58. The Report by the Judicial Commissioner on the administration of Criminal

justice, during the year 1862, is the first complete account that has been rendered for the Central Provinces, as a whole, under the operation of the new Penal Code, and the Criminal Procedure prescribed by Act XXV. of 1861, and also under the operation of the new Police system introduced with the organized Constabulary. Thus the substantive law, the procedure, the form of reporting, the Police as the right arm of the executive, are all new. The result will be examined under two divisions—*first*, the state of crime; *second*, the action of the Courts.

59. First, then, as to the *state of crime*, the Returns show an apparent *increase* on

the whole country in almost every district, and in almost every class of crime. The aggregate of offences bailable and non-bailable was 21,967 in 1862, against 19,479 in 1861. Of this increase a part may be only apparent as resulting from improved reporting; but a part of it may be real.

60. The Judicial Commissioner has given a Comparative Table of the principal

crimes in the Central Provinces as compared with Northern India. The aggregate of offences in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oude, which may be extracted here:—

Offences reported.	Central Provinces* assumed population.		Punjab Population.	Oude Population.	N. W. P. Population.
	* 8,000,000.		15,000,000.	6,000,000.	32,000,000.
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1861.	1861.
Murder and attempted Murder ...	92	109	248	137	237
Culpable Homicide ...	29	29	99	57	160
Rape ...	31	52	146	65	...
Indecency with Murder ...	5	3	7	2	11
Indecency ...	45	61	11	18	20
Robbery on the Highway and elsewhere.	78	84	227	77	139
House-breaking ...	3,298	4,578	7,038	7,021	9,292
Theft of Cattle ...	1,024	1,287	7,394	1,718	6,020
<i>Ditto</i> ordinary ...	5,590	7,454	13,371	6,794	13,504
Receiving stolen property ...	48	181	697	257	...
Mischief by fire ...	67	84	178	61	...
Total ...	10,307	13,922	29,416	16,841	29,383

* Exclusive of the population of various Native States, for which there are no reliable Statements of Crime.

Now this Statement is, apparently, favorable to the Central Provinces, and would go far to show that there crime is not more rife than in the Provinces of Northern India. Relatively to population, there would appear to be, in the Central Provinces, less crime than in the Punjab, considerably less than in Oude; though rather more than in the North-Western Provinces. But the comparison with the Punjab and Oude is not really so favorable to the Central Provinces as might, at first sight, appear. In the Central Provinces the people are not so strong-tempered or so high-spirited as in the Punjab. Again the Central Provinces have, for one-third of a century, been free from those troubles and disturbances with which Oude has, up to a recent period, been afflicted. The comparison with the North-Western Provinces is by no means favorable to the Central Provinces.

61. I desire to explain that there are at present in these Provinces four main

Several sources of dangerous crime sources of crimes, either of an organized description, in the Central Provinces, or of an overt character, dangerous to society. These are,—*first*, certain bands, beyond the Saugor Frontier, living in Scindiah's dominions; these will be dispersed as soon as an old rebel named Delu Sing and his son shall be captured; *second*, Criminals connected with the wild tribes that inhabit the hills and forests of the Santpoora Range, in the very heart of our territories,—these offenders should be checked by measures of internal repression; *third*, offenders crossing over from the Nizam's territory,—this evil is of a somewhat casual and intermittent character; *fourth*, bands of criminals on and about the Saunbulpore Frontier, led by daring and hardened leaders,—this evil has in nowise diminished as yet.

62. There are also three tribes in these Provinces, which, more or less, practise

heinous crimes as a profession, namely, the Boorahs, Criminal Tribes. the Kaikarees and the Pardihans. Many of these have been prosecuted successfully by the Thuggee Department at various times.

63. Of particular heads of Crime, it is to be remarked that murders are returned

as 95 in 1862 against 84 in 1861. The increase, Murder. however, arises from the Saunbulpore Returns having been incorporated in 1862, and not in 1861. Otherwise there is no increase in the Provinces generally. In the Saunbulpore District alone 13 murders occurred; and until that unhappy frontier shall be thoroughly pacified, it will continue to swell yearly our Returns of heinous crime.

64. Of Dacoites there are registered 61 in 1862 against 15 in 1861. From the

table previously inserted, it will be seen that there is more Dacoity in the Central Provinces than in the Punjab and Oude and North-Western Provinces all put together; and this evil, previously so bad in the Central Provinces, has actually been increasing. It must be confessed that this is a great blot, which ought, if possible, to be removed. The increase in the crime may be partly apparent, because the nomenclature of the Penal Code (which causes all robberies in which more than (5) five men were engaged, to be classed as Dacoities,) may have caused some cases to be entered under Dacoity which would formerly have appeared under some other heading. Still I am satisfied, from special

examination of the Police Records, that the majority of the cases do contain the essence of Dacoity. But after every reasonable abatement has been made, there remains an amount of genuine Dacoity which must give cause for grave anxiety. The Dacoity which we have springs mainly, if not entirely, from the four sources mentioned in the preceding paragraph 61. It may be premature to anticipate the result of the current year (1863) in this respect. But on some points improvement is beginning. Near Nagpore itself, and in the valley of the Nerbudda, and in the plain districts of Chutteesghur, the crime seems well nigh stopped. In the Saugor territory there is little or none of it; but while Debi Sing (mentioned in preceding paragraph 61) is at large, there will be a chance of audacious crimes occurring. It exists slightly in the Chundah District near the Deccan frontier, and in the districts in and about the Santpoora Hills. In parts of the Sunbulpore frontiers it actually rages. There are some outlawed dacoit leaders sheltered in certain of the Gurjat States; and some old rebels, dregs of the recent disturbances. Of late the Dacoits, taking advantage of the remoteness and inaccessibility of the border, and of the inclement season which renders prevention or pursuit almost impossible, have perpetrated many daring outrages both against life and property.

65. Under the head of Highway Robbery there are 81 cases entered in 1862 against 78 in 1861. These cases are not, however, of a serious character. Owing to the great length of the main lines of road, which wind through extensive belts of jungle, and pass by many desolate places, the prevention of highway robbery is difficult.

66. In house-breaking and ordinary theft there is an increase exhibited under the former head, 4,578 cases being set down in 1862 against 3,298 in 1861; and under the latter heading 7,154 against 5,590. In both categories the Judicial and Police Authorities consider that the increase is only apparent, and that the Return shows not that there was more crime, but that it was better reported. It is, however, impossible to affirm anything for certain on this point. There has not, indeed, been any famine or other calamity which might cause any real increase in this class of crime. There seems to be no increase in the value of property stolen, the estimated amount being Rupees 3,34,369 or £33,136-18s. in 1862, against Rupees 3,75,562 or £37,556-1s. in 1861; and the theft continues to be of a petty character.

67. Under the head of cattle-stealing 1,287 cases are entered in 1862 against 1,024 in 1861. Without doubt any increase in the Return would show nothing, except that the crime was better reported; for in either case the number returned is vastly below the number that actually occurred. This is a crime, the extent of which has probably not been reached or fathomed. In those hilly districts where countless herds of cattle roam over miles and miles of grazing grounds, the cattle-stealers, chiefly belonging to the Pindlian tribe, ply their trade with system and boldness; and (perhaps it is superfluous to add) with almost perfect impunity. The owners, who mostly reside at some distance, accept the evil as inevitable, though I have heard them complain. Indeed, some enterprising landholders, who were ready to reclaim some of the rich waste lands of Mundla, told me

that one difficulty would be the prevalence of the cattle-stealing. Some steps have been, and more will yet be, taken to check this crime.

68. In respect to the receiving of stolen property, the cases brought to light have risen from 48 in 1861 to 181 in 1862. This real and remarkable increase is, no doubt, owing to increased Police efficiency. In this instance the inference may be drawn without the least reserve or hesitation. There must, indeed, be many hundreds more cases of this kind in reality, and the more of them that are brought to light the better. This does indeed constitute a hopeful feature in the Police Returns. There can be no doubt that, if the Returns shall continue to show increasing numbers under *this* heading, there will, sooner or later, be a more than corresponding decrease under the head of theft and burglary.

69. The belief in witchcraft, though gradually dying out, still drives the ignorant people, in Chutteesghur, occasionally to commit horrid outrages, and even murders. Nothing but the spread of enlightenment can altogether banish this superstition.

70. In my last Report I stated that Thuggee, Infanticide, and Meriah Sacrifice no longer exist in these Provinces: further enquiry has supported this belief.

71. Having thus glanced at the state of crime, the aspect of which has more shade than light upon it, I proceed to the second point, namely, the action of the Criminal Authorities.

The trial and disposal of cases before the Criminal Courts.

72. Regarding the trial and disposal of cases, I will quote the following passages from the Judicial Commissioner's Report:—

"There was a large increase in the number of persons brought to trial for non-bailable offences. This was the case in every Division, and almost in every District. The number of cases rose from 2,915 in 1861 to 4,117 in 1862, an increase of 1,202. The number of bailable offences for disposal was less than that of the previous year by 12, the numbers being respectively 8,267 and 8,255. * * * * * Altogether the number of cases brought to trial rose from 11,339 in 1861 to 12,372 in 1862, showing an actual increase of 1,033. Although the work was much heavier, it was much better disposed of. Out of 22,556 persons brought to trial, the cases of only 195 persons were pending at the end of the year. At the close of 1861 449 persons, of whom 300 were in custody, awaited trial in 131 cases. At the close of 1862 there were 195 persons in 78 cases, and of these only 82 persons were in custody. This is very satisfactory—the more so, because the improvement was not confined to a few districts, but was almost universal."

73. In respect to the average duration of cases—that is in the time taken to dispose of trials in the Magistrate's Courts—there has been an improvement in most districts. The general average for 1862 was 11 days. In the best managed districts the average was about 9 days. In the Chutteesghur Districts there have always been long delays, which are partly to be accounted for by the great distances; but which will be lessened in future.

74. Out of the 53,928 witnesses summoned in the year before the Criminal Courts, 50,751 or 90 per cent. were detained in attendance at Court for only one day. Only 20 persons were kept for more than seven days, and these were in Sumbulpore, where the Magistrate happened to be absent on special duty.

75. Of the persons brought to trial in the year 1861, 67 per cent. were convicted and 33 acquitted. In the year 1862 72 per cent. were convicted and 28 acquitted. The Judicial Commissioner remarks that this is satisfactory, and that the detailed Statements show the actual improvement to have been greater than that which the general averages represent. Mr. Strachey also writes :—

“It is further satisfactory to find that it is chiefly in regard to the more heinous offences that the percentages of convictions have increased. I have no doubt that both the Police and the Courts have been more careful than they used to be in ordering apprehensions and in bringing people to trial.”

76. In my last Report, paragraph 110, I was obliged to note the extraordinary delays which had occurred in the disposal of Sessions trials in these Provinces. In serious cases eight or nine months would often elapse after a case was committed by the Magistrates before it was tried by the Judge. It is highly satisfactory to know that this can no longer be said. In the Saugor Division the average duration was 10 days; in the Jubbulpore Division 21 days. In the Chutteesghur Division, during the last six months of the year, it was 21 days; while in the first six months it was 157 days. In the Nagpore Division it was 68 days; and the Judicial Commissioner reports that the improvement would have been greater if there had not been pending, at the beginning of the year, a number of old cases belonging to 1861. It is to be observed that the corresponding average for Oude was 20 days, and for the Punjab 27 days. Complete orders have been issued for the periodical holding of Sessions in every district according to the Code of Criminal Procedure.

77. The average of Criminal appeals before the Commissioners was, in the Jubbulpore Division, 10 days, and in the Saugor Division 14 days. In the Nagpore and Chutteesghur Divisions the averages were much higher, being 71 in the former—owing to old cases of 1861 having been decided. In Chutteesghur Division for the first six months of the year, before the Division was constituted a separate charge, the average was 136; while in the last six months it was only seven days. During the latter six months of the year the averages were not inferior to the Punjab average of 14 days, and the Oude average of 18 days.

78. Of the 1,091 persons sent by the Magistrates before the Courts of Session, 557 were convicted and 534 acquitted. These proportions indicate care and attention on the part of the Committing Officers. The appeals preferred to Commissioners were not very numerous—they

were preferred in about four per cent. of the decisions passed. But of the cases appealed the orders in about 20 per cent. were interfered with; this proportion is not quite satisfactory, and is less favorable than the result of the commitments to the Courts of Session. Appeals to Deputy Commissioners from the decisions of their subordinates were preferred in about 3½ per cent. of those decisions. Of the cases thus appealed, the orders in 33 per cent. were interfered with. This proportion is not a good indication.

79. The general result of the commitments to the Sessions and of the appeals before the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners justifies the following remark by the Judicial Commissioner:—

“Serious cases are carefully prepared, and the evidence is generally well brought together; but in cases of a less important nature, the Courts are too apt to conduct “business in a slovenly manner.”

80. From an examination of the classification of sentences, the Judicial Commissioner justly infers that fine has been too little resorted to, and imprisonment too much preferred. The Magistrates have not made full use of the discretion allowed them by the Penal Code in respect to fine. But the sentences of imprisonment have been less severe than they used to be. The abolition of the punishment of flogging has had a powerful effect in swelling the sentences of imprisonment for short terms.

81. The abolition of the punishment of flogging, in the case of juvenile offenders, is thus commented on by the Judicial Commissioner in terms with which I quite agree:—

“The fact that 232 boys were imprisoned during the year, who, under the old Law, “would have been flogged and discharged, is matter for much regret. I look on such a “result as purely mischievous, and this alone would suffice to prove the necessity for fresh “legislation.”

82. In respect to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner on the criminal side, out of 112 persons committed, only five were acquitted. Out of 124 cases appealed, the orders were affirmed in 114.

83. The year 1862 is signalized, by the appointment, for the first time, of Honorary Magistrates. In my last Report, paragraphs 116 to 123, there were explained the reasons which render such appointment in these Provinces peculiarly desirable. These need not be repeated. It has since, however, become apparent by experience, that, owing to the great size of districts, the presence of persons in the interior, vested with Magisterial powers, will be of much aid to the new Police System; and will save, I believe, hundreds of complainants and witnesses from long journeys to the Central Stations. Towards the close of 1862 some 46 Honorary Magistrates were appointed; and several more have been since appointed. A further list of carefully selected names, 64 in number, has just been submitted to Government. Of all these two are Europeans, and the rest Natives. As most of these appointments are so recent, it would be premature to attempt a general Return of the work done by them. It appears, however, that up to the 1st July 1,074 cases had been decided by Honorary Magistrates,

84. The Court of Honorary Magistrates at Nagpore has been specially constituted, and may deserve mention. It now consists of 14 Members, representing all the influential classes of the Native community. Of the 14 there are six representing the Bhonsla family; one is the representative of the Gond Rajahs; two are leading Bankers; two are among the principal Mahomedan Gentry; two are retired servants of Government; and one is the largest Cotton Merchant in the country. The Members take it in turns among themselves to sit in Court, so that there shall be daily two sitting Magistrates. Their Court House consists of an old Palace in the heart of the city, which has been repaired and altered especially for their accommodation. The Court already possesses considerable prestige in the eyes of the community. Since its constitution in November 1862, up to the 1st July 1863, that is during a space of 9 months, it disposed of 726 cases, and 1,296 persons. The aggregate of work represents about half the Criminal business of the district, and was performed to the satisfaction both of the authorities and of the public. A special Report having been made of the Proceedings of this Court, the Viceroy was pleased to permit the expression of His Excellency's thanks to be conveyed to these Native Gentlemen.

85. I shall conclude this Section by stating that the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure are here, as elsewhere, working excellently well. The Judicial Commissioner writes—"I believe that two more excellent Laws were never bestowed upon a country. I cannot exaggerate my sense of the advantage which, in this respect, these Provinces have gained."

86. But I may, perhaps, be excused in remarking that in one respect the Criminal Procedure has introduced a change for the worse. In our Courts the *viva voce* system, whereby the Judge recorded the notes of evidence with his own hand, and dispensed with the Vernacular record, was in full play. But now, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, an elaborate Vernacular record is rendered obligatory in almost all cases. I fully concur in the following remarks by the Judicial Commissioner:—

"The system of disposing of Criminal trials *viva voce* , under which the Vernacular record of the evidence was altogether dispensed with, has unfortunately been done away with by the Code of Criminal Procedure. During the first three quarters of the year the system was working well; I should have hoped to see it greatly extended, and I think that its abolition is much to be regretted. This is almost the only point in which I believe that the efficiency of our Courts had suffered by the introduction of the Code; but I look upon the loss as a very serious one * * *. The most paltry case of carrying off the milk pails, theft, and the most trivial case of intimidation and insult, must be tried under the elaborate procedure laid down for the trial of the most important and difficult cases."

87. In concluding his Report, Mr. Strachey writes—"I may say, with confidence, that great improvements in the administration of Criminal Justice were effected during the year." * * * .

"I believe that the real improvement was even greater than that which the Returns and Reports exhibit."

SECTION III.

POLICE.

88. In my last Report I showed how the Police in these Provinces had been reorganized; how the cost of defensive establishments in this arm had been reduced from 18 lakhs of Rupees or £180,000 to 11½ lakhs of Rupees or £112,500 per annum; and how within the year 1862 two Regiments of Irregular Infantry, and 250 Horse, in all 2,000 men Horse and Foot, were discharged; the saving thereby to the State being 3½ lakhs of Rupees, or £35,000. There is now not a vestige of the Irregular Regiments, or of the Military Police, or of the Levies, or of the old Civil Police; all these having been superseded by the organized Constabulary. It is now sufficient to state that this Constabulary, according to the scale last sanctioned by the Supreme Government, consists of the following Establishment:—

The new Police Establishment.	1	Inspector General per annum	... Rupees	21,600
	2	Deputy ditto	... ..	24,000
	12	District Superintendents	... ..	87,600
	9	Assistant ditto	... ..	40,800
	44	Inspectors	... ..	58,860
	8	European Constables at 60	... ..	5,760
	6,276	Foot Constabulary	... ..	5,70,624
	613	Mounted ditto	... ..	1,87,712
		Office Establishment	... ..	26,400
		Allowance and Medical Establishment	... ..	22,512
		Clothing	... ..	42,574
		Contingencies	... ..	32,500
<i>Extra and Temporary.</i>				
		Allowances, Pensions, &c.	... ..	17,964
<hr/> 6,965 Men.				Rupees 11,18,906 £111,890

The above Establishments are paid for from the State Revenues.

89. But within the year the Municipal Police has been thoroughly organized in the same manner as the Constabulary, and under the same departmental authority for all the Towns and Cities throughout these Provinces. There are now 82 places which have this Municipal Police; of which the total number amounts to 1,470 men of all ranks, at a cost of Rupees 1,09,996 or £10,996 per annum. This charge is defrayed from the proceeds of a local octroi, commonly called Town duties. Besides these there is no Town Police or watch and ward of any kind.

90. The total Police Force may be thus exhibited:—

	Men of all ranks.	Cost per Annum.	
		Rupees.	£
Organized Constabulary	6,965	11,18,908	111,890
Municipal ditto	1,470	1,09,998	10,999
Total	8,435	12,28,902	122,889

This gives a rate of cost at Rupees 145 or £14-10 per man per annum.

91. In my last Report it was shewn that the new Police is moderate as compared with area and population, and is even below the standard laid down by the Police Commission; being in the proportion of one Police-man to every 1,191 inhabitants, and to

* These averages depend on Estimates of area and population, which are often vague and not perfectly correct.

every 15 square miles;* that the Establishment had been scrutinized throughout by Colonel H. Bruce, Inspector General of Police in India, acting specially on

behalf of the Supreme Government; that the number and strength of all the Guards and all the posts had been revised; that there was a

Police reduced to a very moderate scale. frequent intermixture with the inhabited tracts of wild, wooded and desolate country, favourable to crime and criminals; that there are three troublesome frontiers, adjoining Foreign territory, to be guarded; that every regard having been paid to financial requirements, the Police had been reduced to a minimum compatible with the performance of its varied duties and the ordinary protection of society. That such is really the case is confirmed by the experience of the year under review, especially as regards the Foot Police. Looking to the quarters where crime occurs, it is evident that the Police Posts in the interior are just sufficient and no more; that in order to maintain the proper watch and intercommunication, the posts have just enough men; that at the stations and principal places every Guard has been brought down to the lowest point; that escort of treasure is made as unfrequent as possible; that to furnish the Guards and escorts, the men are hard pressed, and can seldom be relieved according to the prescribed routine.

92. Recently, in view to give relief to the Foot Police, the personal Guards heretofore

Personal Guards dispensed with. allowed to Civil Officers, when *not* marching, have been given up every where except in the Cutteesghur

Division. The scale of Guards previously allowed to Civil Officers, when marching, has been reduced. This measure is fully justified by the peaceful condition of the country and the general good character of the people. On the other hand, the severity of the work devolving on the Foot Police will be somewhat lessened.

93. From the sanctioned establishment of the Foot Police, as already given, one reduction has been made within the year. There was a reserve of 220 men at Chanda; but since it has been determined to maintain a strong Military Detachment there,

Further special reductions in the Police Force. this reserve has been broken up. This will cause a saving during the current year 1863-64 of Rupees 22,704 or £2,270. I have also proposed that the Jail and Treasury Guards should be taken by the Sepoys at Stations where Troops are stationed for reasons of general policy, such as Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Hoshungabad. The principle has been approved by the Supreme Government; and, if carried into effect, it will cause a saving of 221 men, and Rupees 18,384 or £1,838 per annum. As troops are cantoned at these Stations, they can take the Jail and Treasury duties without any infraction of the principles recently established; for the rule that troops are never to be detached for duties that can be as well taken by the Police is strictly adhered to. Indeed, as explained in my last Report, all Military Detachments have been withdrawn from out-stations.

94. The Mounted Police, 613 men of all ranks, as already exhibited in the Schedule, were formed, after a variety of reductions, from the remnant of the Mahratta Moolkee Horse. The honorable antecedents of these men were explained in my last Report. It may be admitted that the proportion of Mounted Police is high in these Provinces, as compared with some parts of India. But owing to the vast distances to be traversed, and the large number of scattered points to be watched, a certain strength in this arm will always be requisite. The present strength can, however, I believe, be somewhat reduced without any real difficulty arising. The Supreme Government have approved the proposal to make a reduction. The men do not, as a body, prove efficient. Many among them are excellent horsemen, are of a reliable character, and are possessed of considerable power of endurance. But many others have proved themselves useless as Police-men, and unable to conform to any reasonably strict system. The inefficient men are now being carefully eliminated, and the effect will probably be in the course of a few months to reduce the mounted branch by nearly one-half, at a saving of from Rupees 70,000 to 80,000, or £7 to 8,000 per annum.

95. Both the Judicial and the Police Authorities have urged the necessity of Enforcement of responsibility of Landholders in Police matters. awakening the landholders, great and small, to a keener sense of their duties in respect to the prevention and detection of crime. Steps are being taken to remind them, practically, of their obligations both by ancient custom, by the terms of their tenure, and by the actual Law. But it is further proposed to vest a number of landholders with the Police powers in an honorary capacity. This measure appears, from the published Reports, to have been adopted with success in some parts of the Punjab. The list of landholders in the Central Provinces recommended for these powers (which has been submitted to Government) comprises—*firstly*, those Chiefs and Zemindaries, which have been mentioned in the preceding paragraph 83, who have regular jurisdiction and establishments of their own; *secondly*, Jagheerdars who have large estates; and *thirdly*, respectable persons, landholders and others residing in the interior of Districts. In the case of landholders these special powers and responsibilities will be superadded to the general obligation which binds all landholders to put down crime and to aid the Police. But the consciousness of being selected for character and position to exercise Police powers under the Law will, it is hoped, thoroughly enlist

the nominees on the side of order, and incite them to redouble exertions in their own estates, and induce them to exert a salutary influence over their neighbours. And, as a practical consideration, it is certain that if the landholders generally, or even an influential section of them, could be brought into a state of active opposition against the Criminal classes, that would do more to stop crime than any measure that could be devised.

96. In the Police Force already described no account is taken of the Police maintained by some independent Rajahs and Chiefs, nor of the Zemindaree Police, nor of the ordinary so-called Village Police; all of which are maintained by the people. It is to be remembered that a considerable portion of the area of the country is occupied by the jurisdictions of Chiefs and Zemindars, which are all, more or less, under British control. Their existence affords important aid to the Police Department.

97. The Rajahs and Chiefs alluded to are those of Bustar, Kharonde (Kalahundi) and Kukeir, on the south-east of the Nagpore country, the thirteen Gurjat Rajahs in the Sumbulpore District; and the Mukrye Chief in the Hoshungabad District. All these maintain establishments of their own. The Zemindaree Police is maintained by various kinds of Chiefs called Zemindars on their own estates. These Zemindaree jurisdictions, exist largely in Chutteesghur, where they encircle the Raepore and Belaspore jurisdictions as with a girdle; in the country between the west bank of the Wyn Gunga and the Mundla Hills; in the heart of the Santpoora Range near the Sanitarium of Mohton and the Puchmurree Hills; in the lower Valley of the Wyn Gunga near Chanda; along the left bank of the Godavary; and in various parts of the Sumbulpore District.

98. Regarding the Village Police much enquiry and consideration has been devoted to the subject during the year under review. The ultimate decision has not been quite reached; but at present the prescriptive status, rights and perquisites of the men called Village Police are being recorded and recognised. These men, who exist every where under various names, are found to be, according to ancient custom, Village *servants*, rather than Village Police. Whatever Police authority may exist in villages is centred in the landholders, or petty proprietors. These are the persons who, by the common law, and by long prescription, are really responsible for doing whatever may be emergently required in a case, until the action of the regular Police shall commence, and of rendering aid even after that action shall have commenced. It is to *them*, rather than to the Village servants, that we have a right to look for Police service. If the landholder be made to feel this responsibility, he will make such use of the Village servants as may be proper. But if the Village servants were unduly elevated, then the natural responsibility and authority of the landholders would be weakened. I am, therefore, *not* prepared, under existing circumstances in these Provinces, to advocate any thing like an organization or transformation of the Village servants into Village Police, or to interfere in their favor regarding their emoluments. They are really the servants of the Villages; their labour has its market value, and that is represented by the payments in kind, and the perquisites they receive. Their places must apparently be worth keeping, otherwise why have they

been retained from father to son, and why are they not abandoned at a time when every kind of labor is so much in demand? But if once the State begins to fix emoluments, or to do any thing beyond registering the *status quo ante*, then experience in these Provinces shews that the men will clamour for salaries. Then there would arise a charge of many lakhs of Rupees; which charge would have to be defrayed partly by the landholders, who would deem it a burden, and partly by the State in the shape of deductions from the Land Revenue assessment. Various steps have indeed, at various times, been taken in these Provinces in this direction. But I do not now propose to adopt any measure beyond that of recording the pre-existent rights and duties of Village servants, just as all other rights are recorded at the Settlement.

99. It will now be proper to note the result of the new Police system, so far as that can be known, during the first year of its operation.

100. In the first place the system *cannot* as yet be affirmed to have caused any diminution of crime, nor to have made any marked impression on the criminal classes. It has been already seen (in the Section which treats of Criminal Justice) that the Returns for the past year shew an increase in all kinds of crime. That crime has really increased need not necessarily be inferred. But at all events it would be premature to aver that the prevention or repression of crime has been appreciably improved as yet. In one important respect, namely, dacoitee or gang robbery, the Police have as yet failed to stop or even to check that crime, which has still continued as bad as ever. I incline to think that in the first instance criminals took advantage of the change, in distribution of out-posts and such like arrangements, to make depredations. During the present rainy season the crime ceases from stress of weather (except on the frontier); but during the cold season some systematic arrangement must be made with a view to the final extinction of dacoitee. It has been shewn how dacoitees have occurred from external causes beyond the control of the Police. Still such cases ought to be met and followed up by

Gang Robbery or Dacoitee.

the Police with spirit and energy. Now both on the Saugor and the Chutteesghur Frontiers instances have occurred of supineness or cowardice on their part, and one signal case occurred in which the Police themselves incited men to commit dacoitees with the secret intention of obtaining credit by capturing the dacoits. Of the general aggregate of these cases, only one-third were prosecuted to conviction. In two cases, however, whole gangs were captured. In one case a gang was followed up into the wild country on the Sumbulpore Frontier, and several of the robbers taken after armed resistance. Of murders and of highway robberies the Police detected and prosecuted successfully about one-half. Whether the increased number under the head of house-breaking and ordinary theft afford any proof of real increase in these crimes is doubtful. But the increased number of cases under the head of cattle-stealing is so far creditable to the Police as shewing that they have brought more of these cases to light. And, inasmuch as the real occurrences of cattle-stealing do

Offences against property.

greatly exceed any detection yet attempted, it is to be hoped that the number appearing in the Returns may become greater still. Again the increased number of receivers of stolen property brought to detection by the new Police redounds to its credit. In respect to the recovery of

stolen property, Rupees 58,191 or £5,819 were recovered by the Police in 1862, against Rupees 67,311 or £6,731 recovered by the old Police and the aggrieved parties together in 1861. This amount is equal to about one-third of the property represented to have been stolen, but the real aggregate value of property stolen can never be accurately known.

Total of cases brought to trial.

101. Of all the crimes and offences taken together, more cases were brought to trial in 1862 than in 1861, as follows :—

	Cases.	Persons.
1861	11,339	21,072
1862	12,372	22,556

The increase also was mainly in non-bailable offences, and this circumstance is also satisfactory. It is to be observed also that during the year under review the Police acted on the old law now repealed, which prohibited their interference in cases of theft without application from the aggrieved party, and were thus restrained from doing more than report the vast majority of thefts. The scope of their action in this respect has now been enlarged, and the result will, doubtless, be an increased number of thieves apprehended. Again of the persons brought to trial a greater proportion were convicted in 1862 than in 1861—70·29 per cent. of the whole tried being convicted in the latter year, and 63·74 per cent. in the former. All the above facts shew that the new Police were more successful in arresting and prosecuting criminals than the old. Still the want of detective power is one of the principal, perhaps the greatest, drawback in the new Police. The creation of a detective element must be a work of time, but as yet there is not much trace of it. On the whole the tendency of the facts is satisfactory, and seems to shew that a change for the better is setting in.

102. In its executive capacity (as distinguished from the repression and detection of crime) the conduct of the new Police, as a body, has

Executive Work of the Police.

been good. In drill, order, external discipline, the men have reached a fair proficiency. They know the use of their arms and the few exercises that are prescribed. They have guarded a daily average of 3,421 prisoners distributed over 16 Jails; they have given sentries to seventy-five Treasuries and Court Houses in the stations and in the interior of Districts; they have occupied 367 posts; they have patrolled about 7,640 miles of road; they have escorted (50) Fifty Lakhs of Rupees of Treasure. These varied duties they have performed with unquestionable efficiency.

103. Efforts have been made, with some success, to instruct the Police in Criminal

Education and Instruction of the Police.

Law and Procedure, and to diffuse a tincture of education even among the privates. The European Officers have passed good examinations in the prescribed tests. Normal Schools are established at four of the principal stations, where the Native Officers and selected privates may study the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure, and be examined by examiners appointed for that purpose. At the head-quarters of every District there is a School where privates may learn to read and write, and a School for the education of the sons of Police-men, and all these Schools are well attended.

104. The number of Police-men punished by the Magistrates during the year is as follows :—

	Fined.	Imprisoned.	Transported.	Hanged.	Total.
Chief Constables ...	3	3	...	...	6
Head Constables ...	11	6	...	...	17
Constables ...	19	40	1	1	61
	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	33	49	1	1	84
	—	—	—	—	—

Besides these, there have been 16 Chief Constables, 33 Head Constables and 219 Constables dismissed departmentally. In many cases these punishments were inflicted for bribery and corruption. The occurrence of such convictions confirms the impression that the new system possesses superior facilities for the detection and punishment of misconduct of the Police themselves. In respect to dismissals, it is to be noted that, at the outset, many men were admitted who proved unequal to the exigencies of the new system. It is to be hoped that dismissals will become less and less frequent. The consciousness of permanency and the hope of promotion by merit are essential to the popularity of the service.

105. The relations between the Police Department and the Magistracy have been ^{Satisfactory relations between the} uniformly good and honourable to both parties. ^{Police and the Magistrates.} Disputes and jealousies have been happily unknown. At first the Deputy Commissioners, supposing the Police to be an entirely separate and independent Department, misapprehended the extent of their own responsibility for the Police administration, and the degree of supervision required from themselves. These misapprehensions have been removed by the various instructions issued; and the Deputy Commissioners fully understand that the Police, though ^{Departmentally} independent, is still an instrument under the control of the Magistrates.

106. The Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners almost invariably report ^{Good character of the New Police.} well of the conduct and character of the new Police, and consider it to constitute an improvement over the old. This testimony, from authorities necessarily impartial and well informed, must carry considerable weight. So far as I can learn, it appears that the Police are now less oppressive and altogether more considerate towards the people than formerly. An improvement in all respects was indeed to be looked for by reason of the additional organization, the increased European supervision, and the advantages offered to every grade from the private upwards. If such improvement were not perceptible, there would be ground for disappointment. But it is satisfactory to know that there is no disappointment, and that reasonable anticipations are realized. Though I have stated the shortcomings of the new Police without sparing any, still I have tried to do justice to its merits. I do certainly, for one, believe in the excellence of the new system. Looking to the zeal and ability of the Inspector General (Colonel Taylor) and of his Officers, I anticipate that this system will be worked well; and that, if so worked, it will remedy existing deficiencies, and result eventually in complete success.

107. The orders of the Viceroy have been received for the abolition of the separate Thuggee Department in these Provinces, as in all other British Territories. Most of the special establishments belonging to that Department are either to be discharged, or incorporated with the regular Police. The excellent School of Industry at Jubbulpore, for the reformation of Thugs and the proper education of their children, is to be retained. The success of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, carried on through many years, has been so great, that the special Thuggee Agency can be dispensed with. It is right, however, to remember the immense debt of gratitude which Native society in these Provinces owes to that Department. It was within the limits of the Nerbudda country that Sir W. Sleeman first began those proceedings against the Thugs which have ended in the apparent extinction of that dreadful tribe. The gain thereby obtained in arresting the loss of innocent life, and in protecting the roads from the most awful and mysterious crimes, is great beyond estimation. The achievements of the Thuggee Department will be long and thankfully remembered by the people in these Provinces as among the happiest triumphs of British Rule. It is right that I should add that the present General Superintendent, Lieutenant-Colonel Hervey, has been very successful in his Departmental proceedings in this part of India, and has afforded cordial assistance to this administration.

SECTION IV.

JAILS.

108. In my last Report (paragraphs 156 to 158) I gave a general description of the Jails in these Provinces, to which description, there is, as yet, but little to be added. During the year under review, however, an Inspector of Prisons has been appointed. That Officer did not join till the year was half over; but he has inspected all the Jails in these Provinces. This measure has not, of course, been yet fruitful of results; but it has laid the foundation on which the future structure of reform will be raised.

109. In respect to Jail buildings within the year, the following operations have been carried out. A vacant Military Hospital at Nagpore has been fitted up and converted into an excellent Jail, holding two hundred prisoners, and the work-sheds of the old Jail in the city have been improved. Complete designs and estimates for a new Central Jail have been framed, and a carefully selected site has been prepared; it is hoped the work will be very shortly commenced. At Raepore designs and estimates have been prepared for a Central Jail for the Chutteesghur Division and the work has been commenced. At Belaspore (where the old Jail was nothing more than a hovel of the meanest kind) an old Military Hospital has been converted into an excellent Lock-up for fifty prisoners. At Sumbulpore a new Lock-up or small Jail has been designed and commenced. Thus the Chutteesghur Division (where formerly the Jails were of the worst description) is being provided with a new set of Prisons. At Chandah a temporary Jail has been constructed. At Mundla, a new Lock-up is being designed.

110. As a rule, the Jails are over-crowded; a result to which the abolition of flogging has partly contributed. The existing accommodation was calculated to be sufficient for 2,424 prisoners; whereas the strength on the 31st December 1862 amounted to 4,020 prisoners. Considering the state of the Jail buildings, this circumstance is likely to cause anxiety. The number of prisoners, too, appears to be on the increase: the number rose from 3,620 on 1st January 1862 to 4,031 on 1st January 1863.

111. The general average charge per head per annum for 1862 amounts to Rupees 41-10-4, or £13s. 3½d., which is somewhat less than the average for 1861, namely Rupees 42-9-6, or £4. 5s. 2½d. The decrease in 1862 is, however, really more than it seems, as the price of provisions rose considerably in that period. The average is, however, still too high; and it is to be hoped that the Inspector will succeed in effecting a reduction during the current year. As the first step in this direction, a proper scale of Dietary has been fixed, the former allowance having been in some cases excessive. It is to be borne in mind that the cost of guarding the prisoners will, until Jail buildings shall have been completed, be higher here than in older provinces.

112. The in-door labor system has been more strictly enforced than heretofore in most Jails. But at some stations, owing to the extreme scarcity of labor, the services of the prisoners for local works out of doors continue to be indispensable. In some Jails the number of prisoners detached for menial and miscellaneous duties, within the precincts of the Jail, was found to be excessive, tending to idleness and waste of time. This has been rectified.

113. It follows, from the above, that the system of Jail manufactures has not been thoroughly introduced. Besides the difficulty in respect to the attendance of prisoners at this kind of work, there is generally a deficiency of workshops, which want can only be gradually supplied. But its operation has been increased during the year in the principal Jails. The direct cash profits from the sale of Jail manufactures has amounted to 6,615 Rupees or £661; and the value of articles manufactured by prisoners for prison use is estimated at Rupees 13,300 or £1,330. The manufactures consist mainly of durree, carpets, blankets, cloths, horse gear, and the like. There are Paper Manufactures in the Nagpore and Jubbulpore Jails, and also Lithographic Presses, which are working successfully. Gardens are attached to nearly all the Jails, and some of them are in excellent order.

114. Out of 3,736 prisoners, there were 500 cases of recommitment, that is, prisoners who had been in Jail before, or one out of every seven. This is an unfavorable sign.

115. Some progress has been made in all the Jails in instructing the prisoners to read and write. These forced scholars have been examined by Officers of the Educational Department; 1,205 prisoners out of 3,736 are reported to be able to read or write.

116. The good behaviour system, whereby prisoners who have conducted themselves well are rewarded by mitigation of terms of their sentence, is being introduced; and Rules for that purpose are being framed.

117. Owing to the general want of cells, there has been but little solitary or separate confinement; and in the present state of the buildings the grouping of prisoners according to classes of crime is very imperfect.

Health of Prisoners.

118. That the general health of the prisoners has been good, will be seen from the following Return :—

Daily average number of prisoners in Jail.	Daily average percentage of sick.	Percentage of deaths during the year on daily average number of prisoners.
3,973.37	5.07	4.12

At the present time of writing, however, Cholera has made its appearance in three Jails.

119. The general conduct of the prisoners would appear to be good from the small returns of punishments inflicted. The number of escapes 47 (out of which 30 were recaptured) is large; but this is partly owing to the defectiveness of the Jail buildings.

120. At some stations the Civil Surgeons have undertaken the charge of the Jails, in subordination to the Deputy Commissioners, and have rendered good service in that capacity. I hope that in all cases a fixed scale of pecuniary allowance may be attached to the charge of the Jails. The Jail at Nagpore has been placed under the immediate control of the Inspector of Prisons.

CHAPTER IV.—REVENUE.

SECTION I.—LAND TAX.

121. In my last Report the Land Tax for the year 1862-63 was estimated at 52½ lakhs or £522,500. The demand, however, for the year has amounted to 53,51,400 Rupees, or £535,140, and the amount actually collected within the year to Rupees 53,46,553, or £534,655. The actual result is slightly above the estimate, and the difference, such as it is, appears on the right side. The Land Tax is flourishing; there has been no agricultural distress, and no important reduction of demand has been found necessary any where. On the other hand, the rates at which the Land Tax is fixed are known to be light. There is no difficulty whatever in collection; no coercive processes are ever resorted to; the only process required is the issue of notices to pay (dastuks), and these are diminishing yearly. Thus there is no drawback to the satisfaction with which a slight increase is to be regarded. The present figure is the highest which the Land Tax has ever reached in these Provinces. The prices of agricultural produce have risen during the year, and the exportation of grain from the Nerbudda Valley towards Bombay and from the Nagpore and Chutteesghur Country towards the Deccan has been considerable. These circumstances are favorable to the landholders in these Provinces.

122. In my last Report, paragraphs 174 to 191, the tenure of land in these Provinces was explained. The conclusion was that, for the most part, the villages or estates were held

Tenure of Land.

by farmers of the middle class, not large and not petty. These farmers are now being recognized as proprietors, so that generally each Village will belong to a single proprietor with tenants under him. These proprietors will hold a medium position, less than that of a large Zemindar, but above that of a peasant proprietor. Their proprietary rights in their respective estates will be in all respects absolute, subject only to the payment of Land Tax. The tenure (as it is about to be fully developed) has originated in circumstances of long existence; and it must be accepted for good or evil. But whatever other advantages it may or may not have it does so far benefit society, in that it strengthens and fosters a good middle class. There will be the tenant at will, the tenants with right of occupancy, the small proprietor, the Zemindar, the rural Chief; and the gradation will thus be complete. The class of village proprietors scattered all over the interior of the country may become an engine for good, inasmuch as their power is widely extended, and any beneficial influence successfully exerted upon them will be sure to extend itself throughout their estates. Thus they may become an useful link between the Government and the mass of the agricultural population.

123. But this present state of transition from farmer to proprietor is necessarily to them one of anxiety, which will only be quite dispelled when the settlement, now in progress, shall be completed. Every month's experience shows the desirability of bringing the settlement operations to a satisfactory completion; while this is pending the landholders refrain from expending the capital, or making the exertions which are necessary to improve their estates, or even to maintain existing cultivation at its proper standard. Moreover, until the terms of the settlement are finally declared, these people constantly evince unreasonable suspicion of the intentions of Government. Every effort has been made to elucidate to them the vast improvement in their condition and prospects; and in every District I have had large numbers of them assembled together and have explained the whole subject to them. In the present condition of these Provinces it is a measure of primary and fundamental importance to determine the property in land as a right in itself immutable, subject only to the payment of a moderate Land Tax fixed for long periods.

124. Within the year under review great efforts have been made to advance the settlement in all Districts of these Provinces. The operations have been commenced *ab initio* in seven Districts within the year; in the remaining ten Districts they have been proceeded with vigorously. Thus the settlement is in progress in all the seventeen Districts of these Provinces. Three new Settlement Officers (Civil Servants) have been appointed, and five Deputy Commissioners have been (by the appointment of substitutes) relieved of their District duties, so that they might devote themselves to the settlement. Thirteen Assistants and Extra Assistants (including Uncovenanted European and Native) have been employed in deciding settlement cases, and subordinate Officials to the number of about 600 have been engaged in the work.

125. In order that the stages in the work—such as the demarcation of boundaries, the field measurement, the compilation of statistics, the registration of rights, the method of investigating tenures, and the like, might be arranged according to the best experience with an

uniform practice and procedure, in order that the various Establishments might be apportioned to the several branches of work in the most economical manner; and in order that the work itself might be abridged and shorn of all superfluities. A special Officer was, under the sanction of the Supreme Government, deputed to inspect all the settlements. This Officer, Captain Hector Mackenzie, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, was thus deputed, and visited the Settlement Offices in every District (save Chutteesghur); and, after a lengthened examination, it is hoped that great improvements in system have been effected, and much economy introduced.

126. Previously to the year under review, the operations had for some years been confined chiefly to the measurement of the land; an essential preliminary which had generally been well performed. In the Nagpore District the assessment of a small portion had been declared; but in no other part of these Provinces had any assessments of the Land Tax itself been made. Considering, then, that the field measurement had been made to a large extent every where, the first care during the working season of 1862-63 has been to compile and collate the masses of available statistics, and to frame the assessments of the Land Tax. To this object the energies of every Settlement Officer have been directed. The work necessarily occupies some little time, inasmuch as the Assessing Officer must visit every village, or nearly every village which is to be assessed. The result is that the assessments are now being framed and brought out in eleven Districts. During the current recess season, which terminates in October, the following assessment will be declared :—

Districts.	Total Villages assessed.	Total Revenue assessed.	
		Rupees.	£.
Saugor	675	1,69,597	16,959
Dumoh	686	1,46,130	14,613
Jubbulpore	2,435	4,71,251	47,425
Nursingpore	611	1,90,780	19,078
Hoshungabad	472	85,039	8,503
Baitool	1,390	1,39,298	13,929
Sconee	737	1,27,241	12,724
Chindwarra	220	38,393	3,839
Nagpore	1,756	6,01,987	60,193
Wurda	955	3,86,129	38,612
Bhundara	491	1,20,774	12,077
Total ...	10,461	24,79,569	2,47,956

The aggregate represents nearly half the Land Revenue of these Provinces as having

been assessed. This is among the most important of all the operations undertaken by this Administration during the year under review.

127. These proceedings enable me to state the rates per acre at which the Land Tax in these Provinces is to fall. In the Saugor District the average rate per cultivated acre will be—

Average rates of Assessment.			Rs. As. P.			£ s. d.		
In Dumoh	...	...	0	10	0	0	1	3
In Nursingpore	...	...	0	15	0	0	1	10½
In Seonee	...	...	0	9	0	0	1	1½
In Nagpore	...	...	0	12	0	0	1	6
In Jubbulpore	...	...	1	4	0	0	2	6
In Hoshungabad	...	...	0	8	0	0	1	0
In Baitool	...	...	0	8	0	0	1	0
In Wurda	...	...	0	10	0	0	1	3
In Chindwarra	...	...	0	9	0	0	1	1½
In Bhundara	...	...	0	12	0	0	1	6

It may be, without doubt, affirmed that these rates are moderate, representing only a small proportion of the value of the gross produce, and leaving a large margin to the landholder for his own profit and for the improvement of his estate.

128. The period over which the limitation of the Government demand, according to the new assessment, is to extend is thirty years for all districts alike. This has been sanctioned by Government. It has also been recommended that the boon of a permanent settlement, that is the limitation of the Government demand in perpetuity, should be conceded to those landholders who might have brought their estates to a high state of cultivation. The Government have decided that, after the lapse of ten years, from the commencement of the new settlement, and therefore even within the period of that settlement, those landholders who may be thought worthy of the concession, and who may desire a perpetual limitation of the Government demand, may have their assessments revised with a view to such limitation in perpetuity being declared.

129. Second only in importance to the declaration of assessment is the determination of proprietary right, as already described. This has been judicially done in 5,820 villages up to 1st July. In all the Districts taken together there are hundreds of these important cases being decided every month. In the cases thus decided the farmer is placed out of suspense by being declared proprietor, and can then, with confidence, set about improving his estate.

130. During the year also 16,365 cases of rent-free* tenures have been investigated. Some 19,881 villages have had their boundaries marked off, and 17,203 villages have been measured up field by field, including estates measured in previous years, and also those measured in the current; there must now be some 43,000 square miles of cultivated

* These are claims to hold the land free of Land Tax, and should more properly be called Revenue-free.

and inhabited country in these Provinces measured up field by field, and piece by piece.

131. The Revenue Authorities decided 5,031 suits for rent in 1862-63 against 4,156 in 1861-62. These will in future be decided judicially under Act X. of 1859 by the Regular Courts.

Suits for Rent.

132. A set of Rules to check the apportionment of waste lands, to which no reasonable claim could be substantiated, has been framed, and obtained the approval of the Viceroy. Without these precautions, there is apprehension that many square miles, as yet of unknown value, might be inadvertently allotted to village landholders. These men would, if unchecked, claim quantities of waste which they had never even seen or trodden, and with which they could do nothing. But while the just rights of the State are guarded, the rights of individuals in respect to grazing, to pasturage, to wood cutting and the like are carefully respected. All special claims are heard; and even where no right is proved, a liberal allowance of waste is made in proportion to the cultivated land.

Apportionment of Waste Lands.

133. In my last Report, paragraph 190, it was mentioned that tenant right is being protected, and that cultivators are having their hereditary title (involving right of occupancy) examined and recognized.

Tenant Right.

134. The body of Native Village Accountants (Putwarees) are receiving in the Settlement Department the best practical education in their duties.

Village Accountants.

135. In order that the Settlement Department might be instructed in its duties, all the former orders issued by various authorities at various times have been collected, and selections made; to these supplementary orders on fresh points have been added, and the whole having been framed into a complete Settlement Code have been submitted to the Viceroy for sanction. The Code comprises not only the principal matters relating to procedure of the settlement, but also to the various rights, interests, privileges and responsibilities, which this great operation creates, as affecting all classes of the agricultural community.

Settlement Code.

136. The status and rights of the large Zemindars, mentioned in paragraph 191 of my last Report, have been specially enquired into. I have myself seen them all, and visited most of their estates. A special Report on the subject will shortly be submitted to Government.

The large Zemindars.

137. In my last Report, paragraph 199, the reasons were explained why a special Commissioner is needed to superintend the settlement operations. During this last season, as already stated, the settlements have in all districts (save Chutteesghur) been inspected by an Officer specially deputed for that purpose, and great advantage has been derived thereby. But the experience thus gained has shewn more completely than ever how much a permanent supervising Officer is needed to secure uniformity of practice; adaptation of all establishments to the economical and prompt performance of work; abridgment of unnecessary

Special Settlement Commissioner.

business; and due consideration of all rights and interests to be dealt with. For these objects the Viceroy has recently been pleased to sanction the appointment of a Settlement Commissioner, who will strictly supervise all the Settlement operations throughout the Central Provinces. The constant scrutiny which will thus be maintained will not only cause the work to be better done, and the enquiries to be more complete, but will also repay the cost of the special inspection by the economies that will be enforced.

138. In my last Report, paragraph 206, the necessity of examining and repairing the numerous tanks of various sizes in the Nagpore Province was explained. Since then an Officer has been appointed as Superintendent of Irrigation with a small Establishment of Native Surveyors. During the season of 1862-63 about 1,550 tanks in the Nagpore Province have been examined. Of the smaller ones many, indeed most, were found to be in good order. Among the larger ones many were found to be in need of repair. In some cases the repair was undertaken by the people themselves; in many cases they were allowed an advance from Government to help in defraying the cost, and to be repaid hereafter by annual instalments; and in some special cases assistance was given from Local Funds. The total sum for repair of tanks granted by advances and from Local Funds during the year amounts to Rupees 38,737 or £3,873. Several important sites for possible future tanks or lakes have been discovered, as also the remains of old tanks in the depth of the jungles, either left unfinished by their authors, or else neglected for ages, and now abandoned without even the faintest tradition as to when, how, or by whom, they were made.

SECTION 11.—OTHER TAXES.

SALT TAX, EXCISE, STAMPS, &c.

139. The mode in which the Salt Tax is levied in these Provinces was described in my last Report, paragraphs 209 to 215, and I need not repeat what is there explained. For the year 1861-62 the total collections under this head amounted to Rupees 9,95,290 or £99,529. For the year under review 1862-63, they amounted to Rupees 12,25,431 or £122,543, showing an increase over the preceding year of Rupees 2,30,141 or £23,011. This increase, amounting to 2½ lakhs of Rupees (£22,500), must be in part owing to improved management and increased consumption. But it is also owing in part to the Districts of Hoshungabad and Baitool and part of Narsingpore District having been brought under taxation for the first time during 1862-63. These Districts were formerly exempted virtually. But by local arrangements they are now made to pay the same Salt Tax as their neighbours, and the receipts from them have, during the last year, 1862-63, amounted to Rupees 1,05,051 or £10,505. The unnecessary immunity enjoyed by the Town of Saugor has also been abolished within the year, and that has caused an increase to the revenue.

140. The rate of duty at three Rupees or six shillings per maund of 82 lbs., which has been fixed uniformly with that of the North-Western Provinces, is somewhat high for

these Provinces, and is in some places complained of. So far as the interests of these Provinces are concerned, there would be no objection to the duty being lowered ; but this could not be effected while the North-Western Provinces' rate remains as at present, inasmuch as uniformity is indispensable.

141. At present the duty is levied on two lines : one called the Imperial and one the Local. The manner in which these two lines are connected with each other is shewn in the annexed Sketch Map. It would be desirable to have, if possible, one line that should follow the outer limit of these Provinces on their Western and South-Western Frontiers. I have recommended that this arrangement be tried ; if it should succeed, there would be considerable economy in the cost of collection ; which now amounts to 23½ per cent. on the gross yield for the Imperial line, and 9½ per cent. for the Local line. There would still remain Eastern Nagpore or Chutteesghur, which must always have a special line of its own.

142. The excise on spirits amounted to Rupees 8,01,340, or £80,184 in 1861-62, and to Rupees 6,61,323 or £66,132 in 1862-63, shewing a decrease on the latter of Rupees 1,40,517 or £14,051.

The decrease is owing to the introduction of the Sudder Distillery system into the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts. The old system, which farmed out to the highest bidder the exclusive privilege of selling liquor, was objectionable ; as tending to artificially encourage drinking, and as raising up a class of men under direct Government patronage whose interest it must be to diffuse a taste for spirits among the people. Whatever the theory may have been, the practical effect of this system in these Provinces was to render liquor extremely cheap, and to place it within the reach of even the poorest classes. The new method (called the Sudder Distillery system) withholds all such encouragement, and merely prescribes certain places where alone liquor may be distilled by those who choose to do so, and removed only on payment of a fixed rate of duty by licensed vendors. The effect of this is to enable the fiscal authorities to maintain the duty at the highest rate possible, without giving rise to smuggling. The tendency of these measures is to diminish consumption, and yet to obviate any serious fiscal loss by raising the maximum of revenue on the minimum of spirits. The object of the change, however, is not to increase revenue, but to obviate the moral objections to which the old system was justly open. If, in order to effect such a reform, some loss of excise revenue should be incurred, the sacrifice will not be material.

143. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts the new system had caused no appreciable loss of revenue in the best populated Districts. But in the Hill Districts (Seonee, Mundla and Baitool) the excise revenue has very greatly decreased. The manner in which the decrease has occurred is somewhat remarkable. Those hilly regions are chiefly inhabited by Gonds and also by other tribes of similar character, such as Gowlees, Mehrahs, Purdhans, and the like. In the present generation these people, and especially the Gonds, are notoriously addicted to liquor ; and it is apprehended that they are degenerating, perhaps decreasing in numbers, and lapsing into savagery. Yet it has been often asserted that in a former generation they were not quite such drunkards, and were a somewhat finer race ; and that since the introduction of British rule their habits of inebriation have become aggravated. That the Gonds of former ages were vastly superior to their descendants of

the present day is evident from the traces which survive of the power of former Gond Dynasties.

144. That the consumption of spirits has, in some way, been unduly stimulated, is inferrible from the Excise Revenue in these particular places. In Districts which are so poor and wild, that but little Land Revenue could be collected from them, there has been realized a considerable excise on spirits. So that it would seem that liquor was one of the principal articles of consumption. This may be seen as follows :—

District.	Land Revenue.		Excise on Spirits.	
	Rupees.	£.	Rupees.	£.
Seonee	1,36,156	13,645	54,875	5,457
Mundla	45,586	4,558	24,132	2,413
Baitool	1,40,732	11,073	59,052	5,905

It is, indeed, certain that, for many years, the Excise Contractors have hawked about their spirits with unhappy success among the Gond population. I may cite the following instance as one out of many. I derive this instance from the authority of my Secretary Captain Mackenzie, when recently employed on special duty. This Officer writes thus :—

“ A Native Officer of the Salt Customs in the Seonee District told me a specific instance of the power of the Abkaree or Government license-holders over the Gonds. He said that in the course of one of his tours, having deviated from his line of beat, he came upon a kind of open-air Council or gathering of the Gonds in the depths of the Forest. There was apparently some excitement; and, on the Customs Officer showing himself, one of the party immediately made towards him, and appealed to him to procure a solution of the difficulty in his favor. The difficulty was this: The Gond had been, or was about to be, married. It was the custom for a certain amount of liquor to be taken on such occasions from the license-holder. But some dispute had arisen on this particular occasion in regard either to the quantity or the price. The Gond, when encouraged to speak out by the Customs Official, stoutly maintained that he did not want the liquor at all. It was, doubtless, customary to take a certain quantity on these occasions, but the terms which the license-holder now wished to impose were too hard. There was the licensee-holder in the midst, and before him were the earthen pots of liquor which was about to be forced upon these poor simple savages.

“ Among others, Ramdeen, the well known landholder of Shahpore in the Baitool District, told me that the sway of the license-holders over the Gonds was little short of absolute. He held the farm of several Forest villages, and had, of course, full means of

" knowing the manner in which the license-holders used the influence they had acquired. But although, as he assured me, that influence sometimes took the form of cruelty, so completely were the Gonds subject to it, that he could never obtain information on such points direct from those Gonds who most suffered from it."

145. To illustrate the subject further, I may observe that the Gonds are known to be in the habit of bartering the produce of their lands for liquor. A dealer will come to these people and take timber, or fuel, or lac, or other articles; and pay for them not in money, but in spirits. Again, I have heard it said by Executive Officers on the new road between Jabulpore and Nagpore, that the Gonds, who form gangs of workmen, and who receive large wages, spend the greater part of their earnings in drink. Further in many of the Gond villages the aspect is as follows: In the depth of the Forest there are a few wood and straw huts of the meanest kind. In the midst of these there is a house of a better description than the others, with a respectable enclosure, indicating the existence of superior resources. At its door there are sitting some people half naked, with stupified visages and glaring eyes, the victims of drinking. This is the spirit shop kept by a person who holds a Government license and monopoly. Sometimes the Liquor Vendor would buy up the scanty property of these wretched people, and having absorbed or exhausted one hamlet would move on to another. These shops have now disappeared, or greatly decreased in numbers, owing to the enhanced price resulting from the new system.

146. The effect at present is to greatly diminish drinking among the Gonds. This change is attested by various authorities who are in a position to have good information on the subject. Among them may be cited Captain Thomson, Deputy Commissioner of Seonee, who, from the position of his District, probably knows more about the Hill people than any other Civil Officer in these Provinces. This Officer writes, referring to the effect of the new or Sudder Distillery system:—

" As a rule, I think that the liquor-drinking classes have given up drinking. Every landholder whom I have spoken to on the subject, and even the drinking classes themselves and the spirit dealers, have all told me so. I should say, most undoubtedly, that illicit manufacture to any extent has not yet been resorted to by the people. The landholders particularly rejoice in this state of things, as it saves them from the piecemeal theft of grain and other articles which was formerly so extensively resorted to by their servants who exchanged it for liquor. They declare also that the drinking classes are much better for the change; that, instead of spending 20 or 30 Rupees (£2 or 3) a year in liquor, they have been able to keep the money to clothe and feed their families "

147. The following testimony is offered by Captain Pearson, Superintendent of Forests, whose employment brings him in frequent contact with these people. This Officer writes:—

" I think that the Sudder Distillery system works excellently well, and keeps the Gonds out of liquor. They really get little or none now, and themselves fully acknowledge the benefit of being without it. By the old system it was forced down their

"throats. It was grievous to see the way they were going to ruin" * * *. I believe "that much smuggling will not take place, I see more of the Gonds than most people" * * *, and I always grieved over the way in which these people were being liquored off "the face of the earth."

148. Again, in his last Forest Report, Captain Pearson writes thus regarding the Southern part of the Baitool District:—

"The landholders say that the cause of this emigration to Berar is partly the facility "with which liquor is procured there * * *. There is not a Gond, whom I have "spoken to, who does not acknowledge how thankful they are that they are no longer able "to obtain ardent spirits. Heretofore custom has obliged a Gond to get drunk on every "occasion of ceremony, and the women were as bad as the men * * *. The change "has, no doubt, been rendered much more easy by the prohibition to fell teak timber, "which was commonly paid for in spirits. *And I am sure that the great instruments in "promoting the use of ardent spirits were the timber dealers."*

149. It may appear strange that the Gonds, missing their accustomed supply, do not resort to illicit manufacture; and should be deterred therefrom by a mere prohibition. But experience in another Department, namely that of Forest Conservancy, has shown these Hill people to be naturally fearful of disobeying orders issued by authority. Again it may be that they are not utterly addicted to drinking; and that, since the withdrawal of temptation offered by the contractors, they do not care to make any great effort to obtain liquor. And further the landholders of other castes, who employ them largely as farm tenants and labourers, are strongly in favor of the change. Still the rise of illicit manufacture is a thing to be apprehended. There will be many ways of guarding against it. But even if it were to arise, that would be a lesser evil than the demoralization of the Hill people by the direct operation of our fiscal system.

150. I have recommended the introduction of the system into the Nagpore Province. In the well inhabited tracts there is the probability that it will diminish consumption, but increasing the taxation upon the quantity consumed will maintain the Excise Revenue. In the wild and hilly tracts it will, by removing extraneous temptation, so far check consumption as to cause a falling off in the excise. But such loss would be matter for no regret in consideration of the justice of the change and its good effect upon the habits of the people. In that case, however, additional precautions against illicit manufacture will have to be taken.

151. The Income Tax collections amount to Rupees 4,81,257 or £43,125 for 1862-63, against Rupees 4,00,055 or £40,005 in 1861-62.

Income Tax.

It was to have been expected that, instead of an increase, there would be a decrease in 1862-63 by reason of the remission of the tax upon smaller incomes. The increase now shown in the collections has arisen, not from the assessment being enhanced, but from the balances of former years having been realized. For some time there was, at Nagpore itself, some remissness in the collection of the tax; this has now been remedied.

152. The old *paudree* or House Tax in the Nagpore Province, an impost sanctioned by long usage, has been carefully revised and assessed. The last assessments amount to Rupees 2,03,015 or £20,301.

153. The Stamp Revenue realized under the operation of the new Stamp Law (Act X. of 1862) has amounted to Rupees 3,59,799 or £35,979, being an increase of Rupees 97,330 or £9,773 over the realizations of 1861-62, which amounted to Rupees 2,62,469 or £26,246. The new Law has caused a great extension in the sale of Stamps. The sale much depends upon the number of Vendors whom the Authorities may succeed in establishing. There are now established Vendors,—official 49, non-official 454.

154. The Sugar Tax in these Provinces belongs to two categories :—

First.—The Tax levied on the Imperial Line on sugar passing from Hindoostan to Bombay and the Deccan amounted in 1861-62 to Rupees 1,50,028 or £15,002, but has fallen in 1862-63 to Rupees 1,00,152 or £10,015. This decrease is attributed to a mere fluctuation of trade caused by the absorption of all available carriage on the Bombay route for the cotton traffic.

Second.—The Local Tax levied on home-grown saccharine produce, amounting to Rupees 75,973 or £7,597, was found to be injurious in its operation; and it has been now abolished with the sanction of the Supreme Government.

155. The Opium Revenue has amounted to Rupees 18,176 or £1,817 in 1862-63 against Rupees 20,401 or £2,040 in the previous year. This is raised by local taxation. The questions connected with the Opium Revenue of these Provinces have been fully examined within the year. It is not desired to foster the growth of opium for local consumption. But it is found that raw opium is produced in the Baitool, Nagpore and Warda Districts; and is carried in considerable quantities to Indore, and there having been made up and weighed in the established scales, is sent to Bombay for exportation to China. But the Baitool opium, if sent to Indore to be weighed for Bombay, has to make a long and unnecessary circuit. If scales were established at Nagpore, such opium could be more conveniently sent by direct route to Bombay; and it seems probable that if such facilities near at hand were offered, many parts of the Nagpore District would grow opium for exportation *via* Bombay. The sanction of the Supreme Government for the establishment of scales at Nagpore has been obtained.

156. The levy of a Tobacco Tax in these Provinces was contemplated, and arrangements with that view were commenced. But considerable difficulties became apparent; and a full Report having been submitted, it was decided by the Supreme Government to abandon the intended impost altogether.

157. The gross collections of Forest Revenue amounted in 1862-63 to Rupees 60,843 or £6,084 against Rupees 64,302 or £6,430 in 1861-62.

Forest and Miscellaneous Revenues.

158. The Miscellaneous Revenues, exclusive of all the above items, amounted to Rupees 226,483 or £22,648 in 1862-63, against Rupees 1,60,400 or £16,040 of the preceding year.

SECTION III.

TOTAL REVENUES.

Total Revenue increasing.

159. The following Abstract will shew the actual Imperial Revenue for 1862-63, as compared with those of 1861-62 :—

		1862-63.	1861-62.
Land Revenue	... ..	53,51,400	53,18,997
Abkaree	... ..	6,61,323	8,01,840
Salt and Customs	... ..	14,26,062	12,30,686
Stamps	... ..	3,59,790	2,62,460
Income Tax	... ..	4,00,055	4,31,257
Forest Revenue	... ..	60,843	64,302
Miscellaneous Sayer	... ..	2,26,483	1,60,400
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Rupees	... ..	84,85,065	82,69,951
		<hr/>	<hr/>
£	... ..	848,596	826,995
		<hr/>	<hr/>

It may be said that there is a general tendency to increase, and that the Revenues in these Provinces are flourishing.

CHAPTER V.—EDUCATION.

160. In my last Report, Chapter IV., I adverted, generally, to the condition of Education in these Provinces as it then was. It was shewn, in regard to the component parts of the Central Provinces, that in the late Saugor and Nerbudda Territories there was a system of State Education imperfectly adopted after the model of the North-Western Provinces, and inferior to the system actually existing in the North-West; that in the Districts of the late Nagpore Province there had been no State Education at all; that in Sumbulpore and its Dependencies there existed only one School; that, in short, more than half of these Provinces were without education at all, and that the remainder possessed an incomplete system only. Since the submission of the last Report an Educational system has been organized and established, applicable uniformly to the whole country. I have now to shew how this system has been framed, and how far its results have been attained.

161. A Director of Public Instruction has been appointed to control the whole Educational machinery and system. He has his Head Quarters at Nagpore, and is in direct communication with the Chief Commissioner. The country has, for Educational purposes, been divided into three Circles—namely, the Northern, comprising the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, with Head Quarters at Jubbulpore; the Southern, comprising the Districts of the Nagpore Province

Proper, with Head Quarters at Nagpore itself; the Eastern, comprising the Districts of Chutteesghur, Sumbulpore and Upper Godavery, with Head Quarters at Raepore. Over each Circle there is appointed an Inspector; of the three Inspectors two are European Officers and one a Native. Under the supervision of the Officers thus constituted, the direct administrative control of all Government Schools (with certain exceptions), and the inspection of all private and indigenous Schools, which may agree to be inspected by Government, are entrusted to the ordinary Civil Authorities,—that is, to the District Officers (or Deputy Commissioners as they are termed),—and under them, to the Officers in charge of Sub-divisions (termed Tehseeldars). The exceptions above mentioned are Colleges, Normal Schools, Schools of a superior class at Head Quarters of Divisions and Book Depôts. All these Institutions are under the direct administration of the Director and his Circle Inspectors. In order to assist the Civil Authorities in the performance of their Educational duties, there is appointed in each District an Educational Officer (Native) termed District Inspector, who is subordinate to the Civil Authority (Deputy Commissioner), and inspects all the Schools within that District.

162. Of Educational Institutions there are the following kinds:—

Colleges.—One High School at Saugor, with a College Department.

District or Zillah Schools,—at the Head Quarters of each District.

Normal Schools,—for the training of School Masters at certain Central Stations.

Book Depôts,—at the Head Quarters of each Circle of Inspection.

Aided Schools,—that is Schools receiving aid under the Grant-in-aid Rules, existing in various places.

Town Schools,—at all the Towns, great and small, in the interior of the country.

Village Schools,—at all the principal Villages in the interior.

Indigenous and Private Schools, either now existing, or to be gradually founded, in Towns and Villages all over the country.

Under the administration of the Director and the Circle Inspectors.

Under the administration or supervision of the Civil Authorities, subject to the general control of the Educational Department.

163. For the support of the machinery thus sketched, the funds are derived from four sources—*first*, the Annual State grant; *second*, the cess levied at the rate of one per cent. on the Land Revenue; *third*, voluntary private subscriptions and contributions; *fourth*, fees levied from the parents of the children.

164. Previously to the year under report, 1862-63, the educational grant for the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts amounted annually to Rupees 48,000 or £4,800; and

the cost of the School in Sumbulpore amounted to about Rupees 2,000 or £200 per annum; so that the total State expenditure on education used to amount to Rupees 50,000 or £5,000 per annum. When the Nagpore Province was brought, for the first time, under State Education in 1862, the Government expenditure rose from Rupees 50,000 to Rupees 1,00,000 (one lakh) or £10,000; and this latter was the amount actually expended in that year. For the current year, 1863-64, the amount budgetted for amounts to Rupees 1,73,624 or £17,362.

165. The one per cent. cess, above-mentioned, is levied by agreements made with the landholders at the assessment of the Land Revenue, the percentage being taken upon the amount so assessed. The cess, therefore, rests on a firm basis, and is a certain source of income. Its amount, in these Provinces, stands at Rupees 51,004 or £5,100 per annum. It has been levied throughout the whole country, for the first time, during the year 1862-63. The third source, consisting of voluntary subscriptions and contributions, exists under a great variety of forms; the aggregate must be considerable, but it cannot be stated exactly, and indeed can never be estimated. Fees also are systematically realized in all Government Schools; their amount during the first year, 1862-63, has aggregated only Rupees 2,500 or £250, but it will increase yearly. The Book Depôts also form but a small ultimate charge to the State, inasmuch as the books are sold to Masters, scholars and others requiring them at a moderate discount.

166. Such being the Institutions to be supported, and such the means of support, I have to note that the cost of the High School, the District or Zillah Schools, of the Town Schools, of the Normal Schools, of the Book Depôts, of the grants-in-aid, and of the General Departmental Establishment, is defrayed from the State grant; whereas the cost of the Village Schools is defrayed from the one per cent. cess.

167. It is now necessary to note what was actually effected, upon these principles, up to the 30th April 1863, as shewn by the Returns; premising, however, that that status has been rapidly changing for the better during every subsequent month, and will continue so changing. On the 30th April 1863, then, there were Schools and scholars as follows:—

Description of Schools.	Northern Circle, (Saugor and Ner. budda.)		Southern Circle, (Nagpore.)		Eastern Circle, (Chutteeoghur.)		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Colleges, High School with Col- lege Department	1	272	0	0	0	0	1	272
Normal Schools	4	107	3	51	2	32	9	180
District or Zillah Schools	2	280	4	456	2	227	8	963
Aided Schools	3	456	4	607	0	0	7	1,063
Town Schools	25	1,681	37	1,511	0	368	71	3,560
Village Schools	309	6,816	22	411	7	237	338	7,464
Indigenous Schools under in- spection	525	4,475	210	3,386	0	0	735	7,811
Total	869	11,087	280	6,402	20	604	1,169	21,353
Book Depôts	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0

This gives a total of 1,169 Schools and 21,353 Scholars actually existing on 30th April. What the increased numbers may be up to date cannot, of course, be stated. But of the above, it is to be observed that in the Northern Circle (Saugor and Nerbudda) the 309 Village Schools have, within the year, been entirely re-constituted, so as to be almost new Schools; while the indigenous Schools have been brought under inspection for the first time within the year. The entire return for the Southern and Eastern Circles (Nagpore and Chutteesghur) is almost entirely new. Then it is to be remembered that the new machinery could not be brought into play till the year was half expired; therefore this result, such as it may be, is the work of six months.

168. Since the 30th April, however, the date of these Returns, the system has been growing. Accordingly, the Schools which are being or immediately will be provided, may be as follows for the several Circles :—

Description of Schools.	Northern Circle, (Saugor and Nerbudda.)	Southern Circle, (Nagpore.)	Eastern Circle, (Chutteesghur.)	Total.
High School, with College Department ...	1	...	...	1
Normal Schools ...	4	3	2	9
District or Zillah Schools ...	2	4	2	8
Aided Schools ...	3	4	...	7
Town Schools ...	40	49	14	103
Village Schools ...	309	146	41	496
Total ...	359	206	59	624
Book Depôts ...	1	1	1	3

This will give a total of 627 Institutions connected with Government for the whole of these Provinces, of which 360 would belong to the late Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and 267 to the late Nagpore Districts with Sumbulpore. This may be termed (with the exception, perhaps, of the aided Schools) the regular Establishment of Government Schools for these Provinces.

169. There would remain the indigenous and private Schools under Government inspection. The number to which these Schools will amount cannot be accurately stated; it is to be hoped that they will increase indefinitely. But so far as can be known at present, the following numbers may be reckoned on approximately :—

Indigenous and Private Schools under Government inspection.

Northern Circle, (Saugor and Nerbudda) ...	612
Southern Circle, (Nagpore) ...	210
Eastern Circle, (Chutteesghur and Sironcha) ...	82
Total ...	854

Total number of Schools.

170. The total number of Schools, either supported by Government or indigenous will stand as follows :—

Circles.	Government Schools.	Private and Indigenous.	Total.
Northern Circle, (Saugor and Nerbudda)	359	612	971
Southern Circle, (Nagpore)	206	210	416
Eastern Circle, (Chutteesghur and Sironcha)	59	32	91
Total	624	854	1,478

Some of these Schools are just commenced, or are about to be commenced shortly, or are in a state of development, that no accurate Estimate of the future number of pupils can be given. But if an average of 30 scholars be assumed, and this is but a fair average, then the number of scholars may reach to 44,400.

171. Now if the above result, which is all that can be hoped for at present from the combined efforts of the State and the people, be taken absolutely, it may appear considerable. But if it be compared with the actual requirements of the country, then the vastness of the need and the inadequacy of the means will be painfully manifest. There are 40 towns and 17,991 villages in these Provinces. With all our efforts we can only manage 1,478 Schools of all kinds, that is, one School to every 12 towns or villages. How very small a proportion does the number of Schools bear to the number of villages! Again, if the population be assumed at eight millions, and the number of scholars of every kind at 44,400, then how very small is the proportion of educated youth to the mass of the people. Then if it be remembered that even these Schools will, for some time, be very indifferent, and will shed but a feeble light, and that beyond their range all will continue to be darkness, the prospect is indeed chequered with light and shade.

172. For the establishment of Schools, the first care has everywhere been to train Masters as professional persons. It may be difficult for any one who has not seen these Provinces to imagine the utter dearth there is of indigenous scholastic agency. There are really no School-masters, of even a humble kind, to be got anywhere. They must either be obtained from other Provinces, or else be trained on the spot. Before a School can be opened, the Master must be trained. And even when facilities for training and permanent prospects are offered, candidates are not so numerous as might be expected, for the profession of School-master is not highly esteemed. Indeed, there exists a sort of prejudice upon the subject, which it will take some time to remove entirely. The fundamental step, then, has been to establish Normal Schools, and thus to train Masters for the Town Schools and Village Schools. There now exist Normal Institutions at Saugor,

Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, Nagpore, Bhundara, Chanda, Raepore and Sumbulpore. From these, since their formation a few months ago, there have been already discharged about 84 men fairly trained and qualified for Masterhips in Town and Village Schools; and they have been despatched to the interior to practice their calling there. There are now about 190 such students in all, and of these a certain number will be similarly despatched to the interior duly qualified, every six months, or even three months.

173. Another fundamental measure is the erection of School-buildings, which of course, are needed everywhere. School-houses are being built, or are built, at Seetabuldee (Nagpore), Sangor, Chanda, Bhundara, Seonee, Banteak, Oomrair, Raepore, at the Cotton Marts of Hingunghat, Wurrora, Deolee, Nachengzon, Arvee, and many other minor places. Book Depôts are being built at Nagpore and Raepore. These buildings are defrayed partly from the Government grant, partly from the one per cent. cess fund, and partly from private subscriptions. In the interior, also, the landholders and other rural Chiefs are frequently induced to erect School-houses on their estates. Up to this time it is known that 20 Chiefs and landholders are building, or have undertaken to build, School-houses. In several instances individuals have contributed handsome subscriptions; and those who thus contribute receive honor from the Local Authorities.

174. The Masters of the private and indigenous Schools are, of course, very inferior men. But indifferent as they are, they may, with care and patience, be better than nothing, and that is all. If cared for, they will give a few feeble rays of light in their neighbourhood, until the time shall have come when regular Village Schools can be established everywhere. It has been seen that our means will admit of our providing Schools for only a small proportion of villages; and even if we had the means of establishing more Schools, we could not find trained Masters for them. Thus all that can be done in many cases is to improve gradually the existing rude machinery. At present the indigenous Schools are operated upon in this wise:—They are visited by an Educational Inspector; if they agree to teach our books, and follow our system as nearly as they can, the Master receives a small retaining fee and a present of books; and the inspection visits are frequently and regularly made. A large number of the indigenous Schools do thus agree, and are indeed only too glad to come under inspection. Of course they will never become as good as our own Schools, but they will become improved.

175. Efforts have been made, with more or less of success, to induce the Chiefs and principal landholders to found and maintain Schools for their people, and before long every man of this class will, probably, be persuaded to join the cause. The large Zemindars on the Chutteesghur Frontier are all preparing to establish Schools of their own. The most notable instances are, the Rajah of Deor (the representative of the Bhonslas), who is setting up a School in his own Palace in Nagpore, and has undertaken to maintain thirteen Schools on his estates in the neighbourhood; the Rajah of Bustar, who has set up a School at Jugdulpore, in the heart of his wild and remote territory; the Rajah of Sonepore, who

has an English and Ooriya School on the banks of the Mahanuddy; and the Zemindar of Abiree, who has founded a School in the interior of the Godavery District.

176. As there does not yet exist any class from which the superior employés of the Educational Department could be drawn, it is necessary to obtain men from neighbouring Provinces,

Educational employés.

where kindred languages are spoken. Thus for the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, where the Hindoe language is spoken, men are obtained from Hindoostan; for the Nagpore Districts, where Mahratta is spoken, men are obtained from Bombay; for Sumbulpore District, where Ooriya is spoken, men are obtained from Cuttack; for the Godavery District, where Telooogo is spoken, men are obtained from the Eastern Coast. Of all the employés we have received, the Bombay men are, to my thinking, the best. Besides their own language, they know English well, and are imbued with those advanced and liberal ideas which flow from the study of European literature. Their presence will, assuredly, give a new impulse and a new life to the minds of the Natives of Nagpore.

Female Schools.

177. Of Female Schools there are as yet few; their number being only 5 with 133 scholars.

178. The languages taught in the Schools are, of course, diverse. In some few only, as yet, is English taught: such as the Saugor

Languages taught in the Schools.

High School, where there are one experienced Head Master and two European Masters; the new Kamptee School, where an excellent European Master has been appointed; the Grant-in-aid Schools, the Sumbulpore School, and in the Seetabuldee School, which is entirely for European and Eurasian children. The aggregate number of English scholars amounts to 911. But the study of English is commencing in several of the Town Schools, of which the scholars are not entered in the above Return. For the Seetabuldee School the services of a Master trained as an Army School-master have been obtained, and another well educated Master is on his way from England.

This School was inaugurated by the Bishop of Calcutta on the occasion of His Lordship's visit, and is named "The Bishop's School."

The Bishop's School.

There were on the 30th April 3,164 boys learning in the Oordoo language; 10,290 in Hindee; 4,952 in Mahratta; 79 in Ooriya; and 484 in Telooogo. In the Nagpore Province about three-fourths of the boys were studying in Mahratta, and one-fourth in Oordoo.

179. Of the aided Schools the Church Mission at Jubbulpore under the Reverend

Aided Schools.

Mr. Champion is flourishing; and the Scotch Free Church Mission School at Nagpore (under the Reverends S. Hislop and J. G. Cooper) continues to be a blessing to that city.

180. It is believed that the increased use of the Mahratta language in the Courts

Mahratta language.

of Nagpore, and the increased employment of Mahratta Officials, will give some impulse to education. At present there is the greatest difficulty in finding young Natives at Nagpore fit for the higher kinds of employment; but the coming generation will produce youths qualified by education to compete for the patronage, which, though accruing in their own country has yet been heretofore unavoidably bestowed on foreigners. Throughout these Provinces

the lower grades in the Civil Departments have been unavoidably filled by men of defi-

cient education. It has now been decided that no man shall be admitted even to the lowest grade in the Judicial and Fiscal Departments without passing a moderate educational test, both as to Literature and Arithmetic. It has been already seen that, in the Police Department, the Privates cannot be promoted without being able to read and write, and that in every District there are Schools established departmentally for the education of the sons of Policemen.

181. The Book Depôts in the Northern and Eastern Circles are supplied from Calcutta and Allahabad; the Depôt in Southern or Nagpore Division is supplied from Bombay. Some Globes, Maps, and Illustrations of Physical Science and Natural Philosophy have been already received; and a large supply of these things from Messrs. Keith, Johnstone and Company, Geographers at Edinburgh, is on its way. The sale of Books has been considerable, in all 13,600 have been sold during the last few months, of which 5,476 were sold in the Nagpore Division alone.

182. In connection with the Educational Department, there has been formed a Central Museum at Nagpore. A suitable and handsome building is being erected for this purpose in the Station of Sectabuldee, and will soon be completed. Rupees 5,000 (£500) were contributed by the Government; the remainder of the cost will be defrayed from the Local Funds. The Office of Honorary Curator has been accepted by the Reverend S. Hislop, (Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland,) a gentleman of eminent acquirements. A committee of qualified gentlemen was appointed to consider the best mode of establishing a Museum and Public Library at Nagpore. It was decided that the Museum should be a repository for specimens of Nature and of Art. Under the head of Nature are to be classed specimens from the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms. Under the head of Art there are to be collected models of implements and Machinery; Manufactures; Sculpture; Wood-carving; Antiquities including Inscriptions, Reliefs, Statues, Coins; together with drawings and models of such specimens as cannot be actually procured. The Public Library is to be one of reference containing works of permanent interest connected with Education, Science and Art. A number of specimens under the headings above described have been already received from the various Districts.

183. Endeavour is being made to form an Antiquarian Society, which might have its habitation in the Museum Building. There is, indeed, peculiar scope for the labors of such a Society in these Provinces. In the introductory Chapter of my last Report, a sketch was given of the several historical periods and dynasties which have passed over this part of India. Of these earlier dynasties, perhaps even of these nations, there are no written records extant; the only means of tracing them are ruins and remains. But these materials of history, though often indistinct and difficult of interpretation, are numerous; and are scattered over almost all parts, even the wildest, of the country. There are Scythian

Seythian remains.

or Druidical remains consisting of *Formuli Cromlechs* and *Kistvaens*, and identical in style and character with the remains of ancient Britain. It seems certain that the same aboriginal people who, starting from Seythia, moved westwards to Scandinavia and Britain must also have penetrated southwards, even to this part of India. Their vestiges are discernible all round Nagpore, and even down to the banks of the Godavery below Sironcha. There are rock excavations believed to be Buddhist on the Puchmarree Hills, and Buddhist remains are found in various other places. The earliest Hindoo remains are monolith

Early Hindoo remains.

pillars, apparently marking the stages over long distances of pilgrims in the early ages marching to and from the sacred Mahadeo Cave near Puchmarree. There are stone carvings to be found throughout the Central Provinces, attesting the existence of several Hindoo dynasties of much higher oriental civilization than any thing that has since been seen, and apparently indicating a greater degree of wealth and prosperity than has been known in these latter generations. It is certain that many of the jungles of the present day in these Provinces, now infested by wild beasts, were once the scenes of architectural labor and centres of human activity. Succeeding these dynasties there were the Gond Kingdoms

Remains of buildings under Gond Dynasties.

of inferior civilization, but still of considerable power. They also covered the mountain tops and interspersed the broad plains with forts, temples and palaces, the broken remnants of which now serve as the sole monuments of their greatness. The Mahratta period which supervened has fallen within the scope of written history. But all the other periods can only be known by remains and ruins, which, saved as it were from the wreck of ages, have been left, under Providence, for our instruction, if we will but learn to read them. If, therefore, this unwritten history is ever to be known and collated, something like a system of antiquarian research must be established; and thus an Antiquarian Society, if well sustained, might succeed in concentrating the scattered rays of light into a focus, and thus disclose the annals of preceding systems both of Government and Society.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

184. This Chapter will treat of the various classes of Public Works in the following order:—

- I.—Military Buildings.
- II.—Civil Buildings.
- III.—Roads, Communication, and Bridges.
- IV.—Canals and Irrigation.
- V.—Miscellaneous and Municipal Works.

185. The greater portion of the works are executed by the Public Works Department, but that portion of the works which are executed by the Local Committees are also under the ultimate supervision and control of the same Department.

SECTION I.—MILITARY BUILDINGS,

- 186. In my last Report, paragraph 263, it was stated that the Military Buildings were nowhere good, generally defective, just barely sufficient to carry on the service from year to year, and

Military Buildings.

that the expenditure on these works had been, and continued to be, small. The expenditure for the year under review has amounted to Rupees 1,98,029 or £19,802. A large portion of this has been spent on repairs and petty works. The only works of importance have been the erection of some family quarters, an Artillery School-house and Plunge Bath at Kamptee; the drainage of swamps near the Barracks at Jubbulpore; and the commencement of Barracks at the Mohtoor Sanatorium.

187. Sanction of Supreme Government has been obtained to the erection of family quarters, which are urgently needed at Saugor and at Kamptee, at an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 2,50,000 or £25,000, at the two Stations within the current year. An additional lakh of Rupees or £10,000 has been sanctioned from Imperial Funds for the construction of permanent Barracks. Saugor will probably be the Station selected for the erection of these Buildings.

188. The Mohtoor Sanatorium was described in paragraphs 258 to 262 of my last Report. It was then stated that the construction of a Barrack to accommodate 25 or 30 European Soldiers was recommended. That recommendation has since been sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and some progress has been made with the actual work. It is hoped that the buildings will be ready for Troops by the next hot season. At present the Station has an Executive Engineer and two European Overseers, a Medical Officer, a Company of Sappers and Miners, with one European Officer, and a large gang of prisoners to supply the labor for local works. A site has been very carefully selected on a portion of the plateau, free from jungle, and by all appearances likely to continue salubrious at all seasons. The spot was visited in January last by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, Sir Hope Grant.

189. I have, during this last season, examined the Puchmuree Hills, which are opposite the Mohtoor Range, in company with various gentlemen of professional knowledge and local experience. The Puchmuree Hills. We were much impressed with the excellence of the place as a site for a Sanatorium. At the end of May, in an open Bungalow, the temperature ranged from 76° to 86° Fahrenheit. The plateau, at an elevation of 3,600 feet above the Sea, is about six miles long and one mile broad. It reposes on a mass of magnificent sandstone formation, presenting bold and beautiful scenery. It is finely wooded. During the hot weather and winter it is fully equal to Mohtoor, and superior to it in beauty and interest. But Mohtoor will probably prove the more salubrious in the rainy season and the autumn, and that is a great advantage. Again, Mohtoor is easily accessible from Nagpore, whereas Puchmuree is not so, and indeed could only be approached by a long detour. On the other hand, Puchmuree is much more conveniently situated in respect to Jubbulpore, and all the Nerbudda Stations. On the whole, I am prepared to recommend that a small Barrack be constructed experimentally at Puchmuree as well as at Mohtoor. It seems sufficiently certain that, whatever the climate of Puchmuree might be in the autumn, it would be excellent in the winter, spring and summer. By roads which could be rendered passable without any great expense, Puchmuree would be 130 miles distant from Jubbulpore, 167 from Dumoh, 110 from Saugor, 77 from Nursingpore, and 53 from Hoshungabad. The nearest Station on the Railway between Nursingpore and Hoshungabad would be distant about 25 miles from the Hill.

SECTION II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

190. In my last Report, paragraphs 264 to 272, the then condition of Civil buildings in these Provinces was described. It was shewn that Court Houses had been generally constructed or were under construction. But other kinds of buildings were deficient or entirely wanting. Since then some progress has been made; but when so many other needs in respect to material improvements are pressing, it is not possible to devote more than a portion of our resources to Civil buildings.

Court Houses.

191. Within the year under review, 1862-63 the following buildings have been or are being constructed :—

A Court House is being built for the Commissioner at Saugor; the Court Houses for the Deputy Commissioners at Bhundarah, Belaspore and Chanda have been completed, and a Court House at Dumoh has been ordered to be commenced.

The Tehseelees or Court Houses for the Sub-Divisions, into which each District is divided, are of some importance, as much of the Civil business in the interior of the country is transacted in them. These Offices have generally been accommodated in Native buildings, which are found by experience to be wretched, and often little better than sheds. Some effort has been made of late to erect suitable buildings. In the Chutteesghur Division and Nagpore, where the want was most felt, eight of these Court Houses have been commenced on a standard plan; one has been commenced at Hurdia near Hoshungabad, and one has been ordered in the Saugor District, and one (temporary) has been erected in the Sumbulpore District. Thus ten Court Houses, and all of this class, have been undertaken within the year. There remain 20 more to be undertaken before the complement of these buildings for all these Provinces will be complete.

Police Buildings.

192. It may be said that, except in a few places, the Police in these Provinces are without any building accommodation. A set of standard Plans and Estimates have been prepared for the accommodation of the entire Police Force, which will ultimately, when complete, involve an expenditure of 4 lakhs of Rupees or £10,000. In the mean time buildings for the Police are being constructed at the Stations of Jubbulpore and Raepore, at a cost of Rupees 20,000 or £2,000.

Caravanserais.

193. In paragraph 269 of my last Report it was stated that Caravanserais for the accommodation of travellers were in most places wanting; some effort has been made to supply these where they were most needed. In the Nagpore and Chutteesghur Divisions thirteen of these buildings have been commenced during the year under review on a standard plan at the most frequented stages on the main roads. They will cost Rupees 9,000 or £ 900 each.

194. The various educational buildings undertaken within the year have been mentioned in the Chapter on Education.

195. The Jail buildings have been similarly mentioned in the Chapter on Jails.

196. The sums expended in 1862-63 on Civil buildings, inclusive of Jails, but exclusive of educational buildings, has amounted to Rupees 1,21,440 or £12,144.

SECTION III.—COMMUNICATIONS.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

197. In my last Report I explained the character and objects of the various roads in the Central Provinces. I have now to shew what has been, and is being, done on each line. It is to be borne in mind that, firstly, main lines are under the Department of Public Works; and, secondly, that the branch roads and lines are under the different Local Committees.

198. There are now four main or trunk roads under the Department of Public Works, namely, the Great Northern Road, the Southern Road, the Great Eastern Line, the North West Road.

199. The Great Northern Road may be regarded as being in two main sections: that between Jubbulpore and the Khuttra Pass, near Mirzapore; and that between Jubbulpore and Nagpore, to each of which separate allusion will be made.

200. From Jubbulpore to the Khuttra Pass the road was made and metalled some time ago. The bridges are now under construction, and attention is devoted to them alone. During the past year, 1862-63, four large bridges were constructed or commenced at a cost during the year of Rupees 23,984 (£2,398). One of those commenced was the bridge over the Touse River, having five arches of 50 feet span. The sum set down in the Budget for the prosecution of these bridges during the year 1863-64 is one lakh of Rupees or £10,000; and this, with our present resources, is all that can be allowed. But it is noteworthy that no less than 146 bridges of various sizes, and some of them of first class, remain to be constructed at a cost of about six lakhs of Rupees or £60,000. Thus, at the present rate of expenditure and progress, some six years would elapse before this great road could be really completed, and really open for traffic in the rains. The Railway, to which this road is to be an important feeder, may, perhaps, be opened within that period. The Estimates for the unfinished portion of bridges under construction amount to Rupees 66,000 or £6,600. Designs and Estimates for new bridges to the amount of Rupees 64,000 or £6,400 are ready, or nearly ready. These two sums together make Rupees 1,66,000 or £16,600. If, therefore, financial means should permit, a far greater sum than that now set down in the Budget could be beneficially expended on the progress of this great Line.

201. From Jubbulpore to Nagpore, or rather to Kamptee, on the Kanhan River, the road is now considerably advanced. Of the total distance, 62 miles are complete in all respects; 31, though not complete, are so far advanced as to be open for traffic; 40 miles are under construction, and the remaining 18 miles have been surveyed, planned and estimated for, and may be commenced as soon as means may permit. During the past year, 1862-63, Rupees 4,39,719 or £43,971 have been expended on this section; there remain about 7 lakhs of Rupees or £70,000 required to complete it, of which 4½ lakhs of Rupees or £45,000 are set down to be expended during the current year 1863-64. Among the works, the most remarkable are the bridges over the Wyn Gunga, having 12 arches of

50 feet span, and over the Kanhan, having 12 arches of 50 feet span. Of the Wyn Gunga Bridge eight arches are already turned; this work has chiefly been done during the past working season. Of the Kanhan Bridge the foundations are partly laid, and four piers are erected. At the Silha Pass near Jubbulpore, the road has been successfully carried up the side of Hills 204 feet high from the base. At Korae, south of Seonce, the road will have to surmount the southern face of the Range, and for this Pass Designs and Estimates have been framed.

202. The Southern Road runs from Nagpore down the Valley of the Wurda and through the Cotton Country, having branches to Hingun Ghat, Deolee and Arvee, all great Cotton Marts, and destined to connect all these rich Districts with the Railway. This road also has been advanced considerably during the year under review, 1862-63. Of the total distance 163½ miles (branches included) 25 are completed in all respects; 68 miles, though not completed, are so advanced as to be open for traffic, 47½ miles are under construction, 17 miles, though not commenced, are surveyed and estimated for, and the remaining 6 miles have yet to be surveyed, as also three branches to join the different Railway Stations, the total length of which will be about 50 miles. The expenditure during 1862-63 on this road has amounted to Rupees 2,12,045 or £21,204. That set down for 1863-64 amounts to one lakh of Rupees or £10,000. The amount required for completion, however, is 4 lakhs of Rupees or £40,000. If means should be available, a fair proportion of this might be beneficially expended during the next season.

203. The Great Eastern Road from Nagpore to Chutteesghur (of vast importance to trade) has been proceeded with; but owing to the mismanagement of the Executive Officers in charge, the progress made has disappointed our expectations. Out of a total distance of 230 miles, 5 have been completed; 17 miles, though not completed, have been so far advanced as to be opened for traffic; 56 miles are under construction; 52 miles, though not commenced, have been surveyed and estimated for; and 100 miles have yet to be surveyed. On this line most of the larger bridges were well constructed many years ago by the Mahratia Government. The expenditure in 1862-63 has amounted to Rupees 65,162 or £6,516, and that set down for 1863-64 amounts to one lakh of Rupees or £10,000.

204. A continuation of the Great Eastern Road is the line which runs from Chutteesghur to Sumbulpore, with a branch to the Road to Sumbulpore and the Mahanuddy. Mahanuddy at Binka, which is considered the navigable head of that river. Owing partly to want of means, and partly to the sickness of the Executive Officer, from malaria contracted in that jungly District, it has not been possible during the last season to make any appreciable progress on this line. Some 43 miles have, however, been surveyed and estimated for at a cost of nearly 2 lakhs of Rupees or £20,000. Should these Estimates be approved by the Supreme Government, and should financial means be available, it would be possible to make a vigorous commencement during 1863-64.

205. The North-West Line runs from Nagpore towards Baitool and Hoshungabad, with a branch to Chindwarra. On this line 20 miles have been completed; 10 miles, though not completed,

are still so advanced as to be open for traffic; 25 miles are under construction, and 27 miles, though not commenced, have been surveyed and estimated for; during the year under review Rupees 20,000 or £2,000 have been spent on this road; no large bridges have been constructed. The most interesting work on this line is the Silwanee Pass, where the road has been carried with great engineering skill up the side of the Hill Range to a height of 572 feet.

206. Exclusive of the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore Section, the state of which is exceptional, as already explained, the present condition of the four great lines under the Department of Public Works is as follows:—

	Miles.
Completed in all respects	112
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed ...	126
Under construction	168½
Surveyed and estimated for, though not commenced ...	162
Not yet surveyed	166
Total ...	734½

207. The above represents the result of the operations of former years and the year under review taken together. The result for the year under review, 1862-63, if taken separately, will appear as follows:—

	Miles.
Completed in all respects	75
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed ...	104
Under construction	168½
Surveyed and estimated for, though not commenced ...	162
Not yet surveyed	166
Total ...	675½

208. The total length of road, belonging to the Department of Public Works, under operation within the working season of 1862-63, (including miles completed or opened for traffic, or under construction, or surveyed) amounts to 568½ miles. Over this length of mileage the number of large bridges of more than 100 running feet water-way, either constructed or under construction within the year, amounts to 13, and of lesser bridges (exclusive of culverts) to 119.

209. Within the same period also special efforts have been made to ensure such progress with the Surveys and Estimates, that these preliminary operations might be one twelvemonth in advance of the actual commencement of work. During the year 274½ miles of road have been surveyed and estimated for; of these many have within the same season been brought under construction. But it will have been seen, from the above Statement, that there are 162 miles surveyed but not commenced, and this quantity represents more than a

twelve-month's work. Thus nearly all the works to be proceeded with during the coming season, 1863-64, has been already surveyed and estimated for. Experience shows that these essential preliminaries ought to be arranged at least some little time beforehand. If the Executive Engineers are busied with actual construction, they cannot give that time and thought which are necessary to the preparation of good Estimates. The best routine seems to be that Plans and Estimates should be made during one season, and the work executed during the next season. This principle has been followed during the past season for the main roads in these Provinces.

210. Besides the regular Department of Public Works, the Local Committees in the various Districts have operated upon a great number of Branch Roads, constructing some, improving others, and executing surface repairs in others. It is not necessary to show the number of miles repaired, which must be very considerable, but in other more important branches of the work the aggregate result of the operations of the various Committees during the year 1862-63 may be thus shewn approximately :—

	Miles.
Completed in all respects	49
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed	15
Under construction	144
Improved and marked off	400
Total	608

The above Statement refers to roads in the interior of the country, and is exclusive of mere Station Roads and Streets in Cities, which latter will be adverted to separately.

211. The principal roads on which the Local Committees have been operating upon are as follows :—

The road from Jubbulpore to Raepore (the importance of which was explained in paragraph 285 of my last Report); the road down the Valley of the Godavery from Sironcha; the roads in the Valley of the Mahanuddy; the road from the Kuttungee Valley to Seonee on the Trunk Road; the roads in the interior of the Nagpore, Bhundara and Jubbulpore Districts; and the direct road from Nagpore to Oomrawuttee, which will be of great consequence when the Railways shall be opened into the interior of Berar.

212. The combined result of the road operations by the Department of Public Works, and by the Local Committee during the season of 1862-63, may be thus exhibited :—

Aggregate length of roads under operation during the last season.	Miles.
Completed in all respects	117
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed	119
Under construction	371½
Surveyed but not commenced	162
Improved and marked off	400
Total	1,169½

Thus it will be seen that, in one stage or other, no less than 1,169½ miles of road have been under operations during the year 1862-63.

213. In the Statement appended to paragraph 291 of my last Report it was shewn that the total expenditure by the Department of Public Works on roads in these Provinces during previous years up to May 1862 amounted to Rupees 12,84,175 or £128,417. The expenditure during 1862-63 has amounted to Rupees 7,60,910 or £76,091, and that allowed by Supreme Government for the expenditure of 1863-64 amounts to Rupees 9,31,044 or £93,104.

214. In addition to the roads already mentioned, there is the line from Jubbulpore *via* Dumoh to Saugor and thence to the Malthone Pass. This road is urgently needed to connect Saugor, our principal Military Station, with the Railway Terminus at Jubbulpore, and also for the increasing traffic which flows from the North-West to Jubbulpore. This should be undertaken by the Department of Public Works as soon as possible. In a Military and Political point of view, it is also very desirable to improve the road from Saugor to Nowgong in Bundelcund.

215. In my last Report it was shewn how road-making is among the most pressing needs of these Provinces, and yet, perhaps, of all matters under the cognizance of this Administration the most backward. The present Report will shew how, despite all the efforts that can be made, the distances to be operated on are really immense. Indeed, many hundreds of miles of road have yet to be made before these Provinces can rise to any thing approaching a par with the more advanced parts of India. It is, of course, difficult to find the financial means for prosecuting so many projects; but owing to the liberality of the Supreme Government, this difficulty has not been much felt. Again there is a scarcity of labor every where, and a still greater dearth of skilled Artisans. On the main line, however, these needs are ultimately supplied, more or less. But the difficulty, which of all others I find it hardest to overcome, is that of finding a sufficient number of able Executive Officers, and of well trained and well conducted subordinate officials.

SECTION IV.

RAILWAYS AND TEAMWAYS.

216. The three Lines of Railway in progress within these Provinces were described in paragraphs 292 to 296 of my last Report. They are, *first*, the Bombay and Jubbulpore Line, *second* the branch to Nagpore, *third* the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Line.

217. That portion of the Bombay and Jubbulpore Line which lies within the Nerbudda Valley has been advanced during the last working season, though towards the Hoshungabad extremity of the Valley, there was a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of laborers. The earth-work has been nearly completed, and the masonry works are in

progress. The two greatest works are the bridges over the Nerbudda near Jabulpore, and over the Towa River near Hoshungabad; both of these have been commenced. There remain, however, many bridges of various sizes to be constructed. The Contractors have been fortunate in exhuming at various places large quantities of excellent building stone, from the remains of temples, edifices and cities of ancient Hindoo Dynasties. These remains were generally found in shapeless masses, covered over with the earth which had accumulated through centuries. There has been considerable difficulty in selecting the site for the Terminus at Jabulpore, and the matter is not yet settled. The sites for all the other stations have been duly selected. During the past year some 180,000 sleepers have been supplied to this Railway from the Forests of Bijeragoghur near Rewa, of the Mundla Hills, and of the Baitool District. These are of saj and teak wood. The Line will, probably, not be opened to Jabulpore until four years hence. At present Bhoawal, 330 miles distant from Jabulpore, is the nearest point to which the Railway is open.

218. The branch Railway through Berar to Nagpore is advancing fast, the earth-work is nearly completed to Nagpore, and progress has been made with the masonry works. Excepting the bridge over the Wurda, there is no work of magnitude on this Line within the Nagpore Province, and that is half finished. The sites for the Terminus at Nagpore, and of the other stations along the line, have been selected. Some 58,000 sleepers have been supplied for the Line from the Forests of saj trees, which extend from the banks of the Pench River eastwards along the southern base of the Seonee Hills.

219. At present the nearest point from Nagpore up to which the Railway is open is Mulkapore, 228 miles distant. The Railway already attracts the Passenger traffic from Nagpore to Bombay, and even the Goods traffic from the Nagpore and Nerbudda country. Although the extremity of the completed Line is so far distant from Nagpore, yet the tide of exportation is steadily setting in towards that point. Already the trains to Bombay are over-freighted with the cotton of the Wurda and Nerbudda Districts and the oilseeds of Chutteesghur. Even now the Rail can hardly carry the vast traffic which is seeking for means of export. It is hoped that within a twelvemonth the Line will be open to a point near Oomraotee, within 150 miles of Nagpore, and in two years to Nagpore itself.

220. The Allahabad and Jabulpore Line, having been surveyed, was commenced during this last season. Its sleepers will be supplied from the Saul Forests of Bijeragoghur.

221. It is difficult to over-estimate the advantages which are expected to result to these Provinces from the construction of Railways, or to describe the keen interest with which the opening of the Line from Bombay to Nagpore, and to Jabulpore, is awaited by all classes of the community, both European and Native.

222. I may mention in this place that future difficulty is apprehended respecting the adequate supply of wooden sleepers and even of wooden fence posts for the several Railways. I

understand that the Nagpore and Jubbulpore Railways will take upwards of 400,000 sleepers and 800,000 fence posts at the first construction, and thereafter this vast quantity will require renewal every five years. Quantities in similar proportions will be required for the Jubbulpore and Allahabad Lines. The following passages may be appropriately extracted from a recent Report by the Conservator of Forests, Captain Pearson. That Officer writes :—

" I cannot, however, help expressing the great anxiety I feel as to the future supply of timber, and sleepers especially, to the Railway. By the time even single Lines are laid to Nagpore and Jubbulpore, the Forests near the Railway will be so stripped that, except at the cost of absolute ruin, it will be impossible to cut any sleepers in them for fifteen or twenty years to come, and even from more distant sources the expense of supplying another complete set of sleepers for the Railway would be enormous.

" It would cost about Rupees 5 (ten shillings) per sleeper to deliver sawn wood sleepers from the Mundla Forests at Jubbulpore, if they had to be carted all the way ; and these Forests are by no means inexhaustible. I really cannot tell where the sleepers would come from if a double line of Rails were ordered to be laid down.

" I have no hesitation in saying that to renew the Central India Lines, or lay a double line of Rails would be an operation involving far greater difficulties and cost than most people have any idea of. The timber would come from a great distance, indeed I do not know any resources except the distant Saul Forests of Mundla and Rewa, which would stand the drain. There is a good deal of Kowah (*Terminalia Arjuna*) along the River bank. This has not yet been much tried for sleepers, but it possibly may serve the purpose *** ; still all this will never suffice to meet the permanent demand *** . It is important to turn attention to the possibility of obtaining a good scheme for an Iron permanent way *** ; either Iron sleepers, or sleepers from Norway or Australia, must be employed."

223. In my last Report, paragraphs 297 to 304, a brief sketch was given of possible Tramways in these Provinces. Since then the question has not advanced to any practical stage. It is now thought that the most promising Line would be that from Chutteesghur to Nagpore. The enormous productive powers of Chutteesghur, and the quantity of surplus produce, as evidenced by the extreme cheapness of grain, have been frequently mentioned in my last Report. The increase of the area sown with cotton in the Warda Valley and in Berar, which increase displaces a corresponding quantity of grain, will, doubtless, cause an enhanced demand on the granaries of Chutteesghur, and consequent exportation of grain from that District towards Nagpore. If, then, Chutteesghur were to become one of the indispensable sources of the supply of food to the population of the Cotton-growing Districts, the construction of a Tramway from thence to Nagpore might merit consideration. The trade between Chutteesghur and Nagpore is carried partly by country carts, and partly by pack bullocks, by three roads running parallel to each other. It has been ascertained by an Establishment posted at selected points to note the traffic as it passed. These accounts, too, have been compared

with Estimates made by the principal Native Traders. The result may be stated as follows :—

ARTICLES.	EXPORT.			IMPORT.		
	Bulk.	Value.		Bulk.	Value.	
	Maunds of 82 lbs. each.	Rupees.	£	Maunds of 82 lbs. each.	Rupees.	£
Grain	650,000	500,000	50,000			
Cotton	20,000	300,000	39,000			
Brass Vessels ...	...	...	...	11,300	6,000	600
Sugar ....	...	...	...	990	18,000	1,300
Cocoanuts	40,000	100,000	10,000			
Bullion ....	...	...	...	...	500,000	50,000
Miscellaneous ...	85,000	30,000	3,000	2,710	1,000	100
Total ...	795,000	1,020,000	102,000	15,000	520,000	52,000

The value of grain and cotton has been assumed at the prices current in Chutteesghur, which are very low. The amount of bullion imported has been obtained, not from the Trade Returns, but from wealthy traders engaged in the traffic between Chutteesghur and Nagpore.

SECTION V.

CANALS AND IRRIGATION.

224. In my last Report, paragraph 305, it was stated that Canals do not exist in these Provinces, and that it was not then known whether any could be advantageously constructed. During the year under review, 1862-63, on the appointment of a special Officer as Superintendent of Irrigation, particular enquiries have been made on this important subject. The Officer is Mr. S. Hanna, Civil Engineer, a gentleman who gained valuable experience in the Canal Department of the Punjab.

225. These enquiries shew that Reservoirs can be formed at the point where the Kunhan River and its affluent the Pench debouch from the Sautpoora Hills, north of Nagpore, and that thence Canals could be conducted down the Cotton Districts in the Valley of the Wurda, and down the plain of Nagpore to the Wyn Gunge, these two tracts being the very richest parts of the Nagpore Province. A Sketch Map of these possible projects is annexed.

226. It will be seen that both the Kunhan and the Pench rise in the heart of the Sautpoora Range near the cluster of Hills now so well known by the names of Pushmuree and Mohoor.

Then turning south-eastwards, through the upland undulating plains of the Chindwarra District, they ultimately find passages through the Valleys which intersect the southern face of the Range. The Kunhan debouches finally from the Hills near Khelode, and the Pench near Doongurthal. They then unite their streams at a point a little above the Station of Kamptee. Then flowing south-eastwards, the united stream joins the Wyn Gunga near Bhundara. It has been ascertained with certainty that large reservoirs, containing vast quantities of water, can be formed without any extraordinary difficulty, and without any excessive cost, in the Valleys near Khelode and Doongurthal, by damming up the Kunhan and Pench respectively.

227. From a reservoir near Khelode, it would be practicable to conduct a Canal

Storage of the waters of the Kunhan and of the Pench.

past Nagpore into the Valley of the Wunna Stream, which is an affluent of the Wurda, and passes by Hingun Ghaut, and thence down the Valley of the Wurda to Chanda. The total length of such a Canal would be about 130 miles, and about 150 square miles of highly culturable country might be irrigated from it. It would not be possible to carry a Canal from the Pench Valley across the country on the left bank of the Wurda, because the Pench Valley is at a much lower level. But a Canal from the Pench could be conducted eastward with every facility down the Valley of the Wyn Gunga. The length of such a Canal would be about 35 miles, and about 80 square miles of highly cultivated country might be irrigated from it.

The Reservoir proposed near Khelode on the Kunhan.

228. Regarding a possible reservoir near Khelode for the storage of the waters of the Kunhan, Mr. Hanna thus writes:—

"The very place in the Valley to which, on account of the level of the ground, it is necessary to look to for the head of a Canal is wonderfully favored as a site for the formation of a great artificial Lake. Some 15 or 20 miles higher up the course of the river the Hills on each side hang close to its banks and narrow the limits of the Valley; but from this point their distance increases, the main range running to the east, while the opposite Hills extend themselves to the south, leaving the river to ramble in the centre of the plain. Lower down the spreading plain is twice remarkably intereected by protruding spurs as almost to thwart the Valley * * * ; a heading up of 60 feet high would probably throw the water over fifty-four square miles, and a heading up 110 feet high would produce the same effect for 94 square miles. * * * The capacity of the reservoir formed by a dam 110 feet high would give an useful storage space of 7½ billions of cubic feet. The loss by evaporation, calculated at 8 feet per season over the mean surface, would amount to about 1½ billion: of cubic feet, leaving 60 billions of cubic feet as the quantity available to be dealt out to the Wurda over a period of 300 days. This last quantity is less by 40 billions of cubic feet than the computed smallest available rain-fall."

229. The catchment basin of the reservoir is ascertained to extend over 1,800 square miles, which represents a vast surface of drainage; and the above calculations are made on an estimated average rain-fall of 30 inches per annum. The length of the dam would be 2,000 yards or 1½ mile. After being conducted from the reservoir by

means of an artificial outlet channel in a direction nearly due south, would, for the first 20 miles of its course, cross the valley or basin of the Kunhan. Then it would enter a trap-rock ridge near Nagpore, the summit of which would be a hundred feet above the bed of the channel, and would be carried through this ridge for a distance of 7 or 8 miles, partly by an open cutting and partly by a Tunnel. Emerging from this, it would join the Valley of the Wurda at about the 25th mile of its course. Then it would flow for some miles in the natural channel of the Wunna, one of the affluents of the Wurda. After that an irrigation canal head might be formed at a point near Bhoree, which might thence be carried right down the Valley to Chanda. Excepting the interval of the trap-rock ridge, it would pass through and irrigate a fertile and well inhabited country throughout its whole course from the reservoir, till it joined the Wurda. That portion of the water which might be required for the supply of the Wurda might pass down the Wunna, and enter the Wurda near Hingun Ghaut.

230. It appears certain that the Khelode Lake thus described would suffice both to irrigate the fertile Valley of the Wurda, and also to flush that river, so as to render it perfectly navigable above the third Barrier. But it is to be remembered that the formation of the reservoir alone would not subserve the purposes of the Wurda navigation, as there is no natural channel from Khelode to the Wurda Valley. Thus the water must be carried by the confined channel and Tunnel through the ridge before it can reach the water shed of the Wurda. In this point of view, a reservoir and a canal must be made together. The expense of the two works would, of course, be very considerable, but the double advantage both of navigation and irrigation would be vast.

231. But the Khelode Reservoir might be made to supply the Godavery below the junction of the Wyn Gunga, and this without any canal, as the water would pass into the Kunhan, and thence into the Wyn Gunga. Whether, however, its storage would suffice to supply the Godavery during the whole of the dry season is doubtful. But, at least, the supply would be of considerable assistance.

232. The water from the Pench Reservoir near Doongurthal could not, by reason of the relative levels, be conducted into the Valley of the Wurda. But it could supply the Godavery, being conducted down the natural channel of the Pench, Kunhan and Wyn Gunga. Here again, however, it is as yet doubtful whether the storage would suffice to supply the Godavery during the whole of the dry season, though it would certainly be ample for a canal, as already described.

233. It is hoped that both the Pench and Kunhan projects may be matured during the next working season, so that reliable Estimates of cost may be obtained.

234. In the Chapter on Navigation I shall have occasion to mention the projected Canal in the Valley of the Mahanuddy, which will be as useful for irrigation as for navigation. It is sufficient here to state that there is a project for such a Canal 150 miles long, which will irrigate the best tracts in the Sumbulpore District and its Dependencies.

235. There is also a project formed by Captain Haig, the Superintending Engineer of the Godavery Works, for an Irrigation Canal from Bhudrachellum to the Sibree junction, a distance of forty miles. The valley at that point is rich and well adapted for profitable irrigation. The project is a promising one, the levels are suitable, and the ground highly favorable.

236. In respect to other works of irrigation, much general enquiry has been made during the year. The most promising projects of this nature are those which relate to the Kuttungee Valley. This valley is a remarkable tract lying along the southern base of the Sautpoora Range, North of Nagpore. It will have been seen that the Pench forces its way almost at a right angle through the southern face of the Range. From that point eastward the base of the Hills is fringed by dense forests and jungles, and the land is generally unculturable. But after some distance this great belt of Forest terminates in a ridge, and is succeeded by rich lowlands which stretch along the foot of the Hills, receiving their drainage; and which extend eastward, till they join the Valley of the Wyn Gunga, shortly after the debouchure of that river from the same Hills. This submontane tract is called the Kuttungee Valley. It has been chiefly reclaimed within the last thirty years, is fast increasing in cultivation and population, sending its surplus strength of men to labor in the public works; and with good management it may become one of the gardens of the Central Provinces. Its products are chiefly grain and sugar-cane. It has many small tanks, but these do not suffice to provide the permanent irrigation which is required. Now two valleys have been found traversed by streams running down from the Hills, and capable of being dammed up and formed into large reservoirs, from which irrigation might be easily conducted over hundreds of the Kuttungee villages. These sites were originally suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, Captain W. B. Thomson. One of them has been visited by Mr. Hanna and pronounced practicable. I have also been over it myself. The other site was shewn to me by the landholders themselves, who declared that they had long thought of the plan, and earnestly hoped that the Government would undertake it. During the next working season it is intended to mature both these projects, and to frame reliable Estimates of cost.

237. In the Hills near the Bagh Nuddee, on the western limits of Chutteesghur, there is a basin where a large reservoir of many square miles in area might be formed at a comparatively trifling cost, by blocking the one outlet by which alone the waters can escape. From such a reservoir a valley containing twenty-two villages might be irrigated. The project has not been matured, but it is pronounced practicable by Engineer Officers, who have seen the place. At the request of some of the neighbouring landholders, I visited the spot and found the remains of materials of an unknown period, which must have been collected by some former dynasty with a view to this very work. The people declared that their villages, now poor, would be quadrupled in produce if this work were carried out.

238. The supervision and repairs of the lesser tanks in the Nagpore Province have been mentioned in the preceding Chapter relating to Land Revenue, paragraph 133.

SECTION VI.

MISCELLANEOUS AND MUNICIPAL WORKS.

239. The miscellaneous and municipal works throughout these Provinces are managed by the Local Committees. In many districts these Committees have devoted themselves with marked success to municipal improvement during the year under review. Some of the more prominent instances may be mentioned here.

240. At Nagpore itself the most progress has been effected. No less than five broad streets have been made right through the very worst parts of the city, due compensation having been paid to the owners of the huts and hovels which had to be demolished. The new streets have metalled roadways and masonry drains; and substantial houses are being erected by the people themselves facing both sides. Two large squares for handsome market places have been opened in the heart of the City, the requisite spaces having been cleared for that purpose. A complete conservancy system has been established, the drainage has been improved, and several masonry sewers have been constructed. A new market place of considerable size has also been constructed at Seetabuldee. The great tank (or rather lake) near the city has been enlarged and improved by extensive excavations, and three new tanks have been constructed in the Station of Seetabuldee. The Agri-horticultural Society's Garden has been greatly extended. Roads, a serpentine water, and bridges have been added to it. In four distinct places in the vicinity of Nagpore, half deserted and half ruined gardens, buildings and summer houses, constructed by the former Mahratta Dynasty, have been repaired and improved at considerable cost, so as to be fitted for public gardens. For the convenience of the inhabitants of the large bazaars in the neighbouring Cantonment of Kamptee, there have been constructed a large tank, a market place, and a caravanserai. In addition to these various works, there are the several caravanserais, branch roads and bridges around the City of Nagpore, the mention of which has been included in other Sections of this Chapter. Within the year no less than Rupees 3,84,275 or £38,427 have been spent on municipal improvements in and about Nagpore.

241. The Saugor Lake was mentioned in my last Report, paragraph 313. At one extremity of this a large swamp had gradually formed itself right between the City and Civil Station, proving equally detrimental to both. This noxious marsh is now being converted partly into a public garden on a large scale, and partly into serpentine water connected with the lake. The garden will serve as a nursery of young trees for arboriculture throughout the Saugor District. This work will cost Rupees 25,000 or £2,500; it will not only prove an ornament, but also a sanitary benefit to this important locality.

242. The town of Hingun Ghaut has heretofore been an agglomeration of thatched huts; the streets were wretched beyond the possibility of improvement, and the place periodically suffered from destructive fires. After the last fire, the people agreed to build houses in well laid out streets, on good ground near the old town, if they could obtain assistance from the local funds in respect to supply of water. A large tank and some wells are accordingly being

constructed, and a new town is springing up around them. On the same spot various public buildings, such as the Tehseel Court House, the Caravanserai, and the School-house, are being erected. *Thus by degrees Hingun Ghaut will become renovated.

243. At Jabulpore a new high street with a square and a market place have been Improvement at Jabulpore and constructed. At Seonee two market places and a large other places. tank are being constructed. At Bhundara a broad and well drained street has been opened out right through a long and straggling town. At Chanda an anicut with bridge is being built across a stream, which will ensure an excellent supply of fresh water to the City. The new town and station of Sironcha have been laid out, and a tank excavated.

At Raepore streets, long and broad, are being formed, a market place is being constructed, and a swamp which extends from the city to the cantonment is ordered to be drained, so that ground, now covered with rank malarious vegetation, may become fitted for garden cultivation. Various minor improvements are being effected in the towns of Hoshungabad, Hurda, Ramteak, Oomrair, Belaspore and Sumbulpore.

144. The setting of Towns and Cities in order is probably of more importance to the civilization of the people than is at first sight apparent. The notorious deficiencies of Native Rule and Native institutions in this particular respect have been as great in this part of India as anywhere. It behoves us to give special attention to the subject, and it is satisfactory to state that there are few towns or stations in these Provinces, where the Local Authorities have not made a stride in Municipal improvement within the year under review.

245. Owing to the number of unbridged streams, during the rainy season, it has been necessary to give special attention to the Ferries, which are very deficient in many parts of these Provinces. Improvement of Ferries. The Local Officers were urged to establish boats at the various points where such means of crossing might be needed. The number of additional boats of various kinds which have been provided within the year for the various Ferries in these Provinces may be stated approximately at 40.

SECTION VII.—TOTAL OF PUBLIC WORKS.

246. This Chapter may conclude with the following Abstract of Expenditure of all kinds on Public Works during the past two years :—

		Military Works.	Civil Works.	Roads.	Establishment.	Advances for Stock.	Total expenditure.	Budget allotment.	Local Works.	Grand Total expenditure.
1891-92	Rs.	61,568	61,293	4,92,063	2,85,190	4,13,550	13,45,422	11,95,000	*	13,45,422
	£	9,198	9,198	69,288	24,619	61,340	134,542	146,800		136,542
	Rs.	1,06,029	1,31,440	7,60,910	3,53,603	1,60,980	16,30,937	13,11,000	4,97,300	21,30,938
	£	10,803	12,144	70,001	35,300	10,008	163,364	1,61,000	40,731	4,13,965
1892-93	Rs.	...	...	1,88,111	...	1,79,000	3,12,111	3,61,500	...	3,12,111
	£	...	...	14,311	...	17,300	31,211	35,160	...	31,211
	Rs.	1,60,059	1,31,440	8,01,011	3,53,603	3,78,000	9,46,713	21,62,500	4,97,300	26,41,767
	£	19,808	12,144	99,402	35,300	37,300	94,275	216,250	40,730	244,500

* There was some expenditure, but the amount cannot accurately be ascertained.

The above expenditure is exclusive of the Godavery.

247. For the current year 1863-64, the Budget allotment, *inclusive* of the Godavary, amounts to 26 lakhs of Rupees, or £260,000. The expenditure from Local Funds will be about 6 lakhs of Rupees, or £60,000. The grand total for 1863-64 will be about 32 lakhs of Rupees, or £320,000.

CHAPTER VII.

POST OFFICE.

248. The Postal Lines in these Provinces are well arranged, and the Post Office Department is generally efficient. The control and supervision of the Department is, doubtless, susceptible of improvement. The superior Departmental Authorities are, under existing arrangements, too remote to be of real service. During the year under review I suggested to the Director General of Post Offices in India the desirability of having a Post Master General for the Central Provinces, provided that such an arrangement could be effected without any considerable expense. The isolation of these Provinces from other parts of India; the vast extent of Postal Lines within their limits; the difficulty of maintaining rapid communication during the inclement seasons, render it probable that, if a Post Master General, controlling all the Post Offices in Central India, were resident at the Head Quarters of the Civil Administration, a variety of reforms would be gradually introduced.

249. Two new Post Offices have been established within the year—one at Belaspore the other at Sironcha. It is probable that the approach of the Railway from Bombay towards Oomraotee will cause an alteration of the Postal arrangements between Nagpore and Bombay.

250. The subject of bringing the receipt and distribution of letters in the interior of districts, now conducted by the Civil Authorities, under the control and management of the Post Office Department has been mooted by the Director General of Post Offices during the last few months. If the change shall be carried out, it would, no doubt, be attended with an increased correspondence and public benefit among classes who now hardly use the Post Office at all.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

251. In my last Report, paragraph 322, it was stated that the Electric Telegraph Lines in these Provinces are absolutely inefficient during the rainy season, that is for four or even five months of the year. From the commencement of the monsoon the lines are virtually almost closed: indeed, the uncertainty and the frequent delays have been so great as to render the Electric Telegraph worse than useless for months together. In September last I specially addressed the Director General of Electric Telegraphs in India on the subject, showing that, out of a period of 124 days, the line had been closed for 68 days, or about

fully half of the period. During the past working season some efforts were made to improve the line; but during the present monsoon the communication is not much better than during the last. I do not desire to impute any blame to the authorities concerned, as departmental difficulties, doubtless, exist. But the actual result is unsatisfactory.

252. The expediency of constructing an Electric Telegraph Line from Jubbulpore to Sangor (mentioned in paragraph 324 of my last Report) has been admitted. The line has not actually been constructed as yet. A line from Sironcha down the Godavery to Doomagoodium, the Head Quarters of the Navigation Works, and thence to Rajamundry and Cocanada, will be essential to the due control of the important public works in progress, and to the success of departmental operations. Cocanada on the Coast is the basis of operations to Doomagoodium, and supplies much of the labour and materials for the Navigation Works of the Upper Godavery. It is, therefore, important that the Superintending Engineer at Doomagoodium should have means of rapid communication with his Agents on the Coast. At many seasons it is of the greatest consequence to know immediately the rise and fall of the River at different points. For instance, when the freshes are coming down in one part of the river, it is necessary that those in charge of works in other parts should have instant intelligence.

CHAPTER IX.

MARINE AND NAVIGATION.

253. During the year 1862-63 two matters, as deeply affecting the future commercial interests of these Provinces, have occupied much attention. They are, *first*, the navigation of the River Godavery; *second*, the River Mahanuddy. It will be proper to advert to each of these in order.

254. By a Resolution of the Government of India, dated 29th December 1862, the control of the Navigation Works and Establishments on the Upper Godavery River was entrusted to the Administration of the Central Provinces. In the months of August and September 1862 I travelled up and down the River, from the Falls of the Wurda near Hingun Ghant in the Nagpore Province to Cocanada the sea-port. During that tour I had the advantage of conferring with Captain Haig and all the Officers of the Navigation Department. Thereafter, in January 1863, I submitted to the Supreme Government a Report on the river, on the trade and circumstances of the countries adjacent to it, and on the projects of improving the navigation. The orders of the Supreme Government have been received, prescribing the manner in which the various works are to be proceeded with. It is now necessary that I should briefly recapitulate the substance of that Report and of the orders received thereon.

255. The great natural drainage system, which consists of several rivers converging on the Godavery and then flowing in an united stream to the sea, may be thus set forth :—

RIVERS.	Total Miles.	Unnavigable or difficult of navigation.	Navigable for half the year only.	REMARKS.
Wurdah	250	140	101	Including Dowlaiswaram Canal.
Pyne Gunga	320	314	6	
Wyn Gunga	430	430	0	
Pranheeta	90	85	55	
Godavery Proper	650	630	20	
Godavery Great	250	34	216	
Indrawutty	300	300	0	
Tal	120	115	5	
Sibbree	200	180	20	
Total	2,610	2,187	423	

It abates somewhat from the highest hopes which might be formed for improvement in this country to reflect on the comparatively small proportion out of so vast a river system, which is known to be good for navigation so far as our information goes.

The navigable portions of the river.

256. The main line of proposed water communication on the Godavery may be stated as follows :—

	Miles.
From Falls of the Wurda to Head of 3rd Barrier	101
The length of the Barrier	35
From foot of 3rd Barrier to Head of 2nd Barrier	75
The length of 2nd Barrier	14
From foot of 2nd Barrier to Head of 1st Barrier	68
Length of 1st Barrier to Bhudrachellum	20
From Bhudrachellum to Dowlaiswaram	98
From Dowlaiswaram to Cocanada on the Sea by Canal	34
Total	445.

257. The countries of which the trade will be affected by the opening of the navigation are the country of Nagpore Proper, the country of Chutteesghur, and the valley of the Godavery itself. I do not mention Berar, because it is understood here that all its requirements will be supplied by the Railway thence to Bombay. But as Berar does not belong to this administration, it is not necessary that I should allude further to the bearings of the Godavery Navigation Project upon that Province. As regards Nagpore, the matter of absorbing interest is, without doubt, the opening of the Railway to Bombay.

But if the Godavery route were fairly opened, it is probable that quantities of the Nagpore produce might prefer the river to the Rail. The Nagpore Province, indeed, if properly developed, might find work for both. Again as the Nagpore Troops belong to the Madras Presidency, stores of all kinds and many reinforcements would come by the Godavery route. As regards the valley of the Godavery itself and its affluents, the importance of the navigation project is as great, if not greater than ever. On the whole the project would affect mainly the interests of the Central Provinces, and some

Trade of the Nagpore Province.

parts of the Nizam's Dominions. It would stimulate production in the Nagpore Province, would cause population to increase in the Southern Districts especially, and would give rise to a great trade with the Eastern Coast of the Madras Presidency.

258. The trade of Nagpore may be stated approximately as follows :—

EXPORTS.	Maunds of 82 lbs.	Value.	IMPORTS.	Maunds of 82 lbs.	Value.
<i>Trade with Bombay.</i>					
		Rupees.			Rupees.
Cotton ...	85,000	13,00,000	Salt ...	200,000	10,00,000
Linnseed ...	100,000	2,50,000	European Piece-goods ...	...	7,00,000
Gingelly ...	50,000	1,50,000	Bullion { Silver ...	...	5,00,000
Horns ...	...	5,000	{ Gold ...	...	10,00,000
Hides (latterly only) ...	...	5,000	Silk ...	1,200	1,00,000
(three or clarified butter) ...	50,000	1,50,000	European stores ...	7,000	2,00,000
Red ochre ...	3,000	5,000	Articles of hardware, brass		
Coarse cloth ...	...	10,00,000	and copper vessels ...	5,000	1,00,000
			Dyes ...	1,000	50,000
			Miscellaneous ...	35,000	2,00,000
<i>Trade with Calcutta.</i>					
Hides ...	...	50,000	Bullion { Silver ...	...	...
			{ Gold ...	...	5,00,000
			Sugar ...	20,000	3,50,000
			Articles of hardware, brass		
			and copper vessels, &c. ...	5,000	20,000
			Silk ...	4,000	3,00,000
			European Piece-goods ...	...	4,00,000
			Miscellaneous ...	5,000	25,000
<i>Trade with Eastern Coast.</i>					
			Military stores about ...	500 Tons	...
			Tobacco and cloth ...	...	80,000
			Coconuts ...	...	1,00,000
Total, Exports ...	...	29,15,000	Total, Imports ...	...	55,75,000

The total value may be estimated at 85 lakhs of Rupees, or about one million sterling per annum.

259. How far, then, would this traffic be affected by the navigation projects, it

Comparative transit charges by being remembered that the Railway will soon be opened River and by Rail. from Bombay to Nagpore? If the obstacles of all the three barriers of the Godavery were removed, and all parts of the project completed, there would be river navigation from the sea coast to Hingun Ghaut for, at least, a part of each year. If the two first barriers were removed, and not the third or upper barrier, there would still be navigation up to foot of 3rd barrier within 75 miles of Chandah and 118 of Hingun Ghaut. Now it has been shown in my detailed Report that if the river were open to Hingun Ghaut according to known rates as now existing, then carriage to Cocanada would amount to Rupees 11-9-5 per ton; and to Bombay by Rail to Rupees 31-0-0 per ton. So far the difference is greatly in favor of the river; but if the river were only open to foot of the 3rd barrier, then by this route, partly land and partly water, the cost of carriage from Hingun Ghaut to Cocanada would amount to Rupees 20-6-8, or from Cocanada to Hingun Ghaut (up river), Rupees 29-9-9. In that case there would only be a slight difference in favor of the river. The general conclusion appears to be that, as regards the bulky produce of southern part of Nagpore, the water carriage, if available to and from Hingun Ghaut, would have a decided advantage over the Railway; and that, if it were opened only to the foot of the 3rd barrier, it would be able to compete with the Rail. As regards, however, the rich country round Nagpore itself, the river, if open to Hingun Ghaut, could compete with the Rail for the heavier traffic; but if the river were open only to foot of the 3rd barrier, then the Rail would have the advantage. For the lighter and the more valuable goods traffic, or for the passenger traffic, there does not appear to be any chance of the river being, under any circumstances, able to compete with the Rail from Bombay to Nagpore.

260. It is, of course, impossible to calculate the extent to which the present trade

Prospects of future Trade.

would grow when good communication shall be opened to the Coast. There would, however, be, doubtless, an increase in the exportation of iron, linseed and oil-seeds, sugar, hides and the like. There would also be a considerable importation of salt by this route, inasmuch as water carriage would cause a saving of more than 50 per cent. in the cost of salt to the Consumer in the southern parts of the Nagpore Province. In the carriage of Military stores there would be great saving to Government. By the present route, the transit cost is Rupees 133 a ton from Masulipatam to Nagpore. If the navigation of the Godavery were open to foot of the 3rd barrier, this cost would be reduced to Rupees 47-13-0, or to Rupees 31-11-5 if it were open to Hingun Ghaut.

261. Of cotton there would be a large supply available for export either by Rail or by river. Which of the two rates then would it prefer? Now, in respect of cost of carriage, there

Future transit of Cotton.

would be a great difference in favor of the river if the navigation were open to Hingun Ghaut; though none at all for pressed cotton if the navigation were open to foot of the 3rd barrier only. The Rail might have a decisive advantage over the river in respect of time. The cotton is ready for export by March, whereas the navigation would not be open till June. On the whole, it seems probable that much of the cotton of the Wurdah Valley will go by Rail to Bombay rather than by river to Cocanada.

Trade of Chutteesghur with Nagpore.

262. The trade of Chutteesghur with Nagpore has been ascertained to be worth per annum :—

Exports	...	...	...	Rupees	10,20,000 or £102,000
Imports	...	...	...	Rupees	5,20,000 or £52,000

vide paragraph 223 preceding. A portion of this traffic might, perhaps, follow the Godavery route. There is also a track from Chutteesghur to Sironcha frequented at certain seasons by the Bunjarra traders with their large droves of laden bullocks. It is now proposed to improve this track and conduct it to the foot of the 3rd barrier. Of the articles exportable from Chutteesghur by the Godavery, the principal would be cotton, oilseed, fibres, ghee (clarified butter), coarse cloth, and lac. In return for these would come from the Eastern Coast European goods, brass vessels, cocoanuts, and salt.

263. The Valley of the Godavery and the Pranhetta commences from the junction of the Wyn Gunga with the Wurda, the united streams being thenceforward called the Pranhetta, till the Godavery joins, where the combined streams bears the joint name of Godavery. The left or northern banks of the river is under British rule; its Head Quarters being at Sironcha. The right or southern bank belongs to the Nizam of the Deccan.

264. The British District of Sironcha is a long narrow strip on the river side, being bounded on one side by the river and on the other by Bastar Territory; its extreme length or river frontage may be stated at 224 miles; its breadth of course varies, but may be stated, on the average, to be about 16 miles. It has an area of 3,905 square miles (including Bhopalputnum). The cultivation is scanty, amounting to only 60,608 acres or 95 square miles. It is calculated that there are 241,600 acres of the first sort, and 428,864 of the second sort, culturable. The population is scanty, there being only 3-8 villages, with a population ascertained by census to be 35,000 souls. The people are chiefly Gonds, and also Telogoo people, immigrants from the coast districts. Bhudrachellum is the only place that can be called a town. The revenue amounts to Rupees 20,000 or £2,000 per annum. The present products are wheat, millet, rice, oilseed, plantain and palmyra trees. The future hopes

of agricultural wealth depend on the production of sugar, indigo, linseed and cotton, all of which can be produced on this soil. There is at present an utter deficiency of labor. The future supply must be by emigration from the west or Nizam's country, but chiefly from the south and east, that is from the coast districts. Already the base of communication for all operations on the Godavery is the Delta. It is from thence that all resources are drawn, and from thence that the majority of workmen and laborers are obtained. Of these many are drawn from the agricultural class, and might be induced to settle in lands near the works, and to send for their relations and families.

265. The climate is not so bad as may have sometimes been supposed. The fall of rain is copious every season. There is great heat for three months, but the rest of the year is comparatively cool. There is not much swamp to cause bad malaria. In the autumn and in

the early winter fever is very prevalent. Few strangers, whether European or Native, escape a mild type of fever; but exposure in the jungles from September to January will inevitably cause serious sickness. Also, if round any station, settlement, or habitation, jungle is permitted to grow thick, the dwellers will have bad fever. It seems essential that the benefits of the service should be secured to those who have to carry on important operations in an unhealthy country. I may add that near Sironcha a small Sanatorium on the Sirkonda Hill, 1,300 feet above the level of the Sea, has been experimentally established; and that an examination of the range of Hills on the British side of the river has shown them to be unfit for sanatory purposes.

266. There are forests on the British side within reach of the Godavery. The best of them, however, have been much exhausted. In 1860-61 some 25,000 teak logs were floated down. There is a good supply of second rate and third rate teak, which timber can be used for many purposes. Also the saj (*Pentoptera tomentosa Terminalia*), the bajee saul (*Pterocarpus Marsupium*), the eromuddee (*Pentoptera Arjuna*), the unjun (*Hardwickia Binata*), the blackwood, and the ebony are to be met with in abundance, and most of these would be exported in great quantities by the river.

267. The right or Nizam's bank is much the finer of the two. It has some breadth of cultivation and four considerable towns. Its lower section possesses a large number of fine tanks for irrigation. The tract is divided into three administrative divisions, of which the area, population and revenue, so near as I could estimate them, may be stated as follows:—

DIVISION.	Area.	Population.*	Revenue.	
	Square Miles.	Souls.	Rupees.	£.
Seerpore	900	15,000	46,000	4,600
Yelma	3,000	70,000	70,000	7,000
Husumabad, Shan Kurgiri ...	2,000	50,000	45,000	4,500
Total ...	5,900	135,000	1,61,000	16,100

Statistics of the Godavery Valley.

268. The general Statistics of the Godavery Valley, including both sides, may be thus abstracted:—

	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	
	Square miles.	Souls.	Rupees.	£.
Right or Nizam's bank ...	5,900	135,000	1,61,000	16,100
Left on British bank ...	3,905	32,850	29,000	2,900
Total ...	9,805	167,850	1,90,000	19,000

269. For the topography of the valley reference can be made to my detailed Report. But in order to facilitate the comprehension of the valley, as a whole, it will be desirable to recapitulate its main features on each side simultaneously, as they appear to the visitor passing down the river from the Nagpore country to the delta of the Godavery.

270. Starting, then, for the falls of the Wurda, near Hingun Ghaut, the voyage, would see, on the right hand, the wild hilly country of the Nizam's dominions; and on the left, or British side, a broad level valley covered with cultivation. Further down the river, past the junction of the Wyn Gunga, as the 3rd or upper barrier is approached, the rich valley on the left becomes narrower and narrower, more and more trencched upon by hill and forest, till it is restricted to a fringe of cultivation along the river's bank; while on the right hand the country somewhat improves, and though still hilly is more open. The junction of the Wyn Gunga is hidden from view by the hills. The barrier itself lies closed in by rocky hills and dense forests, a narrow strip being left on the right bank along which the tramroad or the canal is to pass. Below the barrier, the river is called the Pranheeta. On the left or British side, the hills at first arrange themselves in picturesque groups, one of which has been compared by some to the group of seven mountains (Sieben Gebirge) on the Rhine; and after that continue, for many miles, almost to overhang the river, sometimes displaying the fine foliage and blossoms of the teak tree, down to the water's edge. On the opposite or Nizam's bank, the most noticeable feature is the mouth of the Bibree Stream, justly noted for its beauty. Further down, on the British side, the only point of note is Sironcha, with its old Fort overlooking the water; the country continuing to be hilly or jungly, with patches of cultivation. But on the opposite or foreign side, the junction of the Godavery Proper causes great tongues of land and broad basins to be formed, all which are partially cultivated, and are dotted over by such towns as Chinnoor, Muntanee, Mahadoopore, and the sacred Kaleshwur. Then the hills, of some variety and beauty, cluster thick round the second or middle barrier. The junction of the Indrawutty is concealed from view by the hills, which, rising one above the other, run almost parallel with the river, till the junction of the Tāl is reached. On the opposite or Nizam's side, again, the country is more cultivated and open, and marked by the towns of Nagaraw and Mungumpett. Below the latter place, again, the sacred Hill of Rootab Goota rises into view, immediately opposite to Doomagoodium on the British bank, where the Head Quarters of the Navigation Department are established. Proceeding downwards at the 1st or lower barrier, the country is comparatively level on both sides, and this barrier is far less formidable than the two preceding ones. Below the barrier; down to the junction of the Sibbræe, the prominent object on the British side consists of the small Hills of Bhudarchellum, crowned with the cupolas, cones and spires of Hindoo temples. On the opposite or Nizam's side is that Tauk region, which, extending inland, some 250 miles, to beyond Wurrungul, the Capital of ancient Telingana, is marked by the remains of countless works of agricultural improvement, attesting a wisdom in the past, not known to the Native dynasties of the present.

271. Near the junction of the Sibbree, the Godavery River scenery begins to assume an imposing appearance. Hitherto, as it passed

Hill scenery of the River.

each barrier and gained the successive steps in its course, the river has been increasing in width, generally being about a mile broad, and sometimes even $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Here also the whole range of the Eastern Ghaut Mountains comes fully into view, some 2,500 feet high, bounding the whole horizon and towering over all the lesser and detached hills that flank the river. Passing the Sibbree junction, the Godavery becomes more and more contracted, and pressed on either side by the spurs of the main range, till at length it forces a passage between them, penetrating, by an almost precipitous gorge, through the heart of the mountains that mark the frontier of the Central Provinces. It is at this gorge that the scenery of this river has been justly compared to that of the Rhine. Imprisoned for some 20 miles between the hills, the river flows in a narrow but very deep channel, with a current that sometimes lashes itself into boiling whirlpools. Then, escaping from its imprisonment, the mass of water spreads itself over a broad smooth surface, resembling a lake surrounded with hills and dotted with Islands, some of which are surmounted with Hindoo temples. Then, finally emerging from the hills, it forms itself into one mighty stream between flat cultivated banks, till, passing by the Madras Station of Rajahmundry, and approaching the great Dowlaishwaram Anicut, it breaks off into those numerous channels which permeate the Delta. At Dowlaishwaram there commences that net-work of canals which not only irrigate the lands, but also afford perfect navigation to the Sea-port of Cocanada.

272. This, then, is the great valley, through the midst of which nature has spread

Present condition of the Valley.

out a great river, navigable at some seasons, except for certain obstacles, which seem actually to invite the skill and enterprise of man for their removal. It is owing to those obstructions that the river has not been navigated. It is owing to the river not being navigable that the valley, situate so far inland, cut off by distance and by ranges of hills from ordinary land routes, has had no natural outlet, no facilities for immigration and colonization, no stimulus to internal and external trade. It is owing to the want of such advantages that the valley has remained, for centuries, in a condition of degradation and desolation, so different from the condition of the valleys of the other great rivers in India. Whatever be the effect of the Godavery navigation upon other Districts, there cannot be a doubt that its effect upon these, the Valley Districts, will be great and satisfactory. It will, immensely, stimulate production in the Valley of the Godavery itself, and will carry the produce of *that* District to the sea coast. But such happy consequences may not be immediate; on the contrary, they will be gradual, and even slow, for so vast a waste is not easily reclaimed, such interminable forests are not quickly cleared; nor do towns and villages spring up in a day; nor is the requisite human labor obtained, except through the gradual accumulation of the surplus population from other Districts, and through the multiplying of the indigenous population from one generation to another. Still, however, long of attainment, the result will ultimately be attained. And such a subject is, indeed, worthy of the comprehensive forethought of a great Government.

278. For the improvement of the navigation, the main descriptions of Works now proposed are as follows :—

For the 1st barrier,—Anicut at head and Canal of twenty-five miles with Locks.

For the 2nd barrier,—Anicut with a short Canal of five mile. with Locks. For this barrier a larger project has been considered, of an Anicut and Canal of, perhaps, forty miles.

For the 3rd barrier,—Anicut at head with Canal of 33 miles with Locks.

For the intermediate reaches of the river—

1st.—Clearing navigable passage of detached rocks generally.

2nd.—Cutting through ridge of sandstone rocks between 1st and 2nd barriers.

3rd.—Groins in shoaly pass of the river bed, to confine and regulate flow of streams.

4th.—Towing paths.—Complete Estimates for some of these are under preparation ; for the remainder no formal Estimates have been commenced. Therefore, no reliable Statements of cost can be given. But it appears certain that the aggregate expenditure would be, at least, 75 lakhs of Rupees, or £750,000 ; and would, probably, exceed that sum.

274. The Supreme Government, after considering the subject in the light of such information as can be brought to bear upon it, have held that, by completing the line of Godavery navigation past the 1st and 2nd barriers, and up to the foot of the 3rd barrier, the rich southern part of the Central Provinces will get the advantage of the river route for the export of its produce, and the import of its foreign supplies ; that this part of the project will be complete in itself, and of certain utility, even if the navigation be open for only four or five months in the year ; that the works, on the more moderate scale, will be perfectly suitable for the more extended project, should its execution be desired ; and that the project regarding the

3rd barrier should be set aside for the present, until the smaller one is actually carried out to completion ; or is in a much more matured state than at present. Under this view, these works on the 1st barrier, which have been commenced, are to be vigorously, carried out ; the complete Estimate for this part of the project is expected soon. The preparation of full Designs and Estimates for the work at the 2nd barrier is to be proceeded with as pressing and urgent. The tramways at the 1st and 2nd barriers are to be completed ; care is to be taken, that the minor works in the intermediate reaches of the river between the barriers shall be completed, at least, as soon as the Canals and Locks. All work at the 3rd

Road from Chanda to the foot of the 3rd Barrier. barrier is to be stopped for the present. A good metalled road from Chanda to the foot of the 3rd barrier, (70 miles) is to be undertaken at once. The completion of this work

simultaneously with the opening of the 1st and 2nd barriers is essential. If the navigation works at the 3rd barrier shall be eventually undertaken, this road will still act as a feeder. The completion of the Telegraphic and Postal communication between Nagpore and Rajahmundry, along the course of the Godavery, is to be favorably considered. The works thus indicated might, with vigorous exertion, be completed within three years; and would open the river for navigation from the sea to the foot of 3rd barrier uninterruptedly, a distance of 300 miles. This mode of navigation would attract the produce and traffic of the Valley of Godavery itself of a portion of Eastern Nagpore. It would also obtain a share of the trade of the Valley of the Wurda.

275. That the opening of the 3rd barrier, and the extending of the navigation to Hingun Ghaut, would prove of immense benefit to the Nagpore country is manifest. But this would involve a very heavy expense, not only at the 3rd barrier itself, but also in various works of indefinite extent for the improvement of the Wurda above the barrier. It is probable that a vast reservoir, or artificial lake, would be needed to store water for the supply of the Wurda. Special enquiries on this subject have been made during the past season; and a site for such a reservoir has been discovered. This project was described in the preceding paragraph 230 of this Report. Its execution, however, would involve a large outlay amounting to many lakhs of Rupees.

276. The Flotilla of Steamers, mentioned in Chapter VIII. of my last Administration Report, is essentially necessary for the prosecution of the works, as the vessels convey labor and materials, to which work they are primarily to be devoted. At the same time they may accept such freight as they can carry without prejudice to their regular duty.

277. Before concluding this Report, I desire to acknowledge the obligations which the Central Provinces owe to the Government of Madras for its having, during the past seven years, consistently advocated, supported, and now actually commenced this navigation project, with a foresight and discrimination which will (we may hope) be one day rewarded by the attainment of, at least, many of the results anticipated. I would also beg to add my tribute of admiration to the professional ability, breadth of view, and boldness of conception with which Sir A. Cotton and Captain Haig framed this project and moulded it into practical shape. I would commend, to the favorable consideration of the Supreme Government, the exertions of Captain Haig and his Officers in executing the preliminaries of the various works. Foremost of the many difficulties with which they have successfully contended has been the insalubrity of a climate, from which all have suffered, more or less, severely. Among the Officers I would mention the names of Lieutenants Montgomerie and Roberts; Major Stevens, the Traffic Agent; Mr. Mackenny, Mr. Dennison and Mr. MacGregor. I would refer to the difficult, indeed perilous, service performed by Messrs. Grossier and Farley in conducting the Steamers over the barriers in the flood season of 1861.

278. It has been seen already that the second great outlet provided by nature for

The River Mahanuddy.

these Provinces is the River Mahanuddy. I am preparing a special and full Report upon that river and its feeders, and upon the countries they water. In that Report, I may be able, in some slight degree, to do justice to the subject. At this place I can only epitomize the various matters connected with it. To illustrate the main points, as they will now be presented, a Sketch Map is appended.

279. The Mahanuddy, then, rises in a mountainous region, (about 85 miles south of Raipore,) which bounds the Chutteesghur Plateau on the south, and divides it from the Bustar country. This country is, probably, the wildest of all the wild parts of these Provinces. The river then flows in a northerly direction, pass the towns of Dhumterry and Aring, and so arrives at a point named Sheonathain. Thus far it has been a comparatively insignificant stream, and is never navigated. But near here it is joined

The Jonk River.

by three Affluents—the Sheonath, the Jonk, and the Husdoo. The Jonk is a stream that rises in the same Hills as the Mahanuddy itself—it is never navigated.

The Husdoo River.

The Husdoo, rising from the north in the uplands of Sirgooja, flows southwards to join the Mahanuddy and is navigated for about 30 miles before its junction. The Sheonath up to this point is a finer stream than the Mahanuddy, it rises in the Range which separates the Chutteesghur from the Nagpore country, and is navigated for about 50 or 60 miles above its junction.

280. From this point the Mahanuddy—considerably increased in volume, and quite

Course of the Mahanuddy.

navigable during the greater part of the year—takes an easterly course for 60 miles to a point near Puddum-pore. During this space it is joined by two feeders, the Mand and the Kailoo, running downwards from the north, the former of which is navigated for a short distance. Here it changes its course in a southerly direction, and enters into a series of rocks cropping up all over its bed, splitting it into streamlets for several miles, and causing it to be, if not unnavigable, at least very difficult of navigation. Then it is joined by the

The River Ebe.

Ebe, a stream of similar character flowing from the north-east, in parts navigable. Then again struggling through masses of rocks, the Mahanuddy passes by Sumbulpore. Here its course is less obstructed, but is occasionally interrupted by mighty rocks, the terror of boatmen, standing up mid-stream and realizing the exact notion of Scylla and Charybdis. Thus it passes by Binka and Sonapore, at which latter place it is joined by the

The River Tel.

Tel, a fine stream rising far south in the Hills of Kala-hundy, and occasionally navigated during the rainy season. Below Sonapore, the Mahanuddy, taking an easterly course, pursues a tortuous

The Mahanuddy below Sonapore.

way, cribbed, confined, and tossed about between ridges and ledges, and masses of rocks for many miles, till, passing Boad, it reaches a place called Dholepore. After this its troubles and vicissitudes among the rocks come to an end; and rolling its unrestrained waters along,

it makes straight for the range of the Eastern Ghaut Mountains. Then it pierces the mountains by a gorge about 40 miles in length slightly inferior in grandeur, but equal in beauty, to the gorge of the Godavery. Here, over-looked by the Hills and shaded by forests on either side, it flows deep and is quite navigable at all seasons. Emerging from the Hills it expands its bed and spreads itself over sands till it reaches Cuttack where the Delta commences. The total distance by river from Nund Ghaut, where the Sheonath commences to be navigated, to Cuttack amounts to 350 miles.

281. The countries watered by this great river system are of various kinds, from the best to the worst. At their sources, both the Mahanuddy and the Sheonath run through wild and poor tracts. But as they approach their confluence, the country enclosed between them is well cultivated, being the very heart of the Raepore District. The Sheonath also flows, for many miles, within a short distance of the Lanjee Hills. Between these Hills and the River there lies a tract rich in cotton and cereals,—on the whole the finest part of the Chutteesghur Plateau, and in natural advantages, one of the most promising tracts in the Central Provinces. The Husdoo also, for the last 50 miles of its course, flows through a cultivated country. And the broad plains of Ruttunpore (Belaspore District) enclosed between it and the Sheonath are well cultivated and thickly inhabited. The Jonk River runs through an insalubrious country covered with forest, as yet but little invaded by man. But up to this point, that is to Sheonarain, the country watered by the Mahanuddy, Sheonath and Husdoo, is a noble one, a really vast champaign already cultivated and inhabited, furnishing a great amount of surplus produce for exportation; and capable of infinite productive improvement. This is the tract described in paragraph 278 of my last Report. The products are cotton, sugar, wheat, rice, linseed and other oilseeds, gram and hemp. So superabundant is agricultural produce beyond the demand of consumption on the spot, that prices of grain are often three times as cheap in Chutteesghur as elsewhere, and sometimes the proportion has even been greater. For some years past there has been a considerable exportation of grain to Nagpore, and recently to Berar, and even to Hyderabad in the Deccan. In the jungles which surround Chutteesghur, lacdye and resin are produced and exported in quantities to Mirzapore. At Koorba on the Husdoo, 30 miles above its junction with the Mahanuddy, there are coal fields of fair quality and considerable extent, and also some iron ore. In the Hills near the Jonk there are the remains of teak forests, much exhausted at present, but now conserved with a view to reproduction; and sand forests of practically boundless extent.

282. Below Sheonarain down to Puddampore, the left bank of the river is well cultivated to a breadth of several miles; and the Valley of the Mahanuddy of the Mand is cultivated to a considerable extent. But the right bank is, for the most part, jungly and insalubrious. Past Puddampore, the river runs beneath the wild and inhospitable range of Hills called the Bara Pahars; and the country on both banks is unpromising. Below this there is the Valley of the

Ebe, which is, in parts, well cultivated, and presents a field for increased culture. Near Sumbulpore, again, the country is cultivated on both banks. The left bank presents really beautiful rice fields and on the right bank there stretches out the broad cultivated plateau called Dukkun Teer, which joins again the fairly inhabited country of Sonopore. Opposite Sonopore, and a little above it, the left bank becomes somewhat hedged in by Hills, but again it opens out into a cultivated plain, which, situate between ranges of Hills and the River, continues south-eastwards many miles until the Eastern Ghauts come into sight.

283. The agricultural produce of these Territories is much the same as that of Chutteesghur. In the Reheacole and Ramra country, on the left bank, there are iron and timber and in the Khurrear country there are teak forests.

284. Now if the two governing points, Sheonarain and Sonopore, be borne in mind, it will be seen that the Mahanuddy, flowing first northwards, then turning eastwards and again southwards, encircles in a vast loop a considerable tract of country. The country thus environed with a river system on all sides is neither rich nor promising. It has, indeed, the Dukkun Teer Plateau and the Sonopore country, and in its centre there are the plains of Thooljur fertile in soil, but scantily cultivated; and this much is good. The rest, though not uninhabited, is yet wild, mountainous and woody, occupied by Gurjat Chiefs who rule over a scanty people in the lowest stage of Indian civilization. Still even here there are occasionally (as for instance near Patna) traces of former habitation and even of a past greatness—which, attesting what the country has been, proves what it may yet become.

285. Below Sonopore on the right bank of the river there is the Têl Valley, which near the junction is only partially cultivated; but which is connected further south with the Kalabundy country, where cultivation already exists, where quantities of surplus produce could certainly be raised, and whence already some boat-loads of produce already come annually. On the left bank of the Mahanuddy there succeeds the Boud country, which is indifferent both in present condition and in future prospects. The Eastern Ghaut Mountains, of course, present nothing but forests, and even these not in great abundance. Below them the rich Delta of Cuttack (under the Bengal Government) needs no description from me.

286. It is manifest then that, of the countries watered by the Mahanuddy and its feeders, the best, by far, is that which lies above the confluence of the Sheonath and the Husdoo; and that the remainder is wild and hilly, interspersed with cultivated tracts along the banks of the several rivers, which tracts sometimes expand into valleys; and in one point only, that is near Sumbulpore, open out into a really broad plateau. Of these several countries the hilly parts have been topographically surveyed. The campaign country, at least that which is under British Administration, is being surveyed field by field, so as to show all particulars relating to cultivation. But a space of one or two years will elapse

before these data are complete. For the country under the rule of Rajahs and Chiefs such particulars will never be procurable. It is clear, however, that the cultivated area of Chutteesghur must amount to many hundreds of square miles, probably to 2,500; and its population is estimated at two millions of souls. The resources of the Sumbulpore District and its Dependencies must be less than half the amount represented by the above estimate. The total area connected with the Mahanuddy and its tributaries is vast, and cannot be less than 20,000 square miles. The productive resources, though small, of course, as compared with such an area, and though scattered over long distances, do yet amount to a very considerable aggregate; and present a vast, and perhaps a profitable, field for enterprise. These great cultivated plateau; these several rich valleys; these surplus stores of cotton, sugar, grain, oilseeds and fibre; these coal fields and iron mines and forests; these jungles, abounding in articles fit for the use of man, are all locked-up far inland, imprisoned among the mountains. From them there would be sent forth exports of considerable variety, and in large quantities to the sea parts of the Coast, if only cheap and easy communication were provided. The amount of exports, even now, despatched by toilsome wearing and tearing routes, is but an earnest of what the future traffic would become if reasonable facilities were offered. This population, which though scattered and reduced by unhappy circumstances below its former numbers, is still considerable; which is now ignorant in its isolation, and content with the barest subsistence, would rapidly learn all those new wants and tastes which are always produced by intercourse with the outer world.

287. The existing traffic connected with these various Districts follows several routes; the river routes have been already mentioned.

The present Land Routes for traffic. The principal land route is that from Chutteesghur to Nagpore, by which the cotton and the surplus grain from the Valley of the Sheonath is carried in carts. The road is that which is now called the Eastern Line; it passes, after leaving the Chutteesghur limits, through a jungly country, in a westerly direction, till it reaches the Wyn Gunga; during the winter months it is literally blocked up and

The Great Eastern Line.

choked up with endless strings of carts. From Chutteesghur this line proceeds eastwards till it meets the Mahanuddy at Sumbulpore, having a branch to Binka also on the river. At present this Great Eastern Line is the only line traversed by carts: for the other lines, now to be mentioned, the carriage consists of pack bullocks only. The next line to be mentioned is that by the Pass which leads from the north-western corner of the Chutteesghur Plateau, across the mountains, by Mundla to Jubbulpore. From the upper extremity of Chutteesghur, known as the Ruttumpore country, there run northwards two hilly routes; one winding round the Umurkuntak Mountains, falls into the Valley of the Soane near Sohagpore, and then proceeds onwards to join the Grand Trunk Road near Rewah en route to Mirzapore; the other crosses mountains which overlook Chutteesghur, and passing over the undulating and upland country of Sirgoojah, crosses the Soane near Mirzapore, and thus meets that great mart. Another route follows the banks of the Mahanuddy from Sheoparain downwards, passing by the Towns of Chunderpore, Puddumpore, Sumbulpore, Binka, Sonapore, Boad, Kuntaloo to Cuttack. This road has been, more or less, made throughout, and in the section below Boad it has been greatly improved

under orders of the Bengal Government. Again, there is a route from Raepore across the country of Khurrear, Patna, and Kalahundy to Ganjam on the Coast; it is by this route that the supplies of salt for all Chutteesghur are brought. This is one of the wildest and unhealthiest routes in all India, though it is, at present, very important. Lastly, there is the route from Dhunterry, south of Raepore, which crosses the great wilderness, a desperately bad country, to join the Godavery near Sironcha.

288. The amount of the existing traffic, by all these several routes, by land and water, may be approximately stated as below, from enquiries made on the spot, and from the statistics collected by persons specially appointed for that purpose :—

ROUTES.	BY LAND.				BY WATER.			
	EXPORT.		IMPORT.		EXPORT.		IMPORT.	
	Bulk.	Value.	Bulk.	Value.	Bulk.	Value.	Bulk.	Value.
	* Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Chutteesghur to Nagpore ...	800,000	10,20,000	15,000	20,000				
Ditto to Sumbulpore and Binka ...	120,000	3,25,000	45,000	80,000				
Ditto by Mundla to Jubbulpore ...	135,000	3,57,579						
Ditto by Ruttonpore to Mirzapore ...	80,000	1,95,000	1,700	85,000				
Sheonara by Sumbulpore, Boud and Kuntaloo to Cuttack ...	11,400	23,000	4,200	10,600	42,400	71,700	36,700	88,000
Raepore by Kalahundy to Ganjam ...	...	...	150,000	3,10,000				
Dhunterry to Godavery near Sironcha ...		(not known).						

* 82 lbs. each.

289. I will now advert briefly to the character of the navigation on the Mahanuddy, and the best means of improving it.

290. There is already a traffic from Chutteesghur by the Mahanuddy during the rainy season. About 200 boats are thus employed. They are laden at Nundghaut on the Sheonath, and thence pass down to Cuttack and back again within the season. The value of the goods they take and bring is estimated at a lakh of Rupees (£ 10,000) annually. During the dry season also a few small boats venture down, and are dragged laboriously over the shoals. This precarious item of trade does not exceed Rupees 10,000 or £1,000 in value. Last year the boats thus employed were 28 in number.

291. Lower down the river the depôts for boats are at *Sumbulpore*, *Binka*, *Sonepore*, and Kuntaloo, the last named place being on the Cuttack side of the Eastern Ghauts. For the two former places the numbers of boats are as follows :—

At Sumbulpore ...	500 boats.
At Binka ...	305 "

The boats are all of a long narrow canoe-like shape, expressly constructed for dangerous and intricate navigation. They are of several sizes. In the rainy or monsoon season,

they ply up and down the river at all times ; in the dry season they can reach as high as Binka, but no higher, except in insignificant numbers, inasmuch as above that point the rocks, emerging from the diminished waters, almost become barriers. Thus it may be said that the Mahanuddy is navigable from Cuttack to Chittesghur in the rains, and from Cuttack to Binka in the dry season.

Navigation of the Mahanuddy

292. The monsoon navigation, though not absolutely barred by barriers, is in

Its dangers.

many places critically dangerous. The lesser rocks become submerged, and boats can float well over them. But the larger rocks keep their jagged fronts and sharp peaks close up to the surface in all directions ; and thus cause the navigable channel to be narrow and tortuous. Thus boats are in danger of losing their way in the waters, and of being destroyed among the reefs. Then the largest rocks rear their horrid heads right above the waters, sometimes guarding and confining the navigable way ; but sometimes protruding up in the midst of the channel itself. Thus a boat having swiftly glided with the full force of the current, through a passage between rocks on either side, is suddenly confronted by another rock against which the current is madly rushing. Then it is that the severest danger arises. Unless the boat can be so steered as to avoid the rocks, it must be dashed to pieces. Hardly a season passes in which some boats do not perish in this manner ; though in some years the casualties are less than in others. Thus it is that the monsoon navigation, from Puddumpore to Dholepore, is more or less fraught with risk. It is only a limited number of Boatmen who, having spent their lives on the river, can undertake to conduct boats with safety. The Sonapore people are well known for their skill and courage as Steersmen.

293. Something has been done to lessen these dangers and obstructions by

Temporary improvement of the Navigable Channel.

blasting the rocks in various places. The effect of such operations is always uncertain ; the removal of one rock, changing the current, causes other rocks to become dangerous. And if the work were undertaken to any large extent, it would never end until the whole of the rock formations were reduced ; and indefinitely vast expense were incurred. A little rock blasting might, however, be beneficially done each year, at a cost of from Rupees 5,000 to 10,000 (£1,000). It is also the opinion of all persons, European and Native, practically acquainted with the river that safety and convenience would be enhanced if the monsoon channel were marked by becketed poles firmly attached to the peaks of the rocks. This plan could be carried out at a small expense. The Local Authorities are confident that, by blasting the rocks in some places and marking the channel in others, the navigation and traffic on the Mahanuddy could be increased. And if permanent Navigation Works on the river be not undertaken, I should certainly recommend a small annual expenditure on the above limited objects.

294. But there is no doubt that the only way of making the Mahanuddy really

Proposed Canal in the Valley of the Mahanuddy.

navigable is to construct a canal from some point above Puddumpore to some point below Dholepore. The country has not been scientifically examined, nor has the project been matured ; but both banks of the river have, of late, been visited by various Officers, some possessed of

engineering skill, and others having much local knowledge. None have doubted the practicability of such a canal. There will be difficulties here and there, but probably no obstacles of more than ordinary magnitude. Opinions differ as yet, as to whether the best line would be found on the right bank or the left. On the left bank the main difficulty would be the crossing of the Ebe, which might be overcome by an aqueduct. On the right bank there would be high ground to cut through near the head; and after that either the Tel River would have to be crossed by an aqueduct, or else the canal would have to be conducted by means of an anicut across the Mahanuddy itself somewhere near Binka.

Its probable cost.

In either case, the canal distance would be about 150 miles, and at a rate of from Rupees 20,000 to 30,000 (£2,000 to 3,000) per mile, the cost would range from 30 to 40 lakhs of Rupees (or £300,000 to 400,000). Such a canal would pass through country for the most part cultivated or culturable; and at many points would traverse well inhabited tracts. It would, therefore, supply water for irrigation as much as could be spared. Its main purpose would, perhaps, be navigation. If it answered (as it doubtless would) the purposes both of

its probable value.

irrigation and navigation, its income would be considerable. It would attract the entire traffic of the Districts bordering on the Mahanuddy below Sheonarain, and at least a portion of the Chutteeaghur traffic beyond that point. The passenger traffic would also be considerable by the canal, which follows one of the main routes of Pilgrims to Juggernath.

295. Below Dholepore the canal would be re-united with the river, and ultimately connected with the works of the Irrigation Company in the Cuttack Delta. Were there no such works in the Delta, it would not be advisable to construct a canal along the Upper Mahanuddy; for it is certain that navigation works in the upper part of the river would not secure the interests of trade, unless the delta were also rendered passable for boats at all seasons. But as the delta is to have its canals, then the suggestion of a canal in the Upper Mahanuddy immediately presents itself as being needed to ensure a full and perfect result to the delta works; and to connect the rich country near the source of the Mahanuddy with the rich country near its mouth.

CHAPTER X.

FINANCIAL.

296. In Chapter IX. of my last Report, the various considerations bearing on the Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements. Finances of the Central Provinces were set forth. A Form of Statement of Receipts and Disbursements has now been prescribed by the Financial Department of the Supreme Government, and the remarks in the present Chapter will follow the order of that Statement. The Abstract itself, with all the items filled in by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, is given in an Appendix.

297. The total receipts during the year 1862-63 are set down in this Statement at Rupees 84,42,274 or £844,227. There are items received during this year on account of the former year.

The actual Receipts.

But on the other hand, there are items on account of this year which will be actually

received during the succeeding year. So that the two sets of items will balance each other. Thus, the above sum of 84½ lakhs of Rupees, or in round numbers £850,000, fairly represents the present Annual Income of these Provinces. This agrees generally with paragraph 346 of my last Report, wherein the Income was stated at 84½ lakhs of Rupees or £825,000. The services from which this Income is derived are explained in the previous Chapter IV. or Revenue. The only item requiring explanation here is the Income under head of Law and Justice, amounting to Rupees 96,142, or £9,614. This arises chiefly from fines.

298. Under the head of Public Debt, the only item requiring notice here is that of Local Funds, amounting to Rupees 5,71,596, or £57,159. This Income arises from the Road and Ferry Funds; the Nuzoo Fund being proceeds of lands and buildings, property of the State; and the Town Duties levied for purposes of Municipal Police and local improvement.

299. The disbursements shewn in the Statement amount to Rupees 54,22,290, or 54½ lakhs, or £542,229.

300. Of this aggregate amount, Rupees 9,04,420, or nine lakhs, or £90,442, represent expenditure on Civil buildings and works of internal improvement and public convenience, including roads and communication. These are explained in the preceding Chapter VI., Sections 2 and 3.

301. In the same aggregate, under the headings of Allowance and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, Allowances to District and Village Officers, Miscellaneous, Superannuation, and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for charitable and other purposes, the following are the items:—

Rupees	8,78,752	or	£87,975
„	1,85,739	or	£18,573

The total of these will amount to Rupees 10,64,491* or £106,448

302. These several sums being deducted from the aggregate of 54½ lakhs, leave a sum of 34½ lakhs, or Rupees 34,53,379, or £345,337, as the regular charge of the Civil administration for 1862-63. This agrees nearly with paragraph 352 of my last Report, in which the Civil expenditure was set down at 32½ lakhs of Rupees, or £325,000. There is thus a difference of 1½ lakhs, which is to be accounted for by the addition of an Inspector of Jails and his Establishment, which has been sanctioned within the year; by an increase in the number of Prisoners; by the expenses of the Forest Department, which used not formerly to be

* This amount includes the total Political Expenditure of these Provinces. In my last Report, paragraph 353, the Political Expenditure was stated to be about ten lakhs. But it was pointed out, by the Supreme Government, that the purely Political Expenditure appeared to amount to only Rupees 8,50,000 or 8½ lakhs. I have, however, to explain that the ten lakhs included items for District and Village Officers, which in these Provinces are virtually Political, and the greater part of the Superannuation and Retired Allowances which are on account of services rendered to the Native Government which preceded us, and may, therefore, be regarded as Political also. So far, then, the Statement of ten lakhs was substantially correct. The total, as now shewn, of Rupees 10,64,491, which is 64,491 in excess of ten lakhs, includes some pensions not Political in the above sense, and some Miscellaneous charges.

exhibited under charges, but was deducted from Income; and by increased expenditure on Education, and on the settlement of the Land Revenue,—which last item represents but a temporary expenditure. The Civil expenditure may thus be estimated as amounting to about 40 per cent. on the revenues.

303. In my last Report, paragraphs 347 and 348, I explained that all Civil Establish-

Scale of the Civil Establishments.

ments had been strictly scrutinized and reduced to an uniform scale, at an aggregate saving of nearly three lakhs of Rupees, or £30,000 per annum; which was mainly owing to the amalgamation of all the various territories comprising the Central Provinces under one Administration. There has been no increase during the year in these regular Establishments; save the appointment of the Inspector of Jails and his Establishment at an annual cost of Rupees 14,760, or £1,476, a measure which will more than repay itself by the introduction of economies. The disbursements under the head of Police amount to Rupees

Cost of new Police.

10,44,482, or £104,448, on account of 1862-63, which is well within the sanctioned allotment of 11½ lakhs of Rupees, or £112,500. But then the arrear disbursements on account of former years (Rupees 1,17,291, or £11,729) bring up the total to Rupees 11,61,773, or 11½ lakhs, or £116,177. These disbursements were of a special character, arising out of the discharging of troops and levies and the re-organization of the Police. The preceding Chapter III. on Police will have shewn that the Department is working *below* its Budget, and that even further reductions are being effected. The disbursements shewn above do *not* include Rupees 1,09,998, on account of Municipal Police, which is included in the item (Rupees 9,61,789, or £96,176) of Local Funds, under the head of Public Debt, inasmuch as this section of the Police is paid for from those Funds.

304. The only heads under which increase of expenditure is at present to be anticipated are those of Education and Land Revenue Settlement. In the preceding Chapter V. the special necessity of diffusing Education among a more than ordinarily unenlightened population was explained. And in the preceding Chapter IV. on Revenue, it was shewn how the settlement of the Land Revenue will improve the Land Tax, and subserve the best interests of the State and of the people. The only head under which decrease is to be expected is the Political, which constitutes a heavy charge. There will be a gradual diminution by reason of lapses.

305. During the year 1862-63, the Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant

Office of Deputy Auditor General.

General has been established at Nagpore, with great advantage to the general administration. It is generally considered that a Civil Pay Master is needed for these Provinces. At present the *pre-audit* is conducted by the Civil Pay Master at Allahabad, and this arrangement is found to involve constant delays and frequent inconvenience to the servants of Government of all classes.

306. Recently a Branch Agency of the Bank of Bengal has been established at

The Bank of Bengal Agency.

Nagpore, and entrusted with all the Treasury business at the Head Quarter Station of these Provinces. The circulation of the Government Currency Notes has commenced. This Agency will prove of advantage to the public service and convenience to the trading interests.

307. Measures have been proposed for the gradual withdrawal of the *Mahratta* silver coinage, commonly called the *Nagpore Rupees*, and for the increased circulation of the Government copper coinage.

308. The total cost of the troops now serving in these Provinces was set down, in paragraph 353 of my last Report, at 88 lakhs of Rupees, or £380,000. Since then one Regiment of Native Cavalry and one Regiment of Madras Native Infantry have been added, increasing the Estimate by five lakhs, and raising the total to forty-three lakhs of Rupees, or £430,000 per annum. How far this expenditure ought to be considered as debitable to the Finance of the Central Provinces is a matter for the consideration of the Supreme Government. As regards the interests of these Provinces, the case was stated in paragraph 355 of my last Report. Without doubt, a considerable portion of the troops serving within these Provinces are required for local defence and protection; and the cost is so far debitable to our Finance. A portion of the troops again can hardly be said to be so required, and appears to pertain, more properly, to the general Reserve of the Empire.

309. The Department of Public Works expenditure, exclusive of the items mentioned in the preceding paragraph 300, as pertaining to Civil Buildings and Works of internal improvement and public convenience, aggregated fifteen lakhs of Rupees, or £153,864 in 1862-63, exclusive of the Godavery Navigation Works. But for 1863-64 a sum of nine lakhs of Rupees or £90,000 will have to be added on account of the Navigation Works.

310. Thus the total Imperial expenditure within the Central Provinces for the current year, exclusive of Public Debt, may be stated in round number as follows:—

As per Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Statement	lakhs	45*	or	£450,000
Add on account of the Army	...	...	„	43 or £430,000
„ on account of Department Public Works	...	...	„	26 or £260,000
Total one crore fourteen lakhs	...	1,14	or	£1,140,000

CHAPTER XI.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

311. During the year under review, it has been decided that the *Nagpore* Provinces is under the direct Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta; and the whole of the Central Provinces are now comprised in one Diocese. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta extended his Visitation Tour over the greater part of these Provinces during the cold season of 1862-63. His Lordship visited the Stations of Jubbulpore, Saugor, Seonee, Nagpore, Baitool, and Hoshungabad; consecrated the Church and Cemetery at Jubbulpore; the new Cemetery at Seonee; the new Church and Cemeteries at Seetabuldee (Nagpore);

* Exclusive of charges under Headings E. and F. I., which are included in the 26 lakhs for Public Works.

and inaugurated the new School at Seetabuldee for European and Eurasian children. Confirmations were held at the principal Stations.

312. There is, unfortunately, no doubt that Chaplains and Churches are very few as

Paucity of Chaplains.

* Including Doonagoodium.

† This includes Nowgong and Nagode; if Rowah be included (as it is visited by the Jabbalpore Chaplain), there would be 23.

visited by Chaplains but seldom, and some Districts never.

compared with the requirements of these Provinces. There are but four Chaplains and four Churches to ten Military, and twelve* Civil, Stations; in all twenty-two† Stations. And the disproportion is aggravated by the great distances between the various Stations, the consequence being that some outlying Districts are

313. Within the year under review, the Church at Seetabuldee (Nagpore) has been

Three new Churches ordered.

completed in good architectural style: a Church has been commenced at Hoshungabad; Churches with appropriate Designs have been ordered at Chindwarra and Raepore. The erection or purchase of Parsonage houses at Hoshungabad and at Raepore has been sanctioned; and application has been made to the Additional Clergy Society for two Chaplains, one for Hoshungabad and one for Raepore. The want of separate Chaplains for the Civil Station of Seetabuldee (Nagpore) continues to be much felt.

CHAPTER XII.

POLITICAL.

314. The past and present circumstances of the Bhonsla family were described in my last Report (paragraphs 364 to 371). The Political Agency for the management of this family has,

The Bhonsla Family.

within the year under review, been abolished; and the supervision over the Palace affairs, which was at first necessary, has gradually ceased. The exemption of the members of the family from the ordinary jurisdiction of the Civil Tribunals has been done away with. The Rajah of Deor and the Bhonsla family are now simply in the position of Native gentlemen of rank. They are Honorary Magistrates; they sit on Local Committees; they found Schools; and altogether set a good example to Native society at Nagpore.

315. The Bustar State was described in paragraphs 379 to 384 of my last Report.

Disputes between the States of Bustar and Jyepore.

Dulgunjim Sing, the Minister of this State, and its real Controller, died in January last. The grave dispute that had long existed between the Rajah of Bustar and the Rajah of Jyepore, (the latter being under the Madras Government,) regarding the Kotepard Estate, has been settled within the year. It has been decided that Kotepard is to remain in the possession of Jyepore, but that Bustar is to receive an annual tribute. It is hoped that the two States will no longer have parties of rival combatants almost confronting each other. The Madras Government has established an effective Police within the Jyepore State. It has been agreed with the Bustar State that the British Authorities shall maintain in and about the capital town, Jugulpore, a party of Police, 40 Foot and 12 Horse.

316. In October last a complete Report by Captain Glasfurd (Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Godavery District), regarding the physical geography, the past

history, the character of the population, the resources and trade of Bustar, was submitted to the Supreme Government.

317. The Kalahundy State was described in paragraphs 365 to 368 of my last Report. During the past season, the excitable and superstitious Khonds within that State threatened to stop the Topographical Survey. This affair, which might easily have grown to large dimensions, was stopped by the prompt conduct of Captain Looh, Assistant Commissioner.

318. The long pending dispute between the Pât and Thât Rajahs regarding the much vexed tract of Thoosmool has been decided within the year. The Thât Rajah is to have possession of the tract, and the Pât Rajah is to receive seigniorial dues.

319. At Sumbulpore, the ex-Rebel Leader and late Pretender to the throne has remained quietly drawing his pension. Recently Kuwal Sing, a former rebel, has been harassing the North-East frontier of that District with robberies and occasionally with murders. Some of his band had established themselves on the Bara Pahar, a well known robber fastness; but have been just expelled. Unless this man shall be killed or taken, further trouble may be expected in that quarter. It has been decided that Sumbulpore shall be permanently garrisoned by two Companies of Madras Native Infantry.

320. The thirteen Gurjat States, dependencies of Sumbulpore, were mentioned in paragraphs 376 and 377 of my last Report. Within the past year these Chiefs have been invested with Magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure. The orders were duly explained to them by myself in Durbar at Sumbulpore. They are wild and ignorant, though proud of their lineage. They have, on the whole, behaved well; except the Rajahs of Bendra, Nowaghur and Kurrier, who have evinced a contumacious spirit. The principal of all these States is that of Patna. A complete Report by Major Impey, the Deputy Commissioner, on the history and condition of Patna, which may be considered as partly illustrative of all the Gurjat States, has been submitted to the Supreme Government.

321. The condition of Mukrye, a wild State of considerable antiquity on the extreme frontier of Hoshungabad, has been examined, and it has been recommended that the Chief be placed on the same footing as the Gurjat Chiefs.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY.

322. The constitution and the strength, past and present, of the Military Forces in the Central Provinces were described in Chapter XII. of my last Report. Since that time no material change has been made, except that one Regiment of Madras Native Infantry and a full Regiment (instead of a squadron as first proposed) of Native Cavalry have been

Recent addition to the Nagpore Force.

permanently added to the Nagpore Division. It has been decided that the Station of Raepore, formerly held by a Regiment of Irregular Infantry, shall in future have a Regiment of Madras Native Infantry; and that Chanda, also formerly held by a Regiment of Irregular Infantry, shall in future have a Detachment of Madras Native Infantry from Hoshungabad. It has also been decided that Sumbulpore shall, in future, be garrisoned by two Companies of Madras Native Infantry from Cuttack. It was shown in the last Report that the Detachments at Dumoh, Narsingpore, and Baitool had been withdrawn. There are now seven Military Stations in these Provinces (exclusive of the Sanatorium of Mohtoor), among which the Troops are to be distributed as below.

Distribution of Regular Troops in the Central Provinces. It must be borne in mind that the Stations of Chanda and Raepore have been occupied by regular Troops, for

the first time, within the year under review.

323. The strength of the several Arms may be thus given:—

MILITARY STATIONS.	Cavalry Regiments.		Artillery Batteries.	Infantry Regiments.		REMARKS.
	European.	Native.	European.	European.	Native.	
Saugor ...	0	1	2	1	1	{ With Detachment at Nowgong. With Detachment at Nagode. With Detachment at Chanda.
Jubbulpore ...	0	0	1	1	1	
Hoshungabad ...	0	0	0	0	1	
Kamptee and Nagpore	0	1	2	1	2	{ Detachment from Hoshungabad.
Chanda ...	0	0	0	0	0	
Raepore ...	0	0	0	0	1	Ditto from Cuttack.
Sumbulpore ...	0	0	0	0	0	

The total amounts to about 8,079 men of all ranks. The Troops at Jubbulpore may be regarded as an Imperial Reserve. The Troops at all the other Stations are required, more or less, for the defence of the Central Provinces. It is believed that, with the distribution of Troops as above described, the Military protection of these Provinces is complete and satisfactory.

324. The removal of the Arsenal from Seetabuldee, near Nagpore, to Kamptee, which had been previously recommended, has been again urged during the year. The measure is, without doubt, one of just Military precaution.

The Nagpore Arsenal.

325. The formation of the Nagpore Volunteers was mentioned in paragraph 409 of my last Report. Their numbers and efficiency have been maintained during the year. They have conformed to all the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1857, and have fixed a certain number of days per week for drill, the attendance at which will be compulsory under legal penalties. They have been inspected by the Brigadier Commanding the Nagpore Force, under the

The Nagpore Volunteers.

General Orders issued from the Military Department of the Supreme Government. Their Commandant, Captain Bolton (Assistant Commissioner), deserves great credit for his exertions. There has been formed a Rifle Association for these Provinces, and two Meetings have been already held.

326. It has been already shown, both in the last Report and in the present, that there are now *no* Troops in these Provinces save those of the regular Army.

CHAPTER XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE AND COTTON.

327. The formation of an Agri-Horticultural Society for the Central Provinces was mentioned in paragraph 411 of my last Report. During the past year the Society has taken root, and begun to produce results. It now numbers 71 members, of whom 43 are European gentlemen, and 14 Native gentlemen. Its annual Income amounts to Rupees 3,408 or £340. Its Joint Secretaries, Captain Cobbe and Mr. Ross, have devoted considerable knowledge and experience to the affairs of the Society, and have thereby rendered service to the country at large. Its Head Quarters are in the Maharaj Garden at Nagpore, which extensive grounds are under its charge. This great garden, when complete, will cover 28 acres, and will be a nursery and dépôt for trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers from all climates and countries. Among the Subscribers are the Secretaries to the Local Committees of Districts; and at the Civil Station of each District a Public Garden has been formed, for which seeds, plants and the like are obtainable from the Society at Nagpore. Seventeen gardens of this description have been established in various parts of these Provinces, and all have received seeds from Nagpore. The Society at Nagpore has obtained, or ordered quantities of, seeds from Saharunpore, Bombay and London. A trained European Gardener is on his way to Nagpore from Edinburgh: a house having been built for him in the Maharaj Garden.

328. Through the agency of the Society enquiries have been made as to the best means of encouraging the growth of potatoes. The growth of various products encouraged. There seems every hope that, if skill and intelligence be brought to bear on the subject, the potatoe in these Provinces may be indefinitely improved and extended. It is already cultivated in the Mundla Hills, and in the Chindwarra and Nursingpore Districts, and also in the northern part of Chhatesaghur. It is consumed in some quantities by the people themselves. A potatoe garden has been successfully established on the Puchmurree Hill; a similar experiment will be made on the Mohtoor Hill.

329. It is intended to make experiments in the culture of tea, coffee, and cinchona on the Sautpoora Hills. Enquiries have been made regarding the culture of arrowroot at the principal Stations; and some quantities of tubers have been distributed.

330. The acclimatized Otaheite sugar-cane has been found by long experience to answer extremely well in the Jubbulpore District. It has been, therefore, determined to introduce this variety into the other sugar-growing Districts. During the past season

many cart-loads of sugar-seed and plant have been distributed among the Landholders of the Nagpore District. The result has yet to be seen.

331. At Saugor a separate Society has been formed in connexion with the great Public Garden, which is being constructed there, near the northern extremity of the Lake.

COTTON.

332. In my last Report, paragraphs 412 to 437, an account was given of the several Cotton Fields and Cotton Marts in the Central Provinces; and of the production and exportation of this important article.

333. In the autumn of 1862, an Estimate was required from every District Officer of the Cotton crop then springing up, and of the proportion expected to be exported. This Estimate was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. The Abstract may be recapitulated here, the figures being grouped under the three geographical heads into which the Cotton Fields in these Provinces are naturally divided, *viz.*, the Nagpore Country, the Nerbudda Country, and the Chutteesghur Country :—

ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF COTTON CROP.

The Nerbudda Country.

	lbs.	Total lbs.
Saugor	1,238,856	
Dumoh	832,300	
Hoshungabad	1,274,936	
Jubbulpore	2,107,892	
Mundla	22,140	
Nursingpore	3,228,750	
	<hr/>	8,704,874

The Nagpore Country.

Chindwarra	598,600	
Baitool	5,830	
Seonee	328,000	
Nagpore }	31,954,908	
Wardah }		
Bhundarra	0	
Chanda	820,000	
	<hr/>	33,706,838

The Chutteesghur Country.

Raspoore }	3,280,000	
Belaspore }		
Sumbulpore	1,640,000	
Upper Godavery	13,202	
	<hr/>	4,933,202
Grand Total	<hr/>	47,344,914

334. Since then, however, a further Estimate has been obtained of the actual out-turn of the crop. This unfortunately shews a result below previous expectation, owing to failure of season in various localities. On the other hand, the estimated exportation is very considerable. The Abstract of this last Estimate may be exhibited as below :—

ACTUAL OUT-TURN OF COTTON CROP.

The Nerbudda Country.

	lbs.	Total lbs.	Exported lbs.
Saugor	966,414		
Dumoh	700,000		
Hoshungabad	1,011,840		
Jubbulpore	1,191,542		
Mundla	22,140		
Nursingpore	1,515,920		
	<hr/>	5,407,856	4,512,836

The Nagpore Country.

Chindwarra	600,650		
Baitool	100,000		
Seonee	184,000		
Nagpore	9,860,260		
Wurdah	16,350,800		
Bhundarra			
Chanda	832,956		
	<hr/>	27,928,686	19,521,166

The Chutteesghur Country.

Raepore	2,600,000		
Belaspore	680,000		
Sumbulpore	272,000		
Upper Godavery	13,202		
	<hr/>	3,565,202	3,068,000
Grand Total		36,901,744	27,102,002

335. The actual out-turn, then, appears to be thirty-seven millions of lbs. The estimated exportation of twenty-seven millions of lbs., during the recent spring and summer months of 1863, is certainly greater than any thing of the kind ever known before. The aggregate export of 1861-62 was estimated at from 20 to 22 millions of lbs. By far the greater portion is now exported to Bombay: the proportion exported to Mirzapore has been much less than heretofore. There is, moreover, a quantity of 3,225,636 lbs. still awaiting export so soon as the roads shall be open after the monsoon. In the winter of 1862-63, before the exporting season sets in, Circulars were sent to all District Officers, directing them to warn the Native Traders that the news from Europe foreboded a continued dearth of cotton, and that forethought was needed to provide carriage and transit for the quantities likely to be exported from this part of India.

336. During the past season, the statistics of Cotton Cultivation have been collected. In all the Cotton Districts, save those of Chutteesghur, and parts of the Chanda District, the field measurement of the whole country, by the Settlement Department, has been completed. From these field measurements, and village Maps, Extracts of all the fields under Cotton Cultivation have been made. These Extracts have been compiled, and, being based on the most minute survey of every field, are the most complete statistics that can be obtained. They cannot, of course, be absolutely guaranteed against error; but they rest on the best possible basis. For the Chutteesghur Districts the information is still only estimated; and is, therefore, proportionally less reliable. The field measurement (necessarily a long process) cannot be completed in Chutteesghur till the end of next year. The general result may be thus abstracted:—

				Acres.
The Nerbudda Country	...	...	...	162,811
The Nagpore Country	...	...	...	401,052
The Chutteesghur Country	...	...	...	64,158
Total	...	...	...	628,021

These Statements of cultivation form a durable statistical foundation, and supply the means of checking all future Estimates of out-turn of Crop, and of supposed fluctuations in the cultivation. That the culture is still increasing is the belief of the Natives themselves. The cultivation of 1862 was said to be double that of former years; and the sowings now going on are said to be one-fourth greater than those of last year.

337. Last season a quantity of Egyptian Cotton-seed, supplied by the Honorary Agent of the Cotton Supply Association, was being distributed in the Wurdah Valley. But the seed was not received from Bombay until almost too late. The sowings, however, were effected, and the seed germinated in most places. Afterwards the plants fell off and languished, and the out-turn was poor. During this season quantities of acclimatized Dharwar seed, and also some Egyptian seed, have been sown, and as yet the out-turn promises to be good.

338. The propriety of setting up, on the part of Government, Machines for cleaning and pressing Cotton at the principal marts—to instruct the people—has been considered; and it has been ruled that the introduction of these appliances had better be left to private enterprise. A new Machine for cleaning Cotton has been exhibited at Nagpore, and it is probable that some of the Native traders will be induced to order on their own account some Machines both for cleaning and preparing. It is also proposed that the Local Committees should purchase some few Machines to exhibit to the people. It were, perhaps, superfluous to state that here, as elsewhere, the Natives are slow to adopt any Machinery until its benefit shall have been practically demonstrated before their eyes.

SECTION II.

AGRICULTURE.

339. Considerable efforts were made during the last rainy season (1862) by the District Officers, and by the Public Works Department, to increase the growth of trees; and many thousands

The planting out of young trees.

of young seedlings were planted out. There was not sufficient information then available whereon to found a complete system of Arboriculture, and in many cases the various Officers in their zeal planted more trees than they had the means of tending and watering. This has now been remedied, and a precise system is laid down. The care of every Officer is to be, *first*, the establishment of nurseries; then, *second*, the planting out of young trees in groves on the road-side or other frequented place where they can be economically watered and cared for; and *third*, the occasional planting out of avenues on specially selected sections of road. It is evident that avenue planting, though, perhaps, in some degree more ornamental, is less useful, and much more expensive and troublesome than any other kind of Arboriculture. Therefore, Officers are directed to attend to nurseries and groves before avenues, and only to adopt the latter in special cases. Tree nurseries have accordingly been established at all the seventeen Civil Stations; and at many of the Tehseel Stations, in the interior of Districts, many groves have been planted. On the main lines of road there are approximately some 200 miles in different directions which have avenues of young trees. The Police have been instructed to plant young trees near their Posts, the tending of which affords useful amusement to the men in their scanty leisure. It is calculated that the Police in these Provinces can plant and tend some 30,000 trees in a year. Already they have planted many thousands. The Teak tree nurseries, which it is proposed to establish in the Hills, are mentioned under the Head of Forests.

System of Arboriculture prescribed.

Its present and future results.

SECTION III.

EUROPEAN COLONIZATION AND WASTE LANDS.

340. The localities where Waste Lands may be found in these Provinces, and the various considerations bearing upon them, were mentioned in my last Report, paragraphs 441 to 451. During the year under review, the Rules for the sale of Waste Lands, on the principles laid down by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, have been published. In these Rules the most noticeable feature is this, that, in those Districts which are wild, jungly, remote, or insalubrious, the maximum limit for each grant is higher, and the rate of price per acre lower, than in those Districts which are free from the above disadvantages. It is hoped that, in this way, capital and enterprise may be attracted to those localities where their application is most needed, and that special inducement may be offered to Europeans to become the Pioneers of improvement in the wilderness.

Rules for the sale of Waste Lands.

341. The maximum limits, then, of the quantity of land which will be sold in one lot in the several Districts, are as follows:—

Maximum limits of lots.

In the Districts of—

Raepore, Belaspore, Sumbulpore, Mundla, Upper Godavery, Hoshungabad,	}	(5,000) five thousand acres.
---	---	------------------------------

In the Districts of—

Nagpore,
Chanda,
Bhundara,
Wurda,
Jubbulpore,
Nursingpore,
Chindwarra,
Seonee,
Saugor,
Baitool,
Dumoh,

(3,400) three thousand acres.

342. The upset price of the lands to be sold will, ordinarily, be as follows :—

Rates of upset price.

i.—In the Raepore, Belaspore and Mundla Districts eight annas (one shilling) per acre.

ii.—In the Sumbulpore and Upper Godavery Districts, one Rupee (two shillings) per acre.

iii.—In the Hoshungabad, Nagpore, Chanda, Bhundara, Wurda, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Chindwarra, Seonee, Saugor, Baitool and Dumoh Districts, two Rupees and eight annas (five shillings) per acre.

343. On payment of one-tenth of the purchase money, and of the expenses of

Conditions of Sale.

survey, demarcation, advertisement and sale, the purchaser will receive a Deed, signed by the Deputy Commissioner, conveying to him the lot in full hereditary and transferable proprietary right, free from all demand on account of Land Revenue for ever, but subject, nevertheless, to all general taxes and local rates imposed by Law or by the Local Government. There is no prohibition against the same person applying for two or more lots of land, provided that each application contains no more than the maximum of acres prescribed for the District or locality on which the said lots are situate. Every lot must be compact, and shall not include more than one tract of land in a ring-fence. Reserves of grazing land and forests; of land for the growth of firewood near Towns and Stations; of building sites, parks, recreation grounds; of tracts possessing mineral wealth, stone quarries and the like; and of land required for other special purposes, are not to be sold under these Rules without the express sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

344. The Supreme Government have, on special grounds, authorized the sale (under

Promised sale of land in the Sonkan District.

the general conditions of the above Rules) to Mr. Meik of sixteen thousand acres as a compact lot in one ring-fence, at the rate of four annas (six pence) per acre, in the tract known by the name of Sonkan belonging to the Belaspore District. The arrangements for giving effect to this are not complete, and the sale has not yet been actually made. I have, during the past season, myself examined this tract in company with the District Officer and the Assistant Superintendent of Forests. It is a Valley about twelve miles in length and three miles in mean breadth, permeated by the Jonk River shortly above its confluence with the Mahanuddy. The direction of the Valley is from south to north. On the west and the east side there are Hills running parallel to each other. The Hills on the east side have some Teak Forest and other useful trees. In the southern end of the Valley

there is a Saul Forest of inferior growth. The Valley was once partially inhabited and cultivated, and belonged to a Zemindar named Narain Sing. He bore an evil repute from desperate and bloody deeds. In 1857 he rebelled; and was afterwards attacked, captured and executed. The Valley has been since deserted and left waste; the ruins of the houses, tanks and mangoe groves of Narain Sing alone remain amidst the brushwood which has overgrown the place. The property has been confiscated. The locality is regarded with a sort of superstition by the Natives of the neighbourhood. Various efforts to induce landholders to take charge of the property have failed; the last lessee, who took it on condition of paying Rupees 50 (£5) a year to Government, abandoned the lease. There is some very good ground here and there; but much of the soil is of second rate quality. The culturable soil has been estimated at 34,100 acres. The climate is, on the whole, moist and cool, but at certain seasons very insalubrious. Of labor there would be none on the spot; but a certain quantity could, doubtless, be obtained from the Chutteesghur Plains, which are within a distance of 20 miles; and in the event of valuable or surplus produce being raised, then Sheonarain, the Head of the Monsoon Navigation of the Mahanuddy, is only fifteen miles distant. The forest lands would be reserved or disposed of under special conditions. On the whole, it may be said that, although the tract possesses several prospective advantages, yet it has serious drawbacks also.

SECTION IV.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

345. In my last Report, paragraphs 460 to 478, a description was given of the mineral resources of these Provinces.

346. During the year now under review, I have myself visited the Iron Mines of Tendoo Khara, near the north bank of the Nerbudda, (mentioned in paragraph 470 of the last Report,) and can testify to the highly promising character of the locality. The ore is obtained by superficial excavations of the earth. Its quality is very good. The locality falls within the limit of the Charter of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.

347. I have also been able to visit the Coal Mines belonging to the same Company at Mopnull, on the south bank of the Nerbudda, distant about 30 miles from the Tendoo Khara Iron Mines above-mentioned. I entered two long passages excavated on the side of the Hill. The Coal appeared to be good, and its supply to be very considerable. These Mines were mentioned in paragraph 478 of my last Report.

348. In the same paragraph was mentioned the Coal at Oomrait, near Mohtoor. I have visited this Mine in Company with the Reverend Mr. Hislop, who was one of the first to bring the place to notice. It has been worked by Mr. Stanbrough with some success. The section now laid bare affords promise of a much larger supply than was previously anticipated. At the time of my last Report, the thickness of the seam was supposed to be one foot, but this has now been discovered to be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, half of which consists of good Coking Coal; and although, as previously stated, the place is somewhat removed from the main course of traffic, yet, if the Mine should prove really valuable, the construction of a good road would bring the Coal, by ninety miles of easy transit, to Nagpore.

SECTION V.

SURVEY.

349. The existing means of obtaining geographical and topographical information in these Provinces were explained in paragraphs 479 to 481 of my last Report.

350. During the past year now under review, strenuous effort has been made by the Surveyor General's Department to advance the Revenue Survey in various Districts. One Survey party under

Progress of the Revenue Survey.

Captain Vanrenen has been engaged in the Saugor District; another under Lieutenant Sconce in the Nursingpore and Hoshungabad District; another under Captain Grant in the Bhundara District. The country surveyed by these parties, village by village, during the season of 1862-63, amounts to upwards of 3,000 square miles. It is intended that the Survey of the Dumoh District shall be proceeded with by the party now in Saugor; that the Hoshungabad Survey be advanced by the party now there; that the Survey of the Chutteesghur Plateau be commenced by the party now in Bhundara; and that the Chanda Survey be commenced by Major Johnston's party to be transferred from the Punjab. By these means, in the course of two years hence, all the cultivated and inhabited tracts of the Central Provinces will have been surveyed, village by village, in a manner the same as that of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

351. There will still, however, remain a vast area of wild, hilly and jungly, but partly cultivated and partly inhabited, country to be surveyed topographically. Such area can be only

Topographical Surveys.

stated approximately, but it probably will not be found to fall far short of 100,000 square miles. With this, also, some progress is being made. The Topographical Survey under Major Saxton, advancing from the direction of Cuttaek, has, during the past season, been at work in the hilly and savage country of the southern Dependencies of Sumbulpore. It is hoped that the Topographical Survey working in the Ranchee and Huza-reebugh Countries, will ultimately take up the tracts that lie on the eastern frontier of Mundla and the northern frontier of Chutteesghur. It is also expected that the Topographical Survey in the Hyderabad Territories will be able to cross the Godavery, and take up the unsurveyed tracts on the British side of the river.

352. On the whole, it may be said that the Survey arrangements for these Provinces, as agreed to by the Surveyor General and sanctioned by the Supreme Government, are complete and satisfactory.

353. Captain Glasford's Sketch Map of the Bustar Country, which teems with information hitherto unknown, has been submitted to Government, and is being printed in the Surveyor General's Office.

Map of the Bustar Country.

354. I have only to add that the progress of the various Surveys is a matter of moment, and that the absence of Topographical information in many parts of these Provinces constitutes a real administrative difficulty, and a positive hinderance to improvement. This administration is, however, under great obligation to the Surveyor General, Colonel H. L. Thuillier, for the cordial manner in which he has responded to our solicitations for Survey parties.

SECTION VI.

FAIRS.

355. In paragraph 482 of my last Report, the peculiar advantages were explained of encouraging Fairs in these Provinces for the interchange of products and for the gradual civilizing of wild tribes by intercourse with other men. Special instructions were circulated among the District Officers to promote existing Fairs, and to establish new ones, as much as possible. This has been done to a considerable extent, and some new Fairs have been established. The following are the places where Fairs are now known to be held :

356. In the Saugor Territory one Fair is held at Saugor itself; one at Korae called the Fair of Birmachurree, and one at Kimlassa on the frontier.

In the Valley of the Nerbudda, Fairs are held at the marble rocks near Jabbulpore; at Burmanghat, a spot on the river bank of great sanctity, near Nursingpore; at Nursingpore itself, and at Hoshungabad. In the Hill Districts, a Fair is held at Mooltye, the source of the Taptree; at Purtapore, the source of Wyn Gunga; at Choupara, on the same river; at the cave and sacred spring on the Pachmurree Hill; at Hirdanuzgur in the Mundla Hills. In the Nagpore Country there are Fairs at the sacred Hill of Ramteake; at Arvee, the Cotton Mart near the Wunda; at Chanda, near the same river; at a sacred spot on the Wyn Gunga near Bhundara. In the Chutteesghur Country there is a complete circle of Fairs; at Droog, on the Sheonath River; at Nerbudda, a sacred spring north of Khyraghur; at Sheonarain, near the confluence of the Sheonath and the Mahanuddy; and at Rajum, on the south of Raepore. On the banks of the Mahanuddy there is the annual Fair at Sumbulpore; and, on the Godavery, there is the Fair at Kaleshwur, where the waters of the Godavery and the Pranheeta meet. There are fifty-four Fairs in all held annually in these Provinces.

SECTION VII.

CARRIAGE AND LABOR.

357. In my last Report, paragraphs 483 to 487, there were mentioned the measures in progress for the prevention of forced labor, and the substitution of a free system. Since then the abolition of forced labor, and the unlawfulness of pressing, have been notified by Proclamation in every District of these Provinces. The strictest injunctions are laid upon the Civil Authorities and the Police to ensure the Law being obeyed. That the prohibition is always effectual, or that forcing never takes place, is more than can be affirmed or expected. But certainly the evil has been much mitigated, and the people are now thoroughly aware that the forcing of labor or carriage is contrary to the intentions of Government.

358. Endeavour has also been made to ensure a free provision of local resources and supply of labor and carriage. At every Station, Labor Agents, for the furnishing of bearers and laborers and carriage, have established themselves under the countenance of the District Authorities. They charge a small commission on all they supply, which is paid by the party employing the labor. The price of labor thus supplied is regulated, of course, by the current market rates. As yet, however, these Labor Agents have not generally succeeded

in furnishing a sufficient supply of labor, and do not afford satisfaction to travellers. They are strictly prohibited from using force in any way, though whether they always attend to that prohibition is doubtful. Thus the difficulty in obtaining labor and carriage is not yet removed. The fact appears to be that, in the present circumstances of the country, the service with travellers is not so remunerative to, or popular among, the laboring classes as the various other kinds of employment now open to them. Be this as it may, however, the first duty of the administration is to prevent force and oppression, and to place every thing upon a free and legitimate footing. Let that be done once for all, and matters will gradually right themselves without any interference from authority. In the meantime, the Civil Authorities and the Police are instructed to render every aid, which they *legitimately* can to travellers; and to be courteous and considerate in affording information to strangers.

SECTION VIII.

POPULATION.

350. In paragraph 488 of my last Report, it was stated that there were objections to the taking of a formal census in these Provinces. Former Estimate of the Population. Those objections continue to exist. The population was supposed to be something under nine millions, or between eight and nine millions. This is, however, nothing more than an Estimate which cannot, as yet, be thoroughly checked. For almost all these Provinces, however, except Chutteesghur, that is to say generally for the Saugor and Nerbudda country and the country of Nagpore Proper, there are the Returns of the Settlement Department. These Returns shew all the houses enumerated in all towns and villages. This enumeration is supported by detailed Maps of the town or village, shewing every house and enclosure with its serial number. The result, therefore, should be reliable. Thus a sound basis is attained for estimating the population by assuming averages of persons to a house. This has been carefully done after consulting the Local Officers for the Districts of the Saugor, the Jubbulpore and the Nagpore Commissioner-ships or Divisions. The averages range in the several Districts and Tracts from three to five persons per house. The general average is about four persons. The result is subjoined :—

DIVISIONS.	Towns above 5,000 souls.	Villages.	Total.	No. of houses.	No. of souls.	General average of souls per house.
Saugor ...	7	4,938	4,195	803,617	1,299,660	4
Jubbulpore ...	6	8,721	8,727	382,791	1,451,838	4
Nagpore ..	23	6,684	6,717	519,166	2,332,631	4
Total ...	36	20,353	20,380	1,235,574	4,981,129	12

Population of the principal Towns.

360. The following is a List of Towns in the foregoing Divisions having a population of above 8,000 souls :—

	Population.		Population.
In the Saugor Division.	Saugor ... 50,684 Gurbakota ... 10,220 Hoohungabad ... 8,815	In the Nagpore Division.	Nagpore ... 1,34,165 Kamptee ... 68,069 Ramtek ... 12,696 Oomrair ... 17,040 Khapapet ... 9,116 Blundara ... 16,440 Toomsur ... 8,263 Sahmuguree ... 8,140 Pownee ... 19,476 Chanda ... 19,000 Hingun Ghaut ... 7,865 Arvee ... 6,903 Deolee ... 5,624
In the Jubbulpore Division.	Jubbulpore ... 53,208 Mundla ... 8,575 Nursingpore ... 14,100 Seonee ... 9,800 Chindwarra ... 7,032		Cotton Mart.

361. It is to be remembered, of course, that the figures by no means represent the whole population of the Central Provinces, as they do not include the Chutteesghur Division comprising the Districts of Raepore, Belaspore, the Chutteesghur Zemindarees Sumbulpore, the Gurjat States, and the Bustar State, for all which Districts there are not the means of forming any trustworthy estimate. Such means will, however, be gradually afforded in the Chutteesghur Districts as the Settlement progresses.

362. In those Districts for which population Returns can be given, as above-mentioned, in three only have the total areas been ascertained by the professional Survey, namely, Nagpore, Wurda and Jubbulpore. In these Districts the average density per square of estimated population may be thus seen :—

Nagpore and Wurda	... 151 persons per square mile.
Jubbulpore	... 102 " "

SECTION IX.

TRADE STATISTICS.

363. In paragraph 489 of my last Report, it was stated that arrangements were being made for the collection of the statistics of trade and traffic in all the Towns and Cities, and on the main lines of road in these Provinces. Accordingly, during the past traffic season, that is from October 1862 to June 1863, Native writers have been posted in every District at selected points, on all main thoroughfares, to note down all the traffic that passed. These operations have been conducted with more or less efficiency throughout the country, and a mass of statistics is pouring into the Central Office, where every thing will have to be examined, tested by comparison and collated. This compilation will necessarily be a work of some little time. That the result of this, the first year's work, will be correct, or even nearly correct, is hardly to be hoped for. But the errors which will be discovered will serve for future guidance; and something like a foundation for accurate statistics will be gained. It is intended to repeat the same process during the following year; and thus ultimately a true and comprehensive Return will be obtained for the trade of the Central Provinces.

The collation of Trade Statistics.

SECTION X.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

361. In paragraphs 491 to 495 of my last Report a sketch of the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries was given. Within the year now under review seven new institutions have been opened, namely, those at the Nagpore City, at Seonee, Baitool, Hoshungabad, Mundla, Mohtoor, and Dumoh. Four new Hospital buildings have been erected within the past year. The best of these are the spacious and commodious Hospitals in the Nagpore City and at Seonee. Two additional Dispensaries have recently been ordered: one in the Sectabuldee Bazar, which is quite a town of itself, and an additional one in the City of Nagpore. The Nagpore City Hospital, recently opened, is proving successful, and attracts about a thousand patients a month. In accordance with the advice of the principal inhabitants, another institution will be opened. Including those previously existing and those now being provided, there will be four of these institutions in and about Nagpore.

365. There are now twenty-one of these institutions, Hospitals and Dispensaries, in the Central Provinces; and it is possible that several branch institutions may yet be added. The number of patients treated during 1861-62 was 32,932, and during 1862-63 42,171, shewing an increase of 9,239 or 28 per cent. during the past year. There was an increase of attendance at almost every institution. Of the 42,171, there were 38,838 out-door patients, that is those who attended and received medical treatment or medicines, and the remainder 3,333 were in-door patients, severe cases treated in-doors, the patients being accommodated in the building. Of the total number, again, 33,767 were males, and 8,404 females. The number of capital operations performed within the year amounted to 213. The annual cost of these institutions in 1862 amounted to Rupees 25,476, or £2,547: of which Rupees 5,444 or £544 were defrayed by private subscriptions, and the remainder by the State. The aggregate expenditure will fall at the rate of 9½ annas, or £0 1s. 2½d. per patient.

366. Each of these institutions has been placed under the management of a Committee, consisting of the Civil Officers at the Station and some of the principal Native inhabitants. Endeavours are made to raise private subscriptions, and to arouse the interest and sympathy of the upper and middle classes of the Natives themselves in this wide-spread and comprehensive charity, which is gratefully appreciated by the poorer classes, and is calculated to impart some impulse to civilization among an unenlightened population.

367. Though here, as elsewhere, the small-pox spreads its ravages, and gathers in its harvest of death, it cannot be said that as yet in these Provinces vaccination has been either systematic or successful. A scheme is being prepared which will, it is hoped, secure a more complete result during the coming season. In the mean time vaccination in a sort of way is carried on. During 1862 some 7,020 cases were vaccinated, out of which 5,504 were reported successful.

368. There has heretofore been no Asylum for lunatics in these Provinces. The want of such an institution has long been felt at Lunatic Asylum at Nagpore. Nagpore, where it has been necessary to confine the lunatics in the Common Jail, there being no suitable Asylum nearer than Benares. Recently, however, at Nagpore some vacant buildings with garden grounds have been appropriated for this purpose, and are being fitted up at a cost of Rupees 4,000, or £400, for the reception of some forty or fifty lunatics. It will be necessary to establish a similar institution at either Saugor or Jubbulpore, as soon as resources shall be available.

369. All these institutions, Hospitals and Dispensaries, and the operations connected therewith, have been placed under the general inspection of the Officer who inspects the Jails. It is hoped that, by these means, an uniform and progressive system of management may be introduced.

SECTION XI.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREED OF HORNED CATTLE AND SHEEP.

370. A communication from the Commissariat Commission sitting at Calcutta was received in the early part of the year, requesting information on the subject of the alleged decrease of the stock of horned cattle and sheep in the country. A general enquiry was thereupon made through the Local Officers. Their reports tended to confirm the allegation in regard to the stock in the country being on the decrease. Various causes were assigned, prominently disease and bad seasons, but none quite satisfactory or convincing. Measures were then adopted to conserve, so far as might be possible, the stock which remained. Each Local Committee was instructed to lay out funds in the importation of superior bulls; and in order to encourage graziers, District Officers were enjoined to permit them to pasture their sheep on unappropriated waste lands on payment of nominal fees, and further to give prizes for the best flocks at the district fairs. These measures have been generally adopted, and some results may be hoped for. But the subject is one in which, probably, improvement can be best effected by the growth of enterprise and understanding among the people themselves.

SECTION XII.

FORESTS.

371. In Section III., Chapter XIII. of my last Report, the Forests of these Provinces were mentioned in general terms. I then touched on the past history of the principal of these Forests, which history consists, unfortunately, of the annals of their decline and fall. It is sufficient to state, in recapitulation, that all the best Forests have been wastefully ravaged by timber dealers for the supply of the large Cities and Stations in Central India. The Forests of the Central Nagpore country have been exhausted for Nagpore and Kamptee; those of the Godavery for Hyderabad; those of

the Mahanuddy for Cuttack; those of the Western Sautpoora Hills for Indore and Oojein; those of the Eastern Sautpoora or Meikul Hills for Jubbulpore. Then there has been the gradual wastage caused for centuries by the barbarous agriculture of the Hill tribes. Much of the mischief in the past is irreparable; but care and vigilance in the present is needed, in order that there may be remedy in the future. It is now necessary that I should refer briefly to—*firstly*, the present state of the Forests; *secondly*, the uses for which timber is required; *thirdly*, the measures for ensuring a continuance of supply for the future.

372. Firstly, then in regard to the present state and uses of the Forests. Here,

The Teak Tree.

as elsewhere, the prince of trees is the teak. It is provided by nature in most parts of these Provinces; and its Forests have yielded first-rate logs in vast numbers difficult of calculation. The Superintendent of Forests supposes that within the last century a million of such logs must have been provided. But no conjecture can be hazarded as to the enormous number of undersized logs recklessly taken. This timber is prized by the people in these Provinces to a degree that would not readily be imagined. It is durable throughout ages; it combines lightness with strength; it is proof against destructive insects and dry rot above ground; it never rots under ground; it floats perfectly and can be conveyed by mountain torrents from the place of its growth to the place of its consumption; it does not require long seasoning; it never warps nor cracks, not even in the alternations of humid exhalations and burning winds; it can be easily sawn; it possesses a marvellous fitness for carving, even of the most refined and elaborate kind. At certain seasons it displays an external splendor and glory equal to its intrinsic merits. In the eyes of the Forester and the Dealer, all the virtues of which timber is capable are united in the teak. It is sought for by all classes, from the Mahratta Prince who erects his Palace in the Plains, to the Gond savage who builds his hut in the Hills.

Its qualities.

373. Now-a-days, however, teak logs of large girth are scarce every where; and in

Preservation of young trees.

many districts unobtainable. A few good logs may be occasionally obtained at some places south of the Nerbudda. In our Forest only are there now fine teak trees in any number worth counting; that Forest is at Ahiree near the confluence of the Wyn Gunga and the Godavery, where there are some 15,000 trees. This Forest and the scattered remnants of the once splendid Forests in other Districts are now cared for. There is, however, young teak springing up and growing in all directions, and in numbers beyond estimation. The prohibition which has now been in force for two or three years against the cutting of young teak has proved efficacious even beyond expectation. I can myself testify to this from personal observation in many districts. The manner in which the Hill people have obeyed the prohibition, despite what must be to them an alluring temptation, redounds to their credit. Much of the teak will be undersized, but still of great use for the domestic architecture of the people. And in the course of five or six years the young Forests must be thinned; and thus quantities of small teak wood will become available to the great satisfaction of the multitude. In the course of twenty or twenty-five years there will be quantities of middle sized teak to stimulate the timber trade.

But the first rate teak trees that once adorned these Provinces will not be seen again by the present, and hardly even by the next, generation. If conservation, however, shall be perseveringly maintained for sixty years, then the Teak Forests of Central India may be reproduced.

374. The tree of next importance is the Saul (Shorea or Vatica Robusta). Its

Forests are very extensive within the limits of these Provinces; but they are collected, as it were, within

one mighty belt. This belt commences in the plateau beneath the Kymore Range in the Rewa country, near the left bank of the Sane. Stretching southwards it spreads all over the Mundla Hills, and clothes with wood and foliage the Hill sides of Umurkuntak, the source of the Nerbudda. Then continuing in a south-east direction, it fringes the northern frontier of Chutteesghur, and covers the Hills of all the Districts of the Mahanuddy and its affluents, down to the Eastern Ghauts. Then striking across the Gurjat country, it approaches the source of the Mahanuddy, and proceeds on to the Valley of the Indrawutty and the Hills south of that river. And there at length it stops, having expanded luxuriantly over a length of

Its Forests.

seven or eight hundred miles. The tree does not appear on the banks of the Godavery in any appreciable abundance. The enormous area thus covered with Saul Forest does not always or even generally bear fine trees. Much of the Forest is poor and scrubby. But there are fine trees clustering thick in vast numbers through all the valleys which are deeply embosomed among the Hills. Besides this great belt, there are no Saul Forests of consequence in these Provinces, with one remarkable exception. Separated far away from the line of Saul country, there is a beautiful Forest of these trees, literally nestling in the lap of the Puchmutree Hills. All these Saul Forests have not as yet been ravaged save in a few places, and have nowhere been exhausted. From this description the practical deduction is, that our Saul resources are vast, but are unfortunately situated too far to the Eastward, as regards the convenience of the great stations and roads of the Central Provinces, with one exception. At the northern extremity of the Saul belt, the Forest of Bijceragooghur can be made use of for the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway; at all other points there is a long distance to be laboriously traversed by land carriage, between the side of the Forests and the places in the heart of these Provinces where the timber is wanted. This circumstance detracts much from the value of the Forests as concerning the interests of Nagpore and Jubbulpore, and of the Railways leading thereto. But as respects the interests of Eastern Nagpore, the case is happily different. In those regions the water carriage of the Mahanuddy and its tributaries is available. The day may be anticipated when immense consignments of Saul timber shall be floated down these rivers to be used in works of improvement in the Coast Districts, or to be exported by Canal or by Sea.

375. In strength and durability the Saul is equal to the teak, but deficient

The merits and demerits of Saul in many of those excellent qualities which the teak possesses. The Saul is so full of sap that it cannot be

thoroughly seasoned in less than ten years, though by immersion in water it may be partially seasoned in five years. Until the wood is seasoned it is too heavy to float. It is hard, full of resin, and difficult to be sawn. If sawn before having been well

seasoned it is apt to split and to warp. Under all circumstances it is heavy, and, therefore, expensive in transit. Still it is, on the whole, a valuable wood, and at this time it constitutes the only supply of first rate timber which we have to fall back upon. It may hereafter be used for Railway sleepers, but owing to the long time required for seasoning, this resource cannot come into play for the next ten years.

376. Next in importance is the tree called Saj or Eyne, (*Pentaptera tomentosa terminatia*); inasmuch as the Teak timber is exhausted, and the Saul timber is not yet fit for

The Saj Tree.

use, it happens that the Saj timber is that which is chiefly used for public works in these Provinces. The Saj Forests have no marked limits of their own. The trees are to be found, more or less, all over the Hills and Vallies of these Provinces. They are found, however, in the greatest abundance along the southern face of the Sautpoora Hills, north of nagpore, from the Valley of the Wurda on the west to the Lanjee Hills near the Frontier of Chutteesghur on the east. The peculiar advantage of the Saj is that it is the *only* tree which grows everywhere. The Saj has much the same merits and

Its qualities.

defects as the Saul; but is inferior to the Saul, as being coarse in grain, less capable of bearing exposure to the weather, and less secure against rotting under-ground. But if protected from damp, it is a good and servicable wood, especially for the interior of buildings. On the other hand, it has one advantage over the Saul, as being less full of sap, and, therefore, requiring less time for seasoning. Its wood can be seasoned in three or four years, and, therefore, comes speedily into use. It is largely used, and supplies most of the sleepers and fencing posts for the Railways to Nagpore and Jubbulpore. Within the last three years about a quarter of a million of Saj trees have been felled in the Forests of the Sautpoora Range for these purposes.

377. Almost equal to the Saj in importance is the kindred *Kowa* (*Terminatia arjuna*). It is found in almost all the Districts of these

The Kowa Tree.

Provinces. • It loves the banks of Hill streams and great rivers, and will thrive nowhere else. In outward appearance it is the most picturesque of all the timber trees in these Provinces. Its bark is silvery white; its leaves are grey and sombre, like the foliage of the Olive; its trunk is massive; its branches are wide-spreading and pendant, whether standing majestically alongside the blue reaches of the

Places of its growth.

Nerbudda near Mundla, or overshadowing the Towra River near Baitool, or fringing the Denwa River right beneath the sandstone precipices of the Puchmurree Hills, or crowning, with rich masses, the steep banks of the Mahanuddy; the Kowa tree cannot fail to impress itself on the memory of the Spectator. Its wood has most of the merits and demerits of the Saj; in one respect, perhaps, it is inferior to the Saj, as being even still harder. It has been used but little as yet for Railway sleepers. But as the Saj becomes comparatively exhausted the Kowa will come into play.

378. There are two kindred trees growing, more or less, everywhere, and especially towards the Western portions of the Sautpoora Range, namely the Hurdoo and the Keim (*Naucllea condifolia*)

The Hurdoo and the Keim Trees.

and *Nauclea parvifolia*). Their timber is light, easily worked, and tolerably durable; but has not the strength of the timbers previously described. It is possible that they may supply sleepers.

The other useful woods are—

Beejee Saul, (*Pterocarpus marsupium*).

Dhaora, (*Conocarpus latifolia*).

Lendya, (*Lagerstrœmia lanceolata*).

Tendoo, (Ebony), (*Dyospyrus melanoxylon*).

Rohnee, (*Soynuda febrifuga*).

Tuisa, (*Dalbergia jejuniensis*).

Ronnjá, (*Acacia leucopœa*).

These also are found, more or less, everywhere. They are useful for common house building, furniture, agriculture, and country carriage, and are, therefore, of great value to the people at large.

Other useful trees.

The Unjun is found in some places, but its wood is said to be brittle. There is a magnificent Bamboo jungle near the point where the Wyn Gunga debouches from the Sautpoora Range, and also in the Lanjee Hills. The common useful Babool tree (*Acacia Arabica*) is met with everywhere. None of the woods mentioned in this paragraph are fit for Railway sleepers, or other public works.

380. Such being the present condition and uses of the Forests, I will now explain

Measures for preserving the Forest.

briefly the arrangements for preserving them. It was at first proposed to place restrictions upon nearly all the trees that have been mentioned. But it was found that such a measure, if enforced, would distress the people and even raise discontent. It was, therefore, decided to leave free from restriction of any kind all trees save the Teak, Saul, Saj, and Kowa. The cutting of Teak of all sizes is absolutely prohibited, save by express and specific permission. The cutting of Saul, Saj and Kowa, above a certain girth, is allowed; but below that girth it is prohibited. These arrangements are provisional, pending the ultimate sanction of the Supreme Government. For the present they prove certainly satisfactory to the people; and appear to sufficiently protect the public interest. The general enforcement of the Rules is for the present left to the Civil Authorities, under the inspection and control of the Forest Department. Certain of the best Forests are to be marked off as reserved tracts to be under the immediate management of the Forest Officers. The cost of all Establishments for watching the Forests, including the Superintendent of Forests and his Assistants and all contingencies, amounts to Rupees 60,000 or £8,000 per annum. This charge is more than covered by the revenue derived from the Royalty charged on every log of wood of the specified kinds, namely, Teak, Saul, Saj and Kowa,—the total income being somewhat above the expenditure. It may be mentioned also that Nurseries for Teak trees have been commenced at favorable spots in these Provinces, and that in the Agri-Horticultural Garden at Nagpore there are now about 1,000 young Teak plants in a thriving condition.

381. Many Forests are within the jurisdiction of Rajas under political control, of Chiefs, and of large Zemindars. It is proposed that these Forests in the jurisdiction of Chiefs. also should be under the same Rules as all other Forests; the Chiefs receiving the Royalty and maintaining the Establishment. Definite arrangements have been already made to the above effect with some of the Chiefs.

382. One great cause of wastage and destruction of the Forests is what is called " Dhuya " cultivation. Much was said and written on this peculiar cultivation ; and some have supposed that it ought to be stopped altogether. It may, therefore, be desirable that I should explain the matter. This " Dhuya " cultivation is practically a substitute for ploughing and a device for saving the trouble of that operation. It is resorted to by Hill people who are averse to labor and have little or no agricultural capital. The method is in this wise : A piece of ground on a moderate slope is selected, clothed with trees, brushwood and grass ; the trees are cut down in November, the brushwood and grass are set fire to in May, the charred ground is left covered with ashes ; in the beginning of June quantities of seed are placed at the upper end of the slope ; the rains descending wash the seed over and into the prepared ground ; no ploughing or any other operation is resorted to. There springs up a plentiful crop, which has to be watched all day and night till it is cut. If not so watched, it would be eaten up by wild animals. In this manner all the pulses are raised. Besides this culture, there will be a few fields, around the homesteads, regularly ploughed, and growing superior products. The pulses, however, form the staple food of the Hill people in four Districts,* and in many parts of Districts adjacent to them. The population dependent mainly on Dhuya cultivation is between one and two millions. Now it is unfortunate that the best

ground for this peculiar cultivation is precisely that where the finest timber trees like to grow. The damage thus done during ages is incalculable ; but to stop this cultivation now would be a serious, indeed a lamentable, undertaking. It may be hoped that by degrees these Hill people will learn a better mode of cultivation. But to prohibit the Dhuya cultivation altogether would be to drive this widely scattered population to despair. Though rude and ignorant, they are not destitute of spirit and endurance ; they have Clans and Chiefs ; they are always predatory ; and they have on occasions shewn themselves capable of armed resistance. If, by a prohibition of their favorite culture, they were reduced to any distress, they would resort to plunder, and especially to cattle stealing. And it is to be remembered that the great pasturage, whither the cattle from the Plain Districts resort, is situated in their country. Perhaps even they might resort to a sort of rebellion. And if they fled the country, the last state of the Forests would be worse than the first. For then the traces of human habitation, settlement and clearance, would disappear. The Foresters and the Wood-men could no longer live in, or even enter into, the wilderness, rank and malarious with uncleared jungle, and overrun with wild beasts. These animals are already so destructive as to

constitute a real difficulty. The only check upon their becoming masters of the Forests is the presence of the Hill tribes ; inasmuch then as the entire prohibition of Dhuya is out of the question

* Mundla.
Soneur.
Chindwarra.
Baitool.

The best mode of limiting it.

the problem is how to check its extension without distressing the Hill people? It is possible to keep the culture within certain limits,—to prevent new ground being taken up by it and to restrict it to those spots where it has previously existed. In this manner further damage can be prevented. And, it is to this object alone that our present efforts are directed.

383. The general exploration of the Forests in these Provinces is now complete, with a few exceptions. The Forests of the Nerbudda country were explored in 1860 and 1861 by Captain Pearson; those of Southern Nagpore by Lieutenant Stewart in 1862; and those of Eastern Nagpore and the Mahanuddy by Lieutenant Forayth and Captain Burton in 1863. The services of the Forest Officers will be mentioned at the conclusion of this Report. These Provinces have had the benefit of a visit from Doctor Brandis, Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, who gave many valuable suggestions.

384. The future prospects of timber may be thus summed up. At present the great drain is from the Saj Forests for sleepers and public works. Those trees are being fast used up; but their entire exhaustion will not be permitted,—enough will be left for reproduction. After the Saj the stress will fall upon the Kowa Forests, which will be made use of under similar restrictions. Thereafter, that is after a lapse of ten years, the Saul reserves may come into play. But it is never to be forgotten that if good Saul wood is to be available some years hence, *the cutting should commence now*, in order that there may be time for seasoning. The Teak Forests will not be of use till after the lapse of a lengthened period. It devolves on us now to repair the thoughtlessness and extravagance of the past generation, and to preserve Forests of which the coming generation may reap the benefit. Such, then, are our timber resources: and it will have been seen, from the foregoing Chapter on Railways, that there is great apprehension that these resources will not suffice for the permanent supply of sleepers to our Railways.

CHAPTER XV.—CONCLUSION.

385. It remains for me to bring to the notice of the Supreme Government the names of those Officers who have rendered good service in the Administration of these Provinces during the year 1862-63.

Services of Officers connected with the Administration of the Central Provinces.

386. Mr. John Strachey, the Judicial Commissioner, joined his important appointment in December 1862. He has devoted himself, with well directed ability and with the best effect, to the establishment of Law and System; to the regulation of all the Courts; to the guidance of the new Police; to the instruction of all Civil Officers in their duties; and to the dispensing of substantial justice. I crave permission to declare my sense of the assistance he has rendered to the Administration, and the valuable counsel which he has afforded me on all occasions.

387. Captain H. Mackenzie has given the greatest satisfaction in the performance of his Secretariat duties. He has been of special use in regulating Establishments, and in enforcing rules and method among the several executive Departments. He was also, for five months, deputed to inspect the Settlement operations in some twelve Districts. During that inspection he systematized the proceedings, introduced economy, and gave an impulse to the whole work. I have received great and constant assistance, in all respects, from Mr. Harry Rivett-Carnac, the Assistant Secretary, an Officer of ability and promise. He has accompanied me in the various Circuits.

388. The preceding Chapters of this Report will have shewn that the Commissioners of Divisions, Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Spence, Mr. J. S. Campbell, Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Snow, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Balmain have discharged their Judicial and Official duties in a prompt and effective manner. Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Spence held the office of Judicial Commissioner from May to December 1862. His judicial work has been very onerous, and has been performed with unremitting attention. Mr. J. S. Campbell has exercised a vigorous and able supervision over his Districts. Captain G. F. S. Browne acted as Commissioner of the Jabalpur Division from January to June, and as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division from June to December. At Nagpore he disposed of a mass of arrears in a most creditable manner.

389. The Deputy Commissioners of the various Districts, on whom the efficiency of the Administration so much depends, have, as a body, done decidedly well. The simultaneous introduction of so many Rules, so many urgent measures, has unavoidably pressed hard upon them; but they have borne the pressure with cheerfulness and zeal. There are, among them, some who deserve especial notice.—Captain W. Numbhard, Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur, has, during the year, assessed the Land Tax for nearly the whole of his District; though relieved of the current work of the District, he has still maintained an effective supervision over it; he has advanced local improvements and promoted Education; of all the Deputy Commissioners in these Provinces, he has done the best service within the year. Major J. B. Denny, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, received charge of a District where system had been relaxed, and work had fallen into arrears; he has succeeded in effecting a marked change in the conduct of business; he has vigorously commenced the Settlement, and has undertaken the construction of many Civil Buildings. Major H. B. Incey, Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, having contributed largely to the pacification of that District, has made an equitable Settlement conducive to general contentment, and displayed judgment in managing the Gurjat Chiefs. Major J. H. Maclean, Deputy Commissioner of Danah, has assessed the Land Tax in a large portion of his District; he has proved himself a more than ordinarily good Magistrate, and has done much to promote Education. Captain W. B. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Seonee, has assessed the Land Tax in a large portion of his District; has visited remote and hilly tracts, making important suggestions for their improvement; has made roads in difficult places, and has projected valuable schemes for artificial irrigation. Captain J. Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, has distinguished himself by material improvements effected in the City and Station of Nagpore; by the prompt disposal of business in a peculiarly

onerous District,—by his supervision over the Honorary Magistrates, and by the introduction of the Mahratta language into the Courts of Justice. Captain C. L. R. Glasford continues to manage the Godavery District with judgment and intelligence. He rendered me much assistance and information during my tour on the Godavery River. His excellent Report on the Bustar country received the commendation of the Supreme Government.

390. The following Deputy Commissioners have also discharged their multifarious duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner :—

Major W. H. Crichton, C. B., Deputy Commissioner, Chanda.		
Mr. J. H. Master,	ditto	Bhundarra.
Captain C. Baldwin,	ditto	Baitool.
Captain A. B. Cumberlege,	ditto	Chindwarra.
Captain F. A. Fenton,	ditto	Hoshungabad.

391. Of the Assistant Commissioners, the following have rendered great aid in their respective Districts :—

Captain C. V. Gordon.
 Lieutenant G. A. A. Warner.
 Captain H. F. Newmarch.
 Lieutenant C. H. Plowden.
 Mr. F. Macnaghten.
 Lieutenant C. H. Grace.
 Captain J. J. Fulton.
 Mr. J. W. Chisholm.
 Mr. H. J. MacGeorge.
 Captain J. Loch.
 Lieutenant F. D. Faber.
 Mr. J. Beddy.

Of the above, Captain C. B. Gordon, Captain H. F. Newmarch, Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, and Mr. H. J. MacGeorge have officiated as Deputy Commissioners during the whole or a portion of the year.

392. Lieutenant Ricketts, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jubbulpore, is a very promising Officer, and is now in charge of that District.

393. Majors R. Ouseley and F. L. Magniac, and Captain E. M. Playfair, Cantonment Joint Magistrates of Saugor, Jubbulpore, and Kemptoe respectively, have given satisfaction in their important charges. Major F. L. Magniac has recently been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Nagpore, where his proceedings already give promise of success.

394. Of the Settlement Officers, I have to mention favorably Mr. A. B. Ross of Nagpore, who has, within the last season, assessed the Land Tax in the greater part of his District; Mr. W. Ramsay of Baitool; Mr. C. Elliott of Hoshungabad; Mr. H. Read of Saugor; Lieutenant J. Ducat, Assistant Settlement Officer at Hoshungabad,

Mr. A. M. Russell at Jubbulpore; Mr. G. W. Cline at Chindwarra, and Mr. Sterndale at Seonee.

395. Mr. C. Bernard, though joining the Settlement of the Wurdah District at a late period of the season, has yet made great progress, and evinced marked vigour and ability. He also officiated as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner for several months with entire efficiency.

396. Among the Extra Assistant Commissioners, the services of the following Officers merit acknowledgment:—

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley,
Mr. W. Munton,
Mr. T. L. Crawley,
Mr. D. A. Cameron,
Agar Mahomed Shoostrree,
Moonshee Sheo Pershad,
Koonj Beharce Lal;

and among the Deputy Collectors in the Settlement Department—

Ashfaq Hossein,
Onlad Hossein,
Sooklal Sing,
Abdool Ruheem;

and among the Superintendents—

Joykishen.

397. Of the Tehsildars or Sub-Collectors, the following have rendered specially good service in the year:—

Kishen Rao Rajeshur of Nagpore.
Imayut Hossein of Hoshungabad.
Mirza Abid Alli of Raepore.

398. Of the Officers engaged in ministerial duties Mr. G. Barclay, Superintendent Chief Commissioner's Office, deserves notice for his knowledge and carefulness, and also Mr. J. Bailly, Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's Office.

399. Before concluding this notice of the Officers engaged in the Civil Administration, it is just to state that the Uncovenanted Civil Service is very well represented in these Provinces. The preceding paragraph will have shewn how many of these gentlemen have acquired credit. Such Officers as Messrs. A. B. Ross, H. Read, J. Beddy, J. W. Chisholm, and many others already mentioned, are equal to high Civil duty, and would sustain the credit of any Administration.

400. Dr. R. T. Abbott, the Inspector of Prisons, has but lately joined his appointment. But he has already evinced zeal and energy, and has visited nearly all the widely scattered Jails in these Provinces.

401. I am able to report very favorably of the Police Officers generally. The Inspector General, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Taylor, has uniformly evinced zeal and

judgment. In effecting the greatest amount of reduction consistently with safety and efficiency; in distributing a comparatively weak Police over a vast area and a varied range of duties; in training all members of his Force, from the Officer to the Private, his management has been most commendable. The Deputy Inspector General, Major G. G. Moxon, continues to prove himself a zealous and experienced Officer. Among the District Superintendents the greatest praise is due to Captain W. J. Morris, Lieutenant E. R. H. Twyford, and Lieutenant H. Fraser; these three Officers have done much to establish the reputation of the new system in all respects.

402. The following District Superintendents of Police have also shewn themselves to be good Officers:—

Captain F. A. Dickens.
 Captain W. F. Ireland.
 Lieutenant T. A. Scott.
 Captain E. B. Clay.
 Mr. J. C. Duff.
 Lieutenant T. E. Vandergucht.
 Mr. J. M. Berrill.

Lieutenant H. A. Hammond and Lieutenant Verne have been efficient assistants. Among the Inspectors Mr. M. P. Henken, Mr. J. Macnaguis, Mr. A. Wrixon, and Mr. S. Ballard have evinced promise of future usefulness. The Superintendent of the Municipal Police at Nagpore, Mahomud Boodun (who was trained in the Bombay Police), has given the greatest satisfaction to the Civil Authorities and to the Native Community; and his conduct justifies the most marked commendation.

403. Lastly, it is right to recollect the great service rendered to these Provinces by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bruce, C. B., Inspector General of Police in India, in the original organization of the Police in these Provinces. This Administration is, indeed, under great obligation to that able Officer.

404. In the Educational Department, the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, Captain P. Dods, has applied himself with tact and skill to founding a good system of Education amongst a peculiarly ignorant population. Of his Circle, Inspector M. C. Browning has proved himself eminently fitted, by zeal and qualifications for the important post he holds; Lieutenant G. H. Trevor is a young Officer of good attainments and high character; and Mr. Ram Chundra Denanath (from Bombay) is a Native gentleman of practical ability and experience. Among the District Inspector and other Officials the following should be noticed:—

Pooshotum Rao Narain, Head Clerk, Director Public Instruction's Office and Curator of Government Books.

Pundit Beharee Lall,	} District Inspectors.
Moulvie Sufdar Ally,	
Moonshee Roshun Lall,	
Pundit Ramdyall,	
Sreekrishna Sastree,	
Venkut Rao Narain,	

405. The work of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General has, so far as this Administration is concerned, been efficiently carried on during the year by Mr. J. Eede and Mr. W. Biss ; every assistance and information has been rendered by both these Officers.

406. In the Public Works Department, the Officers who have held the post of Chief Engineer during the year, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Maxwell and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Impey have done their utmost to enforce regularity, system and economy ; to have the Designs and Estimates prepared in a due professional manner ; and to cause the work to be executed well and quickly. In the Secretariat Department they have rendered me the most cordial assistance. Captain F. Cobbe, Assistant to Chief Engineer, has conducted the affairs of a difficult office in a highly satisfactory manner, and has proved himself an excellent Secretary. Captain A. Cadell has recently been appointed Superintendent of all the works in the Northern Circle. He is known to be an energetic and able Officer. Of the Executive Officers in these Provinces, Mr. J. H. Heyman continues to be the foremost in practical knowledge, in administrative aptitude, and in professional ability generally it would be difficult to find a better man for the duties required in Provinces like these, he has made great progress in the Jubbulpore and Nagpore Road. Next after him ranks Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, an Officer of long experience and great executive aptitude. Captain B. Prior has made fair progress with the Trunk Road from Kamptee towards Jubbulpore. Captain W. D. Chapman has shewn marked ability in the alignment of roads through difficult country, and proves himself to be an effective Executive Engineer in a large Military Cantonment. Lieutenant H. G. Puckle displayed zeal and aptitude, despite of harassing sickness, in framing of Road Estimates in a wild and unhealthy country. Mr. J. W. Henry, Assistant Executive Officer, has shewn professional skill in the construction of the Kunhan Bridge. Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Executive Engineer, has done good service on the Jubbulpore Road. The services of Mr. J. Whiting (Supervisor) in the construction of the Wyn Gunga Bridge have been conspicuous, there is not a more excellent or meritorious Officer of his class to be found in the Central Provinces. Mr. A. R. Mosley also is entitled to credit for the architectural skill with which he renovated the ruined Mahabatta buildings near Nagpore. Two young Civil Engineers, Messrs. H. Bell and F. L. O'Callaghan, recently joined, have already evinced promise of future usefulness. Mr. J. W. L. Hanna also has recently joined his post as Superintendent of Irrigation in Nagpore ; within a brief period he has made extensive enquiries, and has amassed information of great professional value.

407. In the Account Department of the Department of Public Works, Mr. A. G. Connolly has rendered great service in reducing the accounts to order and in enforcing economy.

408. In the Forest Department, Captain G. F. Pearson has watched over the conservation of these important interests with care and devotion. Lieutenant J. Forsyth has assisted in all branches of Forest Management ; and in company with Captain J. E. Burton (of Her Majesty's 91st Regiment) has explored the wooded country on our Eastern

Frontier. Lieutenant W. Douglas, of the same Department, has been usefully employed in the Rewah Forests.

409. In the Customs Department, Messrs. W. O. Bell and W. Melville, Collectors, and Mr. R. K. Bartie, Patrol, have rendered effective service.

410. In the Revenue Survey, Captain A. D. Vanrenen at Saugor, and Lieutenant J. Seance at Narsingpore, have executed a large amount of work, and have given satisfaction to all the Authorities with whom they have come in contact.

411. Among the Civil Surgeons, Dr. W. W. Heude of Nagpore has distinguished himself in the establishment of Dispensaries, and has caused the Natives to appreciate his skill and benevolence. Drs. J. Wilson, W. R. Rice, and C. E. W. Bensley have managed their respective Dispensaries with entire success. Dr. J. Cameron of Sironcha, is an Officer of scientific ability, and has rendered aid to the general administration of that District. Drs. W. Grylls, W. Roberts, H. King, T. O'Devaine, C. Trimmell, G. F. Trimmell, P. Cullen, J. Law, J. F. Barter, H. J. Beach, and N. Jackson have rendered good service. Apothecaries T. King, T. H. Carr, and W. Thomas have also done their work well.

In my last Report the name of Mr. G. Law was inadvertently omitted. That gentleman rendered good service in his medical capacity with the Nagpore Irregular Force during the period of disturbance, and received from Government the rank of Assistant Surgeon.

412. In paragraph 511 of the last Report, I specified briefly the matters to which attention was then being directed. It will now be proper to state, in recapitulation of the present Report, what has actually been done from May 1862 to the present time of writing August 1863,—following the order of the foregoing Chapters.

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| Chapter I.—Introductory. | i.—One new Division or Commissionership, and two additional Districts have been formed. |
| Chapter II.—Law and System. | ii.—The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure have been introduced throughout these Provinces. |

iii.—The Punjab Code of principles of Law has been enforced in the Courts.

iv.—The following Acts of the Legislature have been extended to the Central Provinces:—

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|-----|--|
| Act | XIV. of 1859. |
| „ | V. of 1862. |
| „ | XLII. of 1860, as amended by Act XII. of 1861. |
| „ | X. of 1859, as amended by Act XIV. of 1863. |
| „ | XV. of 1862. |
| „ | IX. of 1860. |

Section 34 of Act V. of 1861.

v.—The following Acts have been proposed to be introduced :—

Act XI. of 1863.
 „ XIII. of 1859.
 „ XXVI. of 1850.
 „ XXI. of 1856.
 „ XIX. of 1862.

vi.—The attention of Judicial Officers has been drawn to the following Laws and Regulations which already apply to these Provinces :—

Regulation X. of 1793.
 „ XXVI. of 1793.
 „ I. of 1793.
 „ LV. of 1795.
 „ III. of 1796.
 „ VII. of 1796.
 „ VII. of 1799.
 „ I. of 1829.
 Acts XXII. of 1854 and XL. of 1858.
 Regulation XVII. of 1795.
 „ II. of 1797.
 „ VI. of 1810.
 „ III. of 1812.
 „ VIII. of 1814.
 „ XX. of 1817.
 „ VI. of 1825.
 „ VI. of 1819.
 Act XIX. of 1843.
 „ I. of 1849 and VII. of 1854.
 „ XIV. of 1853 and II. of 1855.
 „ III. of 1857 and I. of 1860.
 „ XXXV. and XXXVI. of 1858.
 „ XXI. of 1857.

vii.—A Code comprising all requisite orders for the conduct of Land Revenue Settlements has been framed.

viii.—Forty one sets of Executive Rules have been framed and circulated for the regulation of the Judicial, Fiscal, Financial, Educational and General Branches of the Administration.

Chapter III.—Judicial Sections 1 and 2.

ix.—The Office of the Judicial Commissioner for these Provinces has been duly constituted.

x.—Two Small Cause Courts have been established, one at each of the two principal Cities.

xi.—All Judicial arrears previous to May 1862, whether Criminal or Civil, in all Courts, whether of Appellate or Original jurisdiction, have been cleared away.

xii.—The average duration of Civil suits, of trials before the Magistrates, and of appeals in all branches, has been diminished.

xiii.—A proper despatch, in the disposal of Criminal trials before the Courts of Session, has been secured; and a system of regular Circuits has been prescribed.

xiv.—The Rule which prescribes the recording of evidence by the hand of the Judge in Civil suits has been enforced and extended.

xv.—The Marhatta language has been admitted into the Courts of the Districts where it is the Vernacular.

xvi.—The establishing of Clerks of the Courts has been commenced.

xvii. The Courts have been cleared of unauthorized Agents and Pleaders, and Rules for the admission of duly qualified Pleaders have been promulgated.

xviii.—Some 61 Native Chiefs and gentry have been vested, or recommended to be vested, with Magisterial powers.

xix.—Half the Criminal business of the Nagpore District has been performed by the Court of Honorary Magistrates sitting in that City.

Section 3. — Police.

xx.—The entire Police has been re-organized at a saving of 7½ lakhs of Rupees (£72,500).

xxi.—Two Regiments of Irregular Infantry and 250 Cavalry have been broken up since May 1862; and a further reduction of upwards of 500 men of all arms has been proposed.

xxii.—The establishment of Town duties, for the defrayal of cost of Municipal Police, have been extended to many Towns and Cities.

xxiii.—A number of Native Chiefs and gentry have been recommended to be vested with the powers of Honorary Police Officers.

xxiv.—One Central Jail has been designed, and one commenced; one District Jail has been commenced, and two new Jails have been formed by the adaptation of old buildings to that purpose.

Section 4. — Jails.

xxv.—The Office of Inspector of Jails has been duly constituted.

xxvi.—Some improvement has been effected in Jail Discipline by the instruction of the Prisoners in reading and writing, and by the introduction of the Good Behaviour System.

xxvii.—The Land Tax has been assessed in 10,161 Estates, at an amount of about 25 lakhs of Rupees (or £250,000) per annum, for a period of thirty years.

Chapter IV. Revenue.

xxviii.—The Proprietary and other rights in the soil have been determined on 5,821 Estates.

xxix.—The demarcation of unclaimed Waste Land has been arranged for and commenced.

xxx.—The Settlement Offices in the various Districts have been specially inspected; and the appointment of a Settlement Commissioner has been sanctioned.

XXXI.—The tanks and minor irrigation works in the Nagpore Province have been examined, and Rupees 38,737, or £3,813, have been paid or advanced for that purpose.

XXXII.—The Salt Tax has been extended into three Districts previously exempt, and a re-distribution of the Local and Imperial Lines has been recommended.

XXXIII.—The Excise on intoxicating liquors has been modified by the enforcement of the Sudder Distillery system in the Northern and Midland Districts of these Provinces.

XXXIV.—The new Stamp Law has been worked at a considerable increase to the Revenue.

XXXV.—The establishment of scales has been sanctioned at Nagpore for the weighment of Opium destined for exportation *via* Bombay to China.

XXXVI.—The local Sugar Tax has been abolished, and the intended Tobacco Tax has been abandoned.

XXXVII.—A system of State Education has been provided. A Director of Public Instruction, three Circle Inspectors and a staff of District Inspectors have been appointed.

Chapter V.—Education.

XXXVIII.—The administration of Schools in the interior of the country, which may be under Government support, assistance, or inspection, has been entrusted to the Civil Authorities.

XXXIX.—A Cess of one per cent. on the Land Tax, for the support of Village Schools, has been levied under agreements made at the Settlement.

XL.—There have been nine Normal Schools established; five Mission Schools have received Grant-in-aid; 418 new Government Schools have been founded or re-constituted; and 735 Indigenous Schools have been brought under inspection.

XLI.—Three Book Depôts have been established, and 13,600 books sold to the people.

XLII.—A Central Museum has been established at Nagpore, and a suitable building is being constructed.

XLIII.—The Sanatorium on the Moltoor Hills has been sanctioned, and the erection of Barracks for convalescent has been commenced; and the Pachmurree Hills have been examined, with a view to establishing a Sanatorium there.

Chapter VI.—Public Works.

XLIV.—Under the head of Military Buildings, the erection of permanent Barracks and Family Quarters for the European Infantry at Saugor has been proposed.

• XLV.—Under the head of Civil Buildings, one Court-house has been completed and ten commenced. Police Lines at two large Stations have been erected, and 13 Caravanserais for the accommodation of travellers are under construction.

XLVI.—One hundred and seventeen miles of Trunk Road have been completed in all respects; some 119 miles, though not completed, have been opened for traffic; some 371½ miles are under construction; some 162 miles, not commenced, have been surveyed and estimated for; 400 miles have been marked out and improved.

XLVII.—In all, some 1,169½ miles of road have been under operations—preliminary, intermediate, or final—during the year 1862-63.

XLVIII.—Some 13 bridges of large size, and 119 smaller bridges, have been constructed or commenced during the year.

XLIX.—Sites have been discovered for the construction of two important reservoirs, which might be made use of to supply water for the irrigation of the Nagpore country, and for the better navigation of the Godavery.

L.—Three sites have been found for the construction of reservoirs for artificial irrigation in the Seonee District.

LI.—Sites have been determined for the Railway Stations on the lines to Jubbulpore and to Nagpore, and for the terminus at Nagpore.

LII.—Some 218,000 sleepers have been supplied to the Railway from the Forests of these Provinces.

LIII.—A Tramway from Nagpore to the Chutteesghur country has been considered.

LIV.—Municipal works have been carried out at Nagpore, and also at Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hingun Ghaut, Kamptee, Raepore, Blundarra, Chanda and Seonee.

LV.—New boats of various sizes have been constructed for many of the Ferries.

LVI.—Some nine lakhs of Rupees or £90,442 have been expended during the year on Civil and Military buildings, roads and bridges, and works of internal improvement.

LVII.—Regular Post Offices have been opened for three additional Districts, and a scheme for establishing Regular Post Offices for all Towns in the interior has been proposed.

Chapter VII.—Post Office.

Chapter VIII.—Electric Telegraph.

LVIII.—Two new Electric Telegraph Lines, one from Jubbulpore to Saugor, and one down the valley of the Godavery, have been proposed.

LIX.—The general questions connected with the navigation of the Godavery have been reported on; and the principles on which the work is to be proceeded with, under the control of this

Chapter IX.—Marine and Navigation.

Administration, have been determined.

LX.—The vallies and countries adjacent to the Mahanuddy have been examined, with a view to open out communication by water.

Chapter X.—Financial.

LXI.—All the Civil Establishments have been revised on an uniform scale, at a saving of 3 lakhs of Rupees, or £30,000 per annum.

LXII.—The Office of Deputy Auditor and Accountant General for these Provinces has been duly constituted.

LXIII.—An Agency of the Bank of Bengal has been established at Nagpore; the Government Treasury business has been entrusted to it; and the circulation of Government Currency Notes has been commenced.

LXIV.—Arrangements have been proposed for the gradual withdrawal of the old Silver coinage (Maharatta or Nagpore) and for the better circulation of the Copper coinage.

Chapter XI.—Ecclesiastical.

have been ordered.

LXV.—In the Ecclesiastical Department,—one new Church has been completed, one commenced, and two

Chapter XII.—Political.

LXVI.—In the Political Department,—serious disputes between the Rajas of Bustar and Jeypore, and between the Thāt and Pāt Rajahs have been settled; the Gurjat Chiefs have been formally vested with Magisterial powers within their respective States.

LXVII.—Three additional Military Stations have been established, consequent on the breaking up of the Irregular Troops; and Military Detachments have been withdrawn from three Civil Stations on the re-organization of the Police.

Chapter XIII.—Military.

tions on the re-organization of the Police.

LXVIII.—An Agri-Horticultural Society for the Central Province has been formed, with its Head Quarters, at Nagpore; and a system of

Chapter XIV.—Miscellaneous.

horticulture has been established in all the Districts.

LXIX.—Statistics of the cultivation, production and exportation of cotton have been collected.

LXX.—Quantities of Dharwar Cotton seed have been sown, and some cheap Cleaning Machines and Presses are proposed to be ordered by Local Committees.

LXXI.—Rules for the sale of Waste Lands in the Central Provinces have been promulgated.

LXXII.—The Forests on the Eastern Frontier have been explored; arrangements have been made for demarcating some of the reserved Forest tracts in parts of the Sant-poora Range, and provisional Rules for conservation of Forests have been acted upon.

LXXIII.—Some three thousand square miles have been surveyed by the Professional Revenue Survey within the year; and the Topographical Survey on the Eastern Frontier has been advanced.

LXXIV.—Fairs, for the promotion of trade, have been encouraged, and new Fairs established.

LXXV.—Forced labor and carriage has been prohibited; and, in the main, prevented throughout these Provinces.

LXXVI.—Population Statistics have been collated.

LXXVII.—Trade Statistics have been collected by Establishments entertained for that purpose.

LXXVIII.—Some four additional Dispensaries have been established within the year; the number of patients at the Dispensaries generally has been increased by ten thousand, and a plan for extending vaccination has been proposed.

LXXIX.—Measures have been adopted for improving the breed of sheep and horned cattle.

413. The result of the year's administration, as recapitulated above, may appear less than it ought to be. It is certainly far below the requirements of the Country. Still I know that the Officers employed in the different Departments have done, and will continue to do, their best to overcome the difficulties incidental to these remote and isolated Provinces. And for the shortcomings which may have been, or may still be, perceptible, I can only rely on the indulgent consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council.

NAGPORE ;
The 12th August 1863.

(Signed) R. TEMPLE,
Offg. Chief Commr., Central Provinces.

